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Chicago: Its History and Its Builders

A CENTURY OF MARVELOUS GROWTH

J. Seymour Currey

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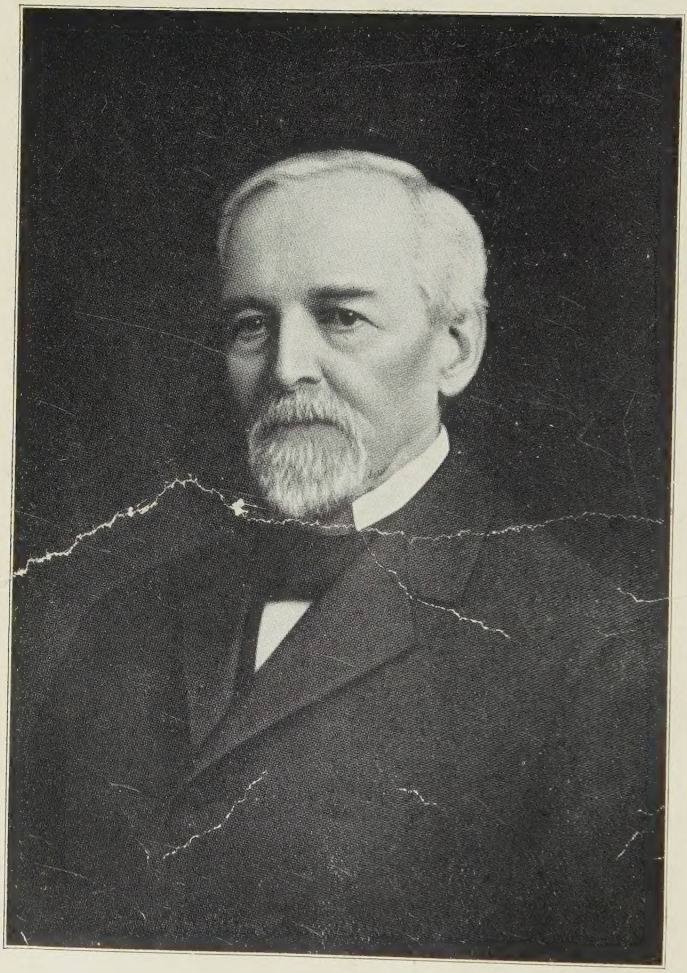


ALBERT KEEP

Biographical

ALBERT KEEP.

Albert Keep, whose activities were an element in the early commercial development of Chicago, in his later years through his business connections reached out to various sections of the country in the management and control of the affairs of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system, of which he was made president. Ability may have been inherent, but it is only through the exercise and the utilization of one's talents that they are developed, and a life of intense and intelligently directed activity gave to Albert Keep the power which made him for many years a most forceful business factor in railway circles. He was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, on the 30th of April, 1826, a son of Chauncey and Prudence (Wolcott) Keep, and was the fifth in a family of seven sons, all of whom were noted for superior business attainments and high character. The father was a man of wealth and likewise of sound judgment, who realized that if his sons were to become factors in the business world their instruction must be practical and that their powers must be tested in the actual field of service.

Albert Keep was sent as a pupil to the village schools and later spent two years as a student in Cortland Academy, but made his initial step in the business world when a youth of fourteen, being employed as clerk in a general country store in his native town from 1841 until 1846. His five years' experience there demonstrated the fact that he possessed latent ability and that he would develop it through industrious application. In all the five years he was never absent from his work for a single week day, being on hand at seven o'clock in the morning and often remaining until nine at night in the duties of the position.

The field of his activity was transferred to the west in 1846 and a long cherished ambition saw its fulfillment when he became part owner of a store in Whitewater, Wisconsin, his associates in the enterprise being Philander Peck and Henry Keep. He remained in Whitewater until 1851, when the firm decided to dispose of their business there, having more capital than was needed by the demands of the trade in a small town. A removal was made to Chicago, where they opened a dry-goods house under the firm style of Peck, Keep & Company, their location being at No. 211 South Water street. The new undertaking was attended with success from the beginning, but the great activity in real estate led them to dispose of their mercantile interest in 1856, making investment of their capital in property. Mr. Keep erected a number of buildings which he rented and also sold as opportunity came to dispose of them at an advantageous figure. He continued to deal extensively in real estate and in making loans for himself and others. He suffered losses in the memorable fire of October, 1871, his office and most of his

buildings being destroyed, but he at once resumed operations and continued actively in business circles as a builder and dealer in real estate until June, 1873. He was then called to the presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system. His election to this office was a great tribute to him from the fact that he was not even a stockholder of the company at that time. It was necessary, however, for him to purchase stock in order to qualify for the presidency. He was closely associated with his brother Henry until chosen president of the railroad company, their extensive interests being held mostly in partnership relations. During the many years that they were associated in business they worked in entire harmony, no contention or dissatisfaction ever arising. Their business ideas as well as their family relationship held them in a close bond after Albert Keep was elected to the railroad presidency. The multitudinous duties of such a position were in a measure familiar to him. He had had some previous experience with railway interests, having been retained in 1864 by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies to acquire greatly increased rights of way for them and also depot facilities, which they needed in and about Chicago. On his election to the directorate of the Lake Shore Railroad he was made a member of its executive committee and continued as a director for eighteen years, when the pressure of other business interests compelled him to resign. He remained as president of the Chicago & Northwestern for fourteen years, or until 1887, when he resigned to become chairman of the company's board of directors and under his administration as president and in his later office as chairman of the directorate the property of the company increased continuously in extent and value. He found the property poorly maintained and equipped but his practical business methods soon wrought a change and his able management did much toward making the Northwestern one of the greatest railroads in the country. He resigned as chairman of the board in 1901 but continued as a director to the time of his death. He was likewise a director of The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. A conservative business man, he was never given to speculating but won his success in legitimate fields and through the successful conduct of important interests.

Mr. Keep was twice married, his first union being with Susan Rice, of Homer, New York, April 6, 1851. She died November 29, 1859, and he was again married on the 3d of September, 1861, when Miss Harriet S. Gunn, who still survives him, became his wife. She is a native of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, and a daughter of Amos B. and Wealthy (Whittlesey) Gunn. Mr. and Mrs. Keep had one daughter, Lucy Gunn, who became the wife of Ralph Isham and had one son, Albert Keep Isham, who was born January 9, 1894. Mrs. Isham died July 12, 1894. A lover of home, Mr. Keep was found a most congenial companion at his own fireside, where his friends were always sure of a hospitable welcome. He was by nature social and democratic, yet dignity was never laid aside to the point of allowing familiarity. His was a strong character and marked personality and these won for him wide recognition. One of his most marked characteristics was his pronounced integrity. He had an especially high sense of honor, his word was as good as his bond and his promises were made to be kept. He was interested in many projects which have been of worth in the life of the city. He was a director of The John Crerar Library, of the

Chicago Home for the Incurables, a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Chicago and Calumet Clubs. He never regarded life as a dreary waste; on the contrary he was inclined to an optimism which, however, was well balanced by practical judgment. He recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth and these were fully met. His success was the logical sequence of the natural unfolding and development of his native powers. He believed in the opportunity for natural development in each individual and his own life was an exposition of the wisdom of this view.

CARYL YOUNG.

Coming to Chicago in the period antedating the Civil war, when the city had scarcely emerged from villagehood, Caryl Young made for himself a place among the representative business men and prominent citizens of the western metropolis. He was a native of Schenectady, New York, born December 13, 1836, and was a son of William C. and Catherine L. (Willard) Young. He was for years the oldest living graduate of West Point Military Academy. That his ancestors figured prominently in pioneer days in Ohio is indicated in the fact that Youngstown in that state took its name from the family. His grandparents, John and Mary Stone (White) Young, were early settlers of the Western Reserve and their son, William C. Young, was born at what is now Youngstown, November 25, 1799, when Ohio was still under territorial rule. He was but a child when his parents removed to Whitestown, New York, whither they had gone to Ohio, and in that place his boyhood and youth were passed. He acquired more than the ordinary education of the day, for his curriculum included Latin, geometry and land surveying, and that he displayed special aptitude in his studies is indicated in the fact that when but sixteen years of age he was appointed assistant surveyor of the islands of Lake Ontario for the state of New York. In 1817 he was a rodman of Judge Wright's engineering corps, engaged on the survey of the route of the Erie canal. Later he was appointed a cadet at West Point, completing his course there by graduation with the class of 1822. He served for four years in the United States army, his duty carrying him into various fields, but in 1826 resigned his commission to enter actively upon the practice of civil engineering—a profession in which he became one of the foremost representatives of his time. He filled several positions of prominence with the pioneer railroads of the country and at length resigned as general manager of the old Utica & Schenectady Railroad to become chief engineer of the Hudson River Railroad, which he pushed to completion, eventually becoming its president. His labors in behalf of early railroad construction were of inestimable value to the country, as the railroad is the forerunner of progress and improvement. He was the originator of the plan of railroad superstructure with cross-sills or ties instead of stringers running lengthwise. This method of building is now so common that it seems odd that it has not always been in use. In devising this plan Mr. Young gave to the country a work of large worth. After leaving the Hudson River Railroad he was for a short time president of the Panama Railroad and superintendent of construction. His last active connection with railroad interests was as superintendent of the western

division of the New York Central. His death occurred in New York city, where he had resided for many years.

Caryl Young acquired his preliminary education in Schenectady, New York, and following his parents' removal to New York city, continued his education in the schools there. Turning his attention to a commercial rather than a professional career, he entered a wholesale jewelry establishment when about seventeen years of age. A few years later his parents removed to Buffalo, New York, and from that city Caryl Young came to Chicago. He was then about twenty-one years of age, industrious and energetic. Here he turned his attention to the brokerage and banking business in connection with E. K. Willard and a short time prior to the outbreak of the Civil war entered the wholesale grocery business. Later he disposed of his interests in that line and during the remainder of his active business life was the head of the Caryl Young Transfer Company. In 1897, however, he relinquished the greater portion of his business cares and from that time until his death practically lived retired. He was fond of travel and his success in earlier years enabled him to indulge his taste in that direction. He also greatly enjoyed the society of his friends, was a genial host, a companionable gentleman and a very generous, kind-hearted man. He was popular and his friends were legion.

On the 21st of January, 1864, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Adalaide Botsford, the only daughter of J. K. and Minerva (Kimball) Botsford, pioneer residents of Chicago, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. At his death Mr. Young left a widow and two children: Caryl B.; and Edith, now the wife of George M. Wisner, chief engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago. It was on the 22d of March, 1907, that Mr. Young passed away. For thirty years he had been a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church and took an active part in its work, serving as trustee for a considerable period and contributing generously to its support. He belonged to the Calumet, South Shore and Chicago Clubs and such were his personal characteristics that he was warmly welcomed into the various organizations with which he became associated. A spirit of progress dominated his life and his devotion to high ideals made his life the exemplification of qualities and principles that in every land and clime awaken respect and admiration.

RICHARD DRUMMOND BOKUM.

Richard Drummond Bokum, state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, with offices in the Marquette building, Chicago, is one of the well known life insurance men of the middle west. For almost a quarter of a century Mr. Bokum has been prominently identified with that line of business, the major portion of which has been in a managerial capacity. He was born on the 30th of January, 1854, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of the Rev. Hermann and Ann R. S. (Drummond) Bokum. He entered business life as a clerk for the S. S. White Dental Company, of Philadelphia, and continued with that concern from 1874 until 1887. Entering the life insurance field, first as an agent of the New York Life, his success can best be gauged from the fact that in his first year with that company he was appointed its manager for northern Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland. Mr.

Bokum remained in that capacity for about ten years, achieving results that placed him in a prominent position among the district managers of the country.

In 1898 he came to Chicago to accept the position he occupied until his death—one of the most important outside of the home office—as state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and that Mr. Bokum secured results was evidenced by the fact that he had been retained in that capacity. Few men in Chicago were better known in insurance circles and none whose methods did more to dignify the business. On April 17, 1911, Mr. Bokum passed away in the fifty-seventh year of his life.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Bokum was married to Miss Anna L. Harkness on the 31st of December, 1881. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter: Norris H., Richard D. and Majorie.

RUFUS CUTLER DAWES.

Rufus Cutler Dawes, whose attention in business lines has largely been given to the promotion of gas and electric light projects, is numbered among those men whose initiative spirit carries them beyond the bounds in which the great majority labor, and the extent and importance of the interests which he has financed and controlled well entitle him to be numbered among Chicago's captains of industry. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, July 30, 1867, a son of General Rufus R. and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes. His father served in the war of the rebellion as a colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which was a brilliant section of the famed Iron Brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the head of his command. He also served for one term in congress and died about ten years ago at his home in Marietta, Ohio, where his widow still resides. The Dawes family comes of old New England stock, of which William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere on the memorable night when the Continental troops were aroused to repulse the British advance, was a member. Rufus C. Dawes was the second in order of birth in a family of four sons and two daughters, including: Charles G. Dawes, mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Hon. Beman G. Dawes, of Marietta, Ohio, who was formerly a member of congress; Henry M., who is associated with his brother Rufus in business affairs; Mary B., the wife of Rev. Arthur G. Beach, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Betsy D., the wife of Harry B. Hoyt, manager of the gas company at Jacksonville, Florida.

Rufus Cutler Dawes was graduated from Marietta College with the class of 1886, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while on the 3d of June, 1893, his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Fortunate in that he was not born to a life of poverty or of closely restricted financial resources, Mr. Dawes in his business career has nevertheless proven that success is not a matter of fortunate circumstances or of inherent genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and keen discernment. Throughout almost his entire business life he has given his attention to organizing and managing gas and electric companies, in many of which he has been interested officially as well as financially. At present he holds a directorship and the presidency in the following institutions:

Union Gas & Electric Company, Metropolitan Gas & Electric Company, Shreveport Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Texarkana Gas & Electric Company, Mobile Gas Company, Citizens' Gas & Electric Company, Seattle Lighting Company, Pulaski Gas Company, Beaumont Gas Light Company, and Central Indiana Gas Company; and he fills offices in these and similar capacities in a number of other concerns of a like nature. He also has other extensive moneyed interests, connecting him inseparably with the promotion of business activity in the middle west, and is widely recognized as an efficient and reliable business man, capable of recognizing opportunities that others pass heedlessly by and capable also of coordinating forces into a harmonious working whole.

Mr. Dawes was married in 1893 to Miss Helen V. Palmer and the children born to them are William Mills, Charles Cutler and Jean Palmer Dawes. The family residence is at No. 1800 Sheridan road, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Dawes is a republican in his political views and in matters of citizenship manifests a progressiveness and loyalty that constitute him one of the strong supporters of projects for municipal upbuilding and betterment, and he is president of the board of education, school district No. 75, Evanston, Illinois. He is, moreover, of a generous nature in his support of philanthropic movements and his name is on the membership roll of Chicago's leading social organizations, including the Chicago Club, Glen View, Evanston Country and Evanston Clubs.

H. H. PORTER.

The life pathway of H. H. Porter was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. His was a constructive genius, he builded and that which he builded was of great benefit to his fellowmen. Chicago had not completed two decades after the incorporation of the city when he became one of her residents and here found a field for his splendid powers of organization that resulted in the attainment of notable success for himself, but more than that constituted a most potent element in the upbuilding of this city and in the development of the Mississippi valley. Active in the building and management of railroads, he opened up large tracts of country so that its natural resources were brought into close connection with the markets of the world. The value and worth of such a service is immeasurable, for in its far reaches it touches every department of business activity and achieves results which otherwise could never be accomplished.

Henry H. Porter was born December 7, 1835, in the little seaport town of Machias, in Washington county, Maine, his parents being Rufus King and Lucy (Hedge) Porter, the former a native of the Pine Tree state and the latter of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. His father was an able lawyer and of considerable prominence both professionally and politically. In a home of intellectual culture and natural refinement the son spent his youthful days and his environment developed in him the traits of character that made him ever a most honorable and upright man. Throughout his career he had no false standards of life. He was taught to regard any honest labor as worthy of respect and when at the age of fifteen years he put aside his text-books to enter business circles he sought and

H. H. PORTER

secured a position as clerk in a country store at Eastport, Maine. A little more than a year passed and he then directed his steps westward. It was his intention to go to St. Louis and eventually to California, but acting upon his father's advice he made his way to Chicago, then a growing and flourishing city of about forty thousand inhabitants. A lad of sixteen years, what did the future hold in store for him? He already possessed a considerable knowledge of business and accounts, and moreover there was about him an alert, enterprising air that at once attracted favorable attention. He obtained a situation and made his initial step in business activity in this city as a clerk in the office of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, of which John B. Turner, one of the pioneer railroad builders of the west, was then president. This road, now one of the main divisions of the Northwestern railway system, was then but seventy-five miles in length and the track for thirty miles out of Chicago was laid with scrap iron that had previously been used on what is now the New York Central Railroad between Rochester and Niagara Falls. From that time until the close of his active business career Mr. Porter was interested almost continuously in the construction and management of railroads tributary to Chicago. There were then only six railway lines entering the city and but two of these, the Chicago & Rock Island and the Galena & Chicago Union extended west of the city. There were no lines beyond the Mississippi and no connecting road between Chicago and St. Louis or Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. Porter entered upon his duties at a salary of four hundred dollars per year and made his home in a little frame dwelling that stood on Randolph, just east of State street. His diligence, determination and loyalty soon won him promotions, to the position of paymaster, claim agent and general ticket agent. He remained with the Galena & Chicago Union until 1860, when he resigned to accept the position of station agent in Chicago for the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, its line then extending from Chicago to Toledo and Detroit. Rapid advancement through intermediate positions in three years made him general superintendent when but twenty-seven years of age. He held the office through the period of the Civil war and was active in transporting troops and supplies to the Union armies. His first promotion with this road made him general freight agent and in 1863 he became general superintendent, thus serving until 1865 and enjoying the distinction of being the youngest superintendent of an important railroad in the United States. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Jesse Spalding for the manufacture of lumber in northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. There was an extraordinary demand for manufactured lumber and the mills of the firm reached an average annual output of thirty million feet. Mr. Porter's business affiliations still remained in Chicago and by degrees he became connected with a number of important corporations in this city, including the First National Bank in which he held a position on the directorate from 1867 until 1891, contributing in no small measure through his sound judgment and keen discrimination to the success of the institution. In 1868 he became a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and continuously until his last years extended his railway connections in the construction and management of railway lines which opened up the west and northwest and made Chicago the railway center of America. He was elected to the directorate of the Chicago &

Northwestern Railway Company about 1870 and was general manager of the road from 1874 until 1876, and about the same time he became a director of the Union Pacific Railroad. One of the railroad operations in which he was concerned was the development of the West Wisconsin Railroad, purchased by Mr. Porter and his associates in 1875. He was president of the reorganized company and owing to his wise administration and executive force, during a period of seven years, this road, under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, by construction and consolidation became a line of more than twelve hundred and fifty miles of railroad. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad was purchased and in 1882 the latter corporation, through the efforts of Mr. Porter and his associates, pursued a similar course with the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. As president of the reorganized road Mr. Porter raised it to a high state of efficiency and made it a most valuable property, retiring from the presidency when this was accomplished. When it seemed that the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad would go into bankruptcy Mr. Porter and his associates purchased the line in 1886 and reorganized it under the name of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Company, extending the line to Brazil, Indiana. They also consolidated with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which they purchased, and developed the united corporations under the name of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, now one of the important lines entering Chicago.

Mr. Porter was one of the prominent factors in the development of the iron and steel industries of Illinois. Following the failure of the United Iron & Steel Company of Chicago he and several others purchased the entire property, brought new capital and management into it and resumed business under a new organization known as the Union Steel Company. After its rebuilding the plant became successful and afterwards by consolidation with the North Chicago and Joliet Steel Companies became a part of the Illinois Steel Company, the largest steel rail manufacturing enterprise in the world. Mr. Porter was a leading spirit in developing and promoting the extensive iron properties known as the Minnesota Iron Company and the Duluth Iron Range Railroad in Minnesota.

Mr. Porter later made a further consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, the Minnesota Steamship Company and the Lorain Steel Company, thereby forming the Federal Steel Company, of which he was chairman of the board of directors until by further consolidation that company became a part of the United States Steel Corporation. After the formation of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Porter retired from the steel business, refusing an election to the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, although he was strongly urged to become a director of the corporation. In his business affairs Mr. Porter was closely associated with a group of New York men including Governor R. P. Flower, D. O. Mills, David Dows, Benjamin Brewster, Heber R. Bishop and R. R. Cable of Chicago.

In 1861 Mr. Porter was also prominently concerned in laying out and developing the present stock-yards of Chicago. He was a large factor in the reorganization and financing of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of Brooklyn, also the organizer of the Chicago Transfer & Clearing Company and its associated company, the Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company. This company's clear-

ing yards for freight traffic embodied his ideas for the settlement of Chicago's freight problems, and was the only one of his enterprises in which he maintained an active interest until the time of his death. He continued its president from its inception until his demise.

One who knew him intimately for more than a quarter of a century said of him while he was still living: "Mr. Porter is a man of quick perceptions, possessing a mind that is particularly adapted to organization on a large scale. The analytic quality of his mind enabled him to judge with remarkable accuracy and rapidity. The most complicated problems coming before him are reduced to their simple elements with extraordinary facility and the true nature and relationship of the several parts perceived as if by magic. He is one of those rare men who have confidence in their final conclusions. Having decided upon what is to be done he proceeds straightway to its accomplishment, pursuing with relentless energy the object for which he strives. Among the railroad men of the country he ranks as one of the brightest of the age in the business."

On the 8th of December, 1865, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Eliza T. French, a daughter of George H. French, of Chicago. They became the parents of three children: Katharine, the wife of Dr. George S. Isham; H. H., Jr.; and George F. Porter. The death of Mr. Porter occurred on the 31st of March, 1910. He had continued his residence in Chicago until 1898, when he removed to New York for the better supervision of his interests, although he maintained a home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and there spent the summer months.

He never took a salary for any position that he held after 1880, nor did he receive any compensation for his services in connection with any of the interests he worked for excepting such as came to him naturally as his interest as a stockholder or owner in the property, and which he was always particular should be on the same basis as that of every other owner. Although constantly at the head of various corporations in which he was interested, and devoting thereto his whole time and energies, he preferred to be independent. He was well known in the club circle of Chicago, becoming one of the early members of the Commercial, Chicago and Union Clubs, and later of the Mid-Day and Saddle and Cycle Clubs. In New York his membership was with the Metropolitan Club. He never courted public attention but the extent and importance of his business affairs made him prominent.

At his death the Chicago Tribune said editorially: "H. H. Porter was one of Chicago's constructive captains of industry. His faith in the future of the city and its contributing territory gave him a wide outlook, a review of his life as the curtain falls reveals the familiar combination of the wonderful opportunity afforded by the rapidly expanding west and the industry and observant skill of an energetic son of the east. Not every New Englander who 'went west' made good. But where the man and the opportunity were rightly joined, as in Mr. Porter's case, results were certain. The directorates of the Rock Island, Northwestern, the Omaha, Eastern Illinois and Union Pacific railroads as well as many others profited by his intelligent interest. He was a master builder. His eye was quick to see the possibilities and his constructive mind soon made visions realities. Railroad building, exploiting iron and steel, studying and solving problems of transportation, seeking relief from congestion of freight traffic, finding economies

through wise combinations and union of endeavor, he had large share in the development of organizations which will long profit because of his business sense and administrative skill. For fifty-seven years he has been a factor in Chicago's business life, winning success for himself, but while advancing his own interests laying deep and broad foundations upon which others will build to the glory of Chicago and the improvement of the middle west. By inspiring others with his own faith he has made himself a citizen to be mourned as a life covering more than the allotted three score years and ten is ended."

At the same time the following editorial appeared in the Chicago Evening Post:

"In 1853 Henry H. Porter had the vision to see Chicago, with its six puny little railroads, grown into the great transportation center of our inland empire. Fifty years later he had the vision to foresee the inevitable coming of an age when successful railroading must depend upon a far higher coefficient of economy and efficiency in terminals and transfers.

"It is perhaps characteristic of our race that this imaginative energy should run strong in age as well as youth. But Mr. Porter possessed it always in unusual quality and power. His mind was free from the first moment when he shook his shoulders out above the crowd. His ability to create, to reorganize, to expand, found full play because he kept his horizon resolutely unnarrowed.

"And the record of his service in building the great middle west is wonderful even in this country where one generation had to do the pioneering work accomplished in an older civilization by the slow growth of centuries. Great railroad systems show today the impress of his hand; important steamship lines and vast shipbuilding companies bear witness to his achievements; the United States Steel Corporation, the leader of all our corporate legion, preserves his constructive ideals in its fundamental make-up. Iron and coal mines, coke ovens, lumber lands and stockyards, from Minnesota to Pittsburg, owe their development to his power to see and foresee.

"Mr. Porter never denied to the city in which he lived aid and encouragement in any of the many efforts made for her betterment. His public spirit was a very real thing, expressed not in words but in deeds.

"Taken all in all Henry H. Porter was among the most powerful as well as among the quietest and least known of the 'big men' of Chicago. His life work bore upon the growth of the city to a degree comparable with that of George M. Pullman or Philip D. Armour. His judgment, constantly sought by men charged with the weight of great affairs, was a potent and active force in our history. Only after he is gone will the community be able to form a true idea of the value and influence of his life."

WILLIAM H. JONES.

"Thrift of time," said William E. Gladstone, "will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams and waste of it will make you dwindle alike in intellectual and moral stature beyond your darkest reckoning." This statement finds verification in the record of William H. Jones, who in all of his life

seems to have improved every opportunity that has presented, nor wasted a moment that might be advantageously used. He has displayed both initiative spirit and a genius for organization and, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, has reached a commanding position in connection with one of the most extensive and important industrial corporations of the country, being now vice president of the International Harvester Company. His birth place was the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, whence he emigrated to the new world in 1857, settling in Columbia county, Wisconsin. At the early age of thirteen he began the solution of life's problems unaided. His father had been a farmer of Wales, in comfortable circumstances as compared with others of that day in a rugged country. He was thorough and industrious, and displayed aptitude for capable management in his farm work. These traits of character seem to have been inherited and cultivated by William H. Jones, who from early life manifested a spirit of self-reliance that enabled him to develop his latent powers and capacities. Arriving in Wisconsin he at once sought employment as a farm hand and was identified thereafter with general agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1866, that period, however, being characterized by continuous progress and by broadening knowledge that equipped him for the splendid work which he was later to undertake. He first became identified with the agricultural machinery business in 1866 as agent for the Dodge reapers and Champion mowers, with headquarters at Berlin, Wisconsin. His knowledge of farming and the needs of the fields here stood him in good stead and found practical application as he advanced in his new field. In 1868 he accepted the position of traveling salesman and agent for L. J. Bush & Company, of Milwaukee, representing that firm until 1870. He next engaged to travel for E. H. Gammon, who was then and had been for several years manufacturing and selling the Marsh harvester, which at that time was the only machine of the class upon the market. Later Mr. Deering became connected with the business, which in time was continued under the firm style of Gammon & Deering, Mr. Jones remaining with the firm as general traveling salesman and supervisor of agencies. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Gammon retired, Mr. Jones, however, continuing with Mr. Deering through the following year or until 1881, when he organized the Plano Manufacturing Company, associating with him Mr. Gammon and Lewis Steward, who had previously been interested in the harvester works at Plano, Illinois. This organization was wholly effected through the efforts of Mr. Jones, who saw the possibilities of enlarging the scope of the business and promoting the usefulness of the enterprise by an organization of effort, accomplished in forming the Plano Manufacturing Company, of which he was the first president and has held the office continuously since. The first year the company suffered a serious handicap owing to losses by fire, so that only two hundred and fifty harvesters and binders could be gotten out for the season of 1881. The value of these machines, however, was proven in practical work. They were regarded as satisfactory in form and construction and it remained to the newly organized company to so establish and conduct the business that its ramifying trade interests should reach out to various sections of the country, becoming thereby a dominant element in this particular field. Mr. Jones' wide experience and knowledge proved a potent force in the development of the business. He had been continuously in the field and among the agents for many years, had represented the first harvester and was familiar with the history of the business as other manufactories entered the field. He

had acquainted himself with their strong points, recognized their weak ones and in planning the upbuilding of the business of the Plano Company used his knowledge in the production of high class farm machinery as well as in extending the trade of the house. Moreover, he had assisted in the introduction of the first automatic binders and in placing them as improved and perfected upon the market. Associated with the Deering interests for many years, he had done much to establish the Appleby binder in its high position in public regard. No man recognized more fully the essential elements of a thoroughly satisfactory harvesting machine and he made it his purpose as president of the new company to build and place upon the market machinery that should excel all other productions in excellence of mechanical construction and in operation as well. In the building of the original Plano harvester and binder he made practical operative qualities paramount and mechanical science subservient to their production; and he ruled out peremptorily every device or suggestion that in his opinion did not have that end in view. This course he persistently maintained and the result was manifest in the excellence of the Plano machines and the rapid and almost marvelous growth of the business, placing the Plano Manufacturing Company among the most successful in the field of agricultural machinery manufacture in the country.

Believing that the city offered better advantages because of shipping facilities and closer connections with the trade, Mr. Jones removed his plant to Chicago in 1893, broke ground at West Pullman on the 1st of May and erected a modern plant covering thirty acres. From time to time he has become connected with different industrial and commercial concerns, but it is in connection with the manufacture of harvesters that he has become known to the world and he has ever regarded this as the main factor in his phenomenally active and successful life. In 1902 when the International Harvester Company was organized he became a member of the newly formed corporation, was chosen its vice president, a member of the board of directors and a member of the executive committee. Of the original group of men who promoted and developed the reaper industry Mr. Jones is the only one connected with it at the present time, and only two of that number are still living.

In 1867 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Owens and unto them have been born three sons: Hugh W., now in Japan; William O., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Garfield R., of Los Angeles, California. He is now preparing to make his home in Pasadena, California, and in future will spend but little of his time in Chicago. His sympathies have usually been with the republican party, yet he is allied with that independent movement which is one of the hopeful signs of the times, manifest in the fact that thinking men are not holding blindly to any leadership but are supporting principle rather than party and considering the capability of a candidate in regard to the duties to be performed. He holds membership in the Union League Club and was one of the fifty who organized the Evanston Club, with which he was identified for twenty years. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and in his splendid makeup is found the leaven of charity, generous impulses and sympathetic feeling. He is of that class who have been justly and appropriately termed captains of industry—men who have the power to organize and direct forces, to coordinate interests and develop possibilities. He occupies moreover a conspicuously honorable position among the eminent business men of the present day. It has been said that there is no better way to judge of the real character of a man than

by the opinions entertained for him by employes and those who have had business relations with him. Not only in this country but in Europe as well the affection and esteem in which the rank and file of those connected with the agricultural implement business hold Mr. Jones, is the greatest tribute to his reliability, his kindly consideration and his sincerity. What he promises he will do and his word is above question. Industry, progressiveness, determination, reliability, justice and consideration have been the crowning points in the success of William H. Jones, a man who in every relation is the soul of honor.

ALBERT H. THACKER.

The business career of Albert H. Thacker, long a South Water street merchant, was crowned with success so that he left to his family a comfortable competence. More than that, he left to them an honored name, for his record was ever characterized by all that is straightforward and reliable in business. He became a resident of Chicago in 1842. His birth had occurred in South Charleston, Ohio, in 1855, his parents being James and Letitia (Gullett) Thacker, of Virginia. His father was a carriage builder and at the time of the Civil war put aside business cares, serving as a surgeon in the army from 1862 until 1864. The family is of English origin and was founded in America by the grandfather of Albert H. Thacker who, on crossing the Atlantic, settled in Virginia. The brother of our subject was a bugle boy in the Civil war. After removing to Chicago, James Thacker engaged in the grocery business for five years and then entered the real-estate business in which connection he controlled many important property transfers. At length he built the old Thacker block, at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Drexel boulevard. In his later years he retired from active business life.

Albert H. Thacker was a youth of only seven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Chicago in 1862. Here he attended the Oakland school until sixteen years of age, at which time he secured the position of cash boy in Marshall Field's retail store. He remained in that establishment for five years and for two years was shipping clerk with the Franklin McVeagh Produce Company. Gradually as his business powers developed he advanced in positions of responsibility and for five years was buyer for the wholesale grocery house of Gould & Armour. This brought him a wide acquaintance with the trade and at length he entered into the commission field on his own account and afterward became interested with his brother, J. F., in the importation of fruits, the business being carried on under the name of the Thacker Fruit Company. Theirs became one of the extensive enterprises on South Water street and they were numbered among the leading merchants of their class in Chicago, conducting a business of extensive proportions. For a year after the death of A. H. Thacker the enterprise was continued and was then sold.

On the 22d of September, 1880, Mr. Thacker was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Johns, a daughter of Timothy R. Johns, of Ottawa, Illinois. Timothy R. Johns, with his bride settled in La Salle county, Illinois, in Deer Park township soon after 1850. His old homestead, still owned by the family, now known as "Sunny

Side Farm," is one of the show farms of northern Illinois. Her mother bore the maiden name of Marie Barnes. Mr. Johns became well known as a stock raiser and dealer. To Mr. and Mrs. Thacker was born but one child, Florence, now the wife of Harry H. Reynolds, of Chicago.

In his political views Mr. Thacker was an earnest republican, indorsing the principles of the party, yet without desire for office. From the age of seventeen years he was a devoted member of the Sixth Presbyterian church and cooperated in various lines of the church work. He was also a charter member of the Oakland Club and held membership in the Royal Arcanum. The salient traits of his character were such as harmonize with upright, honorable manhood and won for him a high regard among those whom he met socially, while his marked business characteristics gained for him the admiration and respect of his colleagues and contemporaries. He continued in business until the time of his death which occurred August 30, 1904, and occasioned a feeling of deep regret among all with whom he had come in contact.

The family residence since 1892 has been at No. 4109 Drexel boulevard, where the widow and daughter reside.

ERSKINE MASON PHELPS.

The history of Erskine Mason Phelps is the story of laudable ambition, unfaltering activity and earnest endeavor to reach in the business field a high plane, and that the qualities chosen as chief factors in his commercial career were resultant, was evidenced through many years in the house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, which enjoyed both local and national fame. As its chief executive, Mr. Phelps was through a long period the main factor in bringing that enterprise to the established basis which it occupied. He was born in Stonington, Connecticut, March 31, 1839, a son of Charles H. and Ann (Hammond) Phelps. He came of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The Phelps family is one of the oldest and most prominent of New England and one that has had a close and continuous identification with the history of Connecticut from its first settlement. The American progenitor of the family was William Phelps, who was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1599. He was one of the original members of the Church of England, of which the noted divine, Rev. Warham, was pastor. Mr. Phelps accompanied the party led by Rev. Warham to the new world. They crossed the Atlantic in 1630 as passengers on the old time sailing vessel, Mary and John, and first located in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1636 William Phelps removed with his children to Windsor, Connecticut, and became a prominent factor in the affairs of the colony, residing there until his death on the 27th of November, 1675.

His youngest son, Timothy Phelps, wedded Mary Griswold, and the line of descent is traced on down through Timothy Phelps II, who married Martha Crow; Charles Phelps, who married Hepzipeth Stiles; and Dr. Charles Phelps, who was founder of the family in Stonington, Connecticut, where he first built a house at the foot of Cosadue hill in the portion of the town known as North Stonington.

About 1765 he removed to the main town of Stonington and erected a residence, which in later years formed the ell to the fine country home of his great-grandson, Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, of Chicago. Dr. Charles Phelps in 1767 became the first judge of the probate court for the town of Stonington, an office which he filled for thirty-three years. He married Hannah Dennison, and after her death, Sally Swan became his wife. His sixth child, Joseph D. Phelps, grandfather of E. M. Phelps, married Hannah Babcock.

The eldest son and second child of Joseph D. and Hannah (Babcock) Phelps was Charles H. Phelps, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1795, and at one time was the most prominent dry-goods merchant of New Orleans. He was instrumental in raising and paving the streets in both New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama. He met his death January 17, 1840, when the steamer Lexington was burned while on her regular trip from New York to Stonington. He had married Ann R. Hammond, and their children were six in number. Erskine M. Phelps, the youngest of the family, acquired his early education at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he also attended Edward Williston Seminary. He was an apt and able student and with a goodly fund of information to serve as the foundation for the building of success, he went to St. Louis in 1857 and entered upon his business career there. He became connected with the banking firm of Allan, Copp & Nesbit and after a faithful service of two years removed to Boston, where he established a brokerage business on his own account. In February, 1864, he arrived in Chicago and entered into partnership with George E. P. Dodge, establishing a wholesale boot and shoe business. In 1865 the style name of the house, which was destined to grow into one of the leading enterprises of the west, was changed to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, under which the business obtained a foremost place in the wholesale boot and shoe trade of the entire northwest. Year by year the enterprise was carefully and successfully conducted, enjoying continuous and substantial growth until 1899, when the firm sold out to the Edwards-Stanwood Shoe Company, of which concern Mr. Phelps was a director. He retained, however, only a supervisory interest in the house and so arranged matters that the older employes should enjoy most of the profits. He was also a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of the London Guarantee & Accident Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company, and a director and investor in other business enterprises and organizations. His life record stands as a splendid example of what may be accomplished in the commercial field, when energy, keen insight and unfaltering purpose are brought into full play.

On the 26th day of October, 1864, Mr. Phelps was married to Miss Anna E. Wilder. A happy home life was maintained for forty-five years, being terminated in the death of Mr. Phelps at his residence at No. 1703 Indiana avenue, May 21, 1910, when he was seventy-one years of age.

Aside from business connections Mr. Phelps was most prominent and widely known. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was prominent in club circles. He was one of the organizers and for seven years was president of the Iroquois Club of Chicago and took active part in the tariff reform propaganda, which was contemporaneous with the administration of Grover Cleveland. At one time he served as chairman of the state committee of the democratic party and at another time was a member of the democratic national committee. He

never sought or desired office, however, although in 1884 he was mentioned as a democratic candidate for the United States senatorship. Always favoring a low tariff, in 1883 he and other members of the Iroquois Club determined to support this doctrine at a banquet given under the auspices of the club. This was the first important political banquet ever held in Chicago and the precursor of the regular annual affairs of that kind since given by the Iroquois Club for many years. The banquet was a success, being attended by distinguished democratic leaders, including Senator Bayard, Thomas A. Hendricks and others. This brought Mr. Phelps into political prominence and soon afterward he went with Potter Palmer and other distinguished representatives of the party to Washington and secured the democratic convention of 1884 for Chicago. He was at that time a strong Tilden man but after paying a visit to Mr. Tilden was convinced that the latter was not in physical condition to accept the nomination and returned to Chicago, advocating the cause of Grover Cleveland, then governor of New York. Mr. Cleveland was nominated mainly on account of the Illinois votes and afterward showed his appreciation of this fact by making Mr. Phelps his personal representative in Chicago, seeking his advice whenever offices were to be distributed. After the election of Mr. Cleveland and at his inauguration he said to Mr. Phelps: "Now, what can I do for you and what do you want?" The latter replied: "Just allow me to go home to Chicago and attend to my business. I have accomplished what I set out to do—make you the nation's chief executive." Mr. Phelps declined the ministry to the court of St. James during the first administration of President Cleveland but during the second term accepted the appointment of consul to Colombia, which he retained up to the time of his death. It was on the recommendation of Mr. Phelps that Lambert Tree was sent as minister to Belgium and General Winston to Persia, and at his request Melville W. Fuller was made chief justice of the United States. In 1888 he was elected a member of the democratic national committee, serving four years, after which he was not an active factor in political management although never ceasing to feel a deep interest in vital political questions and situations of the country. He became a member of the World's Columbian Exposition commission, in the interests of which he took a journey, accompanied by his wife, around the globe in 1892 and 1893, while for seven years he was president of the National Business League. In many of the organizations with which he was connected he was an earnest working member and his opinions carried weight in their councils, for his fellow members recognized his keen insight and the soundness of mature judgment. He was one of the early members of the Central church, of which the late Professor David Swing was minister to the time of his death, and of which Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus is now pastor. Mr. Phelps long served as president of its board of trustees but resigned on account of ill health. He was president of Hahnemann Hospital and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was a director of various benevolent institutions and, moreover, a generous supporter of these, although his benefactions were of a quiet nature. He led a prominent club life, holding membership in the Chicago, Commercial, Calumet, South Shore Country, Saddle and Cycle, Bankers, Mid-Day, Pickwick Country and Washington Park Clubs of Chicago. And even further than this his club connections extended, as

he was a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, the Temple and Algonquin Clubs of Boston and the Thatched House of London.

He was a great student and admirer of Napoleon and thoroughly familiar with his history. He left one of the finest and most valuable Napoleonic collections in America, which following his demise was given by Mrs. Phelps to the Harper Memorial Library of Chicago. He manifested, moreover, a very keen interest in the welfare and progress of his native town, Stonington, Connecticut, where his magnificent country estate included land that had been in possession of the family for almost one hundred and fifty years. His attachment to the place was a matter of sentiment—a trait strongly developed in the sons of New England. Extended trips abroad as well as in this land brought him wide general information and culture which only travel can bring. He was widely known as a genial host and thorough going business man and one who gained honor and admiration through his commercial integrity and conservatism. While connected with the boot and shoe trade he introduced many innovations that have worked for the improved comfort of the public and wrought wholesale changes in commercial system and along lines of progressiveness. His personal acquaintance with leading citizens of note was a broad one and his spirit of good fellowship made life brighter for those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Phelps was laid to rest in his beautiful mausoleum that stands in Evergreen cemetery in Stonington, Connecticut.

JAMES K. MURPHY.

The powers of organization, keen, clear perception and logical deduction which were characteristics of James K. Murphy made him in the course of years one of the most capable insurance men of the middle west. A native of Ireland, he was born January 30, 1825, and died December 8, 1907. His parents were James and Margaret Murphy. The subject of this review spent the first ten years of his life in the land of his nativity and then came with his grandparents to New York, his father having been killed in a steeple chase accident when quite a young man. He remained for a short time in the Empire state and in 1836 with his grandmother and grandfather, John Fennerty, and sister Mary A. came to Chicago, where he continued his education as a pupil in the grammar grades. He was a pupil in the second school that was built here and he worked for his grandfather while attending school. Later he went to St. Charles, Illinois, and became a partner with his brother, Bernard F. in a dry-goods store, where he remained a short time. He was afterward editor of the Peoria Transcript for three years, but did not meet with success in the field of journalism and returned to Chicago, at which time his capital had been reduced to one dollar. His financial condition rendering immediate employment a necessity, he went to the office of the Peoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company and asked for a position. At that time there had been built a large greenhouse in the city but the owner had refused all agents the chance of insuring it. Mr. Murphy was told that if he could insure this greenhouse he could have a position. The urgency of the case was probably the chief factor in his success. He felt that he must win and canvassed the man so ably and persistently that he suc-

ceeded in insuring the greenhouse. Mr. Murphy was soon afterward made city agent in Chicago for the company and in later years became closely connected with its business management. During the memorable fire of 1871, he was agent for four companies, including one which he had organized, called the Chicago Fire Insurance Company. He then became receiver for the American Exchange Insurance Company of New York and not only straightened out its affairs but so ably managed its business that he paid dollar for dollar on its claims. He was also called upon to adjust the interests of the Home Mutual Insurance Company which became badly involved years ago. With marked ability he solved intricate business problems and straightened out business tangles until order was brought out of chaos and affairs were placed upon a substantial and profitable basis. Making gradual progress in insurance circles, Mr. Murphy eventually became vice president of the Northwestern Masonic Aid and thus served for many years. He was one of the oldest active insurance men of Chicago and his identification with the business exceeded in extent that of any other Chicago man. He was noted for his neat and accurate penmanship and all business affairs under his control were carefully systematized and managed. The word fail had no part in his vocabulary, for when one avenue of success seemed closed he sought out another path which would lead to the goal for which he had started.

Mr. Murphy not only became widely known in insurance circles but also took an active part in affairs of public moment. He was one of the old members of the Calumet Volunteer Fire Department No. 4, and held membership with Thomas J. Turner Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was past master; a life member of Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, K. T. He was also a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery and a member of the Masonic Veterans organization. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he organized a company for the army at the time of the Civil war, but owing to injuries sustained while serving in the Volunteer Fire Department he could not enter into active service. He never forgot his old comrades who served with him in fighting the early fires in the city before a paid department was established and was instrumental in erecting the monument at Rose Hill in memory of the old Volunteer Fire Department members. His religious faith was indicated in his association with St. Paul's Universalist church and found expression in his daily life.

On the 24th of December, 1869, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Jane Peyton, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. William H. Ryder. Mrs. Murphy was a daughter of James and Elizabeth (McDonald) Peyton. Mr. Peyton came to Chicago at an early day and was one of the wealthy men of the city. Theodore Peyton Murphy, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, continues the insurance business established by his father. He married Miss Harriet Devine, a daughter of Dr. Devine.

The death of Mr. Murphy occurred December 8, 1907, when he had passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, and for more than three score years and ten he had been a resident of Chicago. He came here before the city was incorporated. Its proportions were those of a village, its business interests were of an unimportant character and it seemed to have no particular attractions or advantages save that of its position on the lake shore. As the years passed by Mr. Murphy remained an interested witness of its marvelous growth and development and ever

belonged to that class who uphold the political and legal status of the community, who advocate its moral and intellectual progress and so direct their labors that they constitute tangible factors in the attainment of substantial results. Widely known throughout the city, James K. Murphy was held in the highest esteem by all and in his passing Chicago lost one of her honored pioneers.

CHARLES G. DAWES.

Charles Gates Dawes, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, ex-comptroller of the currency and a financier of national repute, both in practice and the clear enunciation of theories, is a native of Marietta, Ohio, born August 27, 1865. He is a son of General Rufus R. and Mary B. (Gates) Dawes. His father served in the war of the Rebellion as the brave colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, a brilliant unit of the famed Iron Brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the head of his regiment. He represented his district in congress for one term and was otherwise prominent in the public affairs of the state. He died about ten years ago at his home in Marietta, where his widow still resides. The family comes of old Massachusetts stock of English origin and among the ancestors was William Dawes, who agreed with Paul Revere that he would ride in one direction and Revere in another to alarm the settlers of the approach of the British that meant the opening of the Revolutionary war. Charles G. Dawes was the eldest in a family of four sons and two daughters, the others being: Rufus C., of whom a sketch also appears in this work; Hon. Beman G. Dawes, of Marietta, Ohio, former member of congress; Henry M., associated with his brothers in business here; Mary B., the wife of Rev. Arthur G. Beach, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Betsy D., the wife of Harry B. Hoyt, manager of the gas company at Jacksonville, Florida.

Charles G. Dawes was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Marietta College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884, and two years later from the Cincinnati Law School. He had already done considerable work as a railroad civil engineer and after graduating in law became chief engineer of a small line which is now part of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and for seven years was there engaged in the practice of law. Having made a special study of railroad freight rates, he was retained by many Nebraska shippers in their suits against the railroads, whose hearings brought about the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. In the pressing of these suits he came into marked prominence as a lawyer and at the same time obtained high standing as a republican leader and campaigner. In 1894 he removed to Evanston, Illinois, having acquired an interest in the local gas company, his activities in this direction afterward extending to other points.

Mr. Dawes had been an admirer of William McKinley and in 1895 inaugurated to work in Illinois, which led the republican state convention of 1896 to instruct its delegates to support him for president in the national nominating convention. He was appointed on the executive committee of the republican national committee and was regarded as McKinley's special representative. When Mr. Dawes was ap-

pointed comptroller of the currency in 1897 his relations with the president became even more confidential and his business-like conduct of the affairs of his office, especially his regard for the welfare of depositors in the national banks, met with the cordial approval both of the administration and the general public, irrespective of party. On October 1, 1901, he resigned the office to enter upon his campaign for the United States senatorship, but in May of the following year withdrew from the contest and a few days later was elected to his present position as head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, which he had then recently organized. Mr. Dawes was the youngest man who ever held the position of comptroller of the currency; but in his case comparative youth and inexperience seemed to be no drawback to advancement. Mr. Dawes is also a director of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, the Monroe National Bank and the Calumet Insurance Company and is interested in numerous gas and electric projects with his brother Rufus C. Dawes. Moreover, his humanitarian spirit is manifest in his active cooperation with projects tending to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. For the past three years he has been the president of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, in which position he succeeded the late James H. Eckels. He is also vice president of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

On January 24, 1889, Mr. Dawes married Miss Caro Dana Blymyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their children are Rufus Fearing and Carolyn. The family home is still in Evanston. Mr. Dawes is a member of many clubs, his connection including the Commercial, Chicago, Union League, Glen View, Evanston, Evanston Country, Evanston Golf, Marquette and Hamilton Clubs.

RUFUS CHAPIN.

The earthly pilgrimage of Rufus Chapin lacked but a little of covering what the Psalmist has designated as the allotted span of life—three score years and ten—for he was born on the 4th of December, 1827, and passed away on the 27th of October, 1896. His birthplace was Milford, Massachusetts, and his parents were Rufus and Lydia (Tufts) Chapin, of that place, who were descendants of old and prominent English families. The father became a leading shoe manufacturer of Milford and while spending his youthful days in his native city Rufus Chapin not only acquired his education in the public schools there but also became connected with the shoe manufacturing business. He was eighteen years of age when he put aside his text-books and later he joined his brother in the manufacture of shoes in Milford, continuing in that field of business until 1859. Thinking that still better and broader opportunities could be secured in the middle west, he then removed to Wisconsin and for two years was engaged in farming in that state.

The year 1861 witnessed Mr. Chapin's arrival in Chicago, where he again entered the field of boot and shoe manufacturing, which he carried on for many years, the output of his factory being used by M. D. Wells & Company. He was thus identified with the productive industries of Chicago until the great fire of 1871, in which he lost heavily. Because of this calamity and owing to his ill health he gave up the manufacturing business. After a time he accepted a position in the sheriff's office

and a little later became government inspector of cattle, which position he occupied for a few years. In 1889, however, he retired from all active pursuits and his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest.

On the 12th of May, 1850, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage, in Franklin, Massachusetts, to Miss Julia Fairbanks Fisher, a daughter of Willis and Caroline (Fairbanks) Fisher, of that place. Her father was a farmer in his younger days and later filled the office of justice of the peace, acquiring a reputation for his strictly fair and impartial rulings. He was a prominent resident of Franklin and at one time served as lieutenant in the state militia. The Fairbanks family from which Mrs. Chapin is descended in the maternal line was founded in America in 1634, the progenitor locating in Dedham, Massachusetts. The first house built by her ancestors still stands and is yet occupied by their descendants. Her grandfather, Asa Fairbanks, was prominent in the Revolutionary war and her great-grandfather, Jabez Fisher, was a member of the governor's council during the war for independence. The Fisher family has a record extending back to Alfred the Great. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were born three children. The son, Rufus Fisher Chapin, educated in the Chicago schools, at the age of seventeen years entered the employ of the Union Trust Company as a messenger and has held every position in the bank up to and including that of secretary and is a prominent figure in the financial circles of the city. The daughters are: Carrie, the wife of Stewart Spaulding, manager of the Coliseum, of Chicago; and Virginia C., the wife of Edward Camp, of Brooklyn, New York.

In his political views Rufus Chapin was ever a stalwart republican and was loyal in matters of citizenship, yet never an aspirant for office. He was a lover of home above all things and was fond of music. He delighted in the companionship of his friends and was himself a kind, genial, social gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet and to know.

JAMES SYNG MURRAY.

James S. Murray was born in Kendall county, Illinois, May 12, 1842, being a son of Willett R. Murray and Caroline Pike Murray. The father was born in Camden, South Carolina, April 1, 1812 and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family having settled at Elkston, Maryland, about 1740. The mother was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1821. The father removed to Illinois in 1837 and engaged in merchandising at Newark, Illinois, and afterwards removed to Chicago, where he died in 1855. The son was only thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. His preliminary education was largely acquired at Ottawa, Illinois, and later he spent two years at the University of Michigan, but was then obliged to abandon his collegiate course in order to assist in supporting his mother and the younger members of the family. In 1863 he was appointed a deputy clerk in the Circuit Court of Cook county which position he held for five years. During this time he took up the study of the law, and at the end of his clerkship he entered the office of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, at that time one of the most prominent law firms in the West. He remained with the firm three years and in 1871

entered upon the general practice of law. His practice developed largely in the line of real-estate and equity law. On the organization of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company—the first title insurance company in the west—he was given the position of senior attorney, which position he held for twelve years. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice, but has been one of the consulting counsels of the Chicago Title & Trust Company.

Mr. Murray was married in 1890 to Mrs. Cleora Stolp Haskell, whose father, Joseph G. Stolp, was one of the pioneers and leading business men of Aurora. One daughter, Carol D. Murray has been born to them. Mr. Murray has resided in Evanston for the last forty years.

Mr. Murray is a republican in his political views. He had the privilege of hearing the first joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864. He has never sought any political preferment, but served for three years from 1879 to 1882 as village attorney of Evanston. He holds membership in the Congregational church society, the Evanston Club, the Evanston Country Club, the State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association of which he is a charter member. He has the reputation of being one of the leading real-estate lawyers of the city. He has been a student of historical and political subjects and has a well selected library along those lines.

LAMBERT TREE.

The progress of today makes the history of tomorrow, and because of the important and helpful part he took in shaping the events of vital importance to Chicago, Lambert Tree left an indelible impress upon the history of the city. Distinguished as a lawyer and jurist, he was equally widely known and honored by reason of the many progressive public movements which he instituted and aided and which constituted tangible evidence of his devotion to the city's welfare. At the time of his death, which occurred October 9, 1910, the Record Herald said editorially: "Chicago has lost one of her ablest and best citizens. His active participation in public affairs came to an end years ago, but his interest in important civic questions and movements continued undiminished up to the moment of his passing. Old friends and younger men have had the benefit of his advice, his ripe knowledge, his wide experience and his uncompromising loyalty to principle and conviction."

Mr. Tree was a native of Washington, his birth having occurred in the capital city November 29, 1832. He belonged to a family founded in America in 1635, when representatives of the name settled in Maryland. His parents were Lambert and Laura M. (Burrows) Tree and in both lines he was descended from Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather was a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war and was killed at the battle of Trenton. His maternal frandfather, General Burrows, served throughout the war for independence and was a functionary of the government when it removed from Philadelphia to Washington. His father was also at one time a soldier and for a considerable period was in the government employ at Washington, where the family enjoyed the entree of the best so-

LAMBERT TREE

ciety of the capital, so that in his youth Lambert Tree met several presidents and many of the statesmen whose names have become an inseparable part of the country's history.

Lambert Tree acquired his early education under private tutors and in preparation for the bar attended the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1855. He then returned to Washington, where he entered the law office of James Mandeville Carlisle, then a celebrated lawyer. It was while in this office that Mr. Tree first met Rufus Choate, who spoke to Mr. Carlisle of his wish to secure some one who could take down in longhand (for there were no stenographers in those days) an argument he was to deliver in the supreme court. Mr. Tree had had some practice in this work in taking down debates from the senate galleries and volunteered to aid Choate, who accepted the offer. On the 15th of October, 1855, Mr. Tree was admitted to the bar in Washington. Immediately he gave up his position in Mr. Carlisle's office and at the advice of Senator Stephen A. Douglas concerning a favorable location in the west, came to Chicago and entered at once upon the active work of a profession in which advancement must depend upon individual merit, fortunate environment or family connection contributing little to success at the bar. However, no dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon proved his ability and came to be recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the legal profession in the middle of the nineteenth century—a position which the consensus of opinion accorded him throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Tree brought with him to Chicago a letter of introduction to John M. Douglas, who had just been appointed attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad and who offered Mr. Tree a position in his office at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. This was considered a large salary for that day but he declined the offer, wishing to engage in general practice. During the first week of his residence in Chicago he won his first case as defending counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad against Murray F. Tuley. His fee was ten dollars. Not long afterward he became a partner in the firm of Clarkson & Tree, with offices at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. It was there that he first met Abraham Lincoln, who had come from Springfield to Chicago on a matter of business and desired to consult a law book, for which purpose he visited the office of Clarkson & Tree, who possessed one of the best law libraries of the city. Then began a friendship between the two men that was terminated only in the death of the martyred president.

In 1864 Mr. Tree was called to his first office, being made president of the Law Institute and from 1870 until 1875 sat upon the circuit bench. His legal and judicial history are indeed a credit to a bar which has numbered some of the most distinguished men of the nation. One of his first official acts was to deliver a vigorous charge to the grand jury to investigate rumors of corruption and bribery in the city council. The result was numerous indictments and the conviction and punishment of a score or more of aldermen for accepting bribes. The trial attracted widespread attention at the time and was the first conviction for the offense in Illinois. Judge Tree conducted himself with such signal dignity, honor and justice through this delicate situation that in 1873 he was made the candidate of his party for the full term and was elected without opposition. The strenuous duties of the office, however, impaired his health and at the close of his term he

went abroad, where he took up the study of French, Italian, German and Spanish and upon his return to his native land could fluently speak all those tongues.

Too catholic in his interests to limit his efforts to a single line, Mr. Tree became recognized as a leader in public thought and opinion and his activities were resultant factors in the attainment of ends which have constituted a chief source of Chicago's greatness and power. He was three times a candidate for congress, although he knew that there was no hope of election. Each time, however, the majorities against him were smaller, indicating his growing popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In 1885 he was the democratic candidate for United States senator and his personal popularity and the recognition of his ability carried him within one vote of election, John A. Logan being the successful candidate. During the previous year he had been delegate at large from Illinois to the democratic national convention. He received appointment from President Cleveland to the position of United States minister to Belgium. He remained abroad for three years and during his residence in Brussels represented the United States government in the international congress for the reform of commercial and maritime law, an assemblage of representatives of all civilized nations of the world. In September, 1885, he was appointed the United States minister to Russia and continued there through the remainder of President Cleveland's administration. He was appointed by President Harrison the democratic member of the monetary commission which convened in Washington in January, 1891, and settled monetary questions between all South American republics, Mexico and the United States. His keen insight into the vital questions there discussed constituted an element in the important work that was done.

Mr. Tree became one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross. He took a warm interest in the work of the international conference held at Brussels in 1889 for the purpose of framing a treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, and he had much influence in rescuing from defeat a treaty which the conference framed. Numerous contributions from his pen explained the provisions of the treaty and it was ratified finally by the United States senate. In Chicago the labors of Mr. Tree were equally varied and efficacious. He was from 1893 until 1897 president of the Illinois State Historical Library and was at one time vice president of the Chicago Historical Society, being keenly interested in perpetuating in enduring form the record of those events which have shaped the city's history. He was also a life trustee of the Newberry Library. In more material lines he was a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of the Chicago Safe Deposit Company and the Chicago Edison Company. In 1889 he presented to the city a beautiful bronze statue of La Salle and in 1894 a bronze statue of a Sioux warrior, entitled "A Signal of Peace." Both of these adorn Lincoln Park. Just prior to the World's Columbian Exposition his democratic friends urged him to become a candidate for the mayoralty but this he declined to do. "Lambert Tree was a democrat of the old school," said Roger C. Sullivan at the time of his death, "and one of the finest gentlemen of his time. Chicago loses one of its greatest citizens and the whole democratic party and the entire nation loses one whose services for good cannot be overestimated." After his retirement from diplomatic service he gave his attention to the supervision of his personal and invested interests. He had in the early years of his residence in

Chicago become largely interested in real estate and he left a valuable fortune, much of which was in property.

Mr. Tree was married in 1859 to Miss Anna J. Magie, a daughter of H. H. Magie, a Chicago pioneer, and to them was born a son, Arthur Magie Tree, who married Ethel, a daughter of Marshall Field, by whom he had three children, of whom but one, Ronald Lambert Tree, born September 26, 1897, is now living.

Mr. Tree was a member of the Chicago and Iroquois Clubs of this city, of the Union Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Almost seven years to the day before his demise, Mr. Tree lost his wife, who died suddenly on shipboard while returning from Europe. His own death occurred in New York following his return from abroad after making his one hundred and twenty-second voyage across the Atlantic. He was unpretentious in manner but the work that he accomplished nevertheless entitled him to praise and regard. Successful accomplishment ever crowned his efforts, whether in the field of law, wherein his ability was attested by the extent and importance of his clientage; in statesmanship, where in ministerial appointments he proved an able representative of the government; or in municipal affairs, where he looked toward the upbuilding of a greater city.

The Chicago Tribune said editorially: "Lambert Tree had been prominently identified with the material and social life of Chicago for more than half a century. His death seems like the destruction of a landmark, like the cutting of a link which united the Chicago of the days before the war and the great fire with the Chicago of today. He had attained enviable prominence at the bar, on the bench and in the political arena. It was with regret that the community saw him leave the courts. He had the legal knowledge and the sober, dispassionate judgment which go to the making of a good judge. He was one of the wise and trusted counselors of his party in this state as long as it held to its old faiths. When it abandoned them in 1896 it lost him. When loyalty to the party organization meant disloyalty to the interests of the country there was but one course open to him. He did all he could, and it was much, for the cause of sound money. Mr. Tree was proud of Chicago. He played well his part in promoting its material and artistic development. As in public life he had the respect of all, so in private life he won the warm regard of all who came in contact with him. He made no enemies, but he left a host of friends to deplore their personal loss and that civic loss involved in the death of a good citizen."

JOSEPH EVERETT PADEN.

Joseph Everett Paden is now serving for the third term as mayor of Evanston, receiving in his reelections the indorsement of his former service as an efficient and far-reaching factor for the public good. His professional career has connected him closely with the work of the courts and his broad humanitarianism has found expression in his earnest efforts to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. In this connection the high ideals which he has charished have found embodiment in a practical effort for their adoption, and in public discussion he has

shown himself to be thoroughly and broadly familiar with those interests which affect mankind in political, economic and sociological relations. He was born at Litchfield, Illinois, January 22, 1861. The family comes of Scotch ancestry, although representatives went from the land of hills and heather to the north of Ireland during the religious persecution and came from the Emerald isle to America, leaving Belfast about 1778 to become residents of Rhode Island. His father, Samuel A. Paden, a native of Kentucky, came to this state in his boyhood at which time the family located at Hillsboro; later his father removed to Litchfield, Illinois, and his remaining days were devoted to farming in that locality. His death there occurred in 1903 when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Polly M. Scherer, was a native of North Carolina and was of that Dutch Lutheran stock which came originally from the Rhine Palatinate of Germany. She died several years prior to her husband's demise, passing away in 1899, at the age of seventy years. Their son Joseph was fifth in a family of six children, of whom four are living, the others being: Edward F., a farmer of Lenora, Kansas; Mrs. Mary E. Snider, of Abilene, Kansas; and Willard S., a manufacturer of Northampton, Massachusetts.

After mastering the preliminary branches of learning in the country schools Joseph Everett Paden was graduated from the high school of Litchfield, Illinois, with the class of 1879. Later he attended the University of Minnesota until he had completed the work of the sophomore year and in 1884-5 was a student in the Union College of Law at Chicago, at the same time reading in a law office of this city. Upon examination he was admitted to the bar in 1885 and afterwards practiced in Litchfield until 1890 when he removed to Chicgo to become senior member of the firm of Paden & Gridley, having formed a partnership with Judge Martin M. Gridley, now of the superior court. This relation was maintained for ten years, at the end of which time he became a partner of William H. Mylrae, former attorney general of Wisconsin, under the firm name of Paden & Mylrae. They were thus associated professionally until the fall of 1902 when Mr. Mylrae retired from the firm to enter the lumber business and Mr. Paden was soon afterward joined in the practice of law by Oscar A. Kropf under the style of Paden & Kropf, which still continues. They are engaged in a general civil practice in connection with important financial affairs and they have an extensive clientele.

Mr. Paden has been called to various positions of public trust, some of which have been in the direct path of his profession while others have been closely associated with benevolent interests. He was city attorney of Litchfield until 1890 and from 1899 until 1903 served as corporation counsel of Evanston. A high testimonial of the proficiency of his official service was given in the fact that in 1907 he was elected mayor of Evanston and in 1909 and again in 1911 he was reelected to that position. His administration has been one of progress and reform and has been essentially businesslike. Moreover, he has been honored throughout the state by election to the presidency of the Illinois Mayors' Association, in which position he is now serving for the second term. His broad humanitarianism has found practical demonstration in his earnest efforts for the welfare of his fellowmen, especially those who seem to suffer from an untoward fate. He is president of the Central Association of Evanston Charities, which is considered the most complete organization of its kind to be found in any city of similar size in the country. He has al-

ways been active in benevolent interests and public affairs and his labors have been of far-reaching consequence and benefit. He has drafted many appeals in the interest of the citizens of this state and urged their passage by the legislature. He has also prepared and secured the adoption of many other bills affecting general public interests.

Aside from his practice and in addition to his labors of a public and semi-public character Mr. Paden is well known in financial circles. He was quite active in the organization of the City National Bank of Evanston, the First National Bank of Chicago Heights and the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. He is still a director of the City National Bank of Evanston and is also president of the Northampton Emery Wheel Company of Northampton, Massachusetts. He finds interest and recreation from arduous professional and financial cares in farming and owns an attractive country place of over thirty acres at Buchanan, Michigan, where he spends his leisure hours during the summer months.

The city residence of Mr. Paden is at No. 1460 Chicago avenue, in Evanston. He was married in Litchfield, Illinois, October 22, 1891, to Miss Charlotte Colt, a daughter of Dr. John D. Colt, a very prominent surgeon of that city. They have four children: David S., fifteen years of age; Dennison C., thirteen years of age; Elizabeth, aged eleven; and Philip, aged nine years.

Mr. Paden is well known in various professional, social, and scientific organizations. He belongs to the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, to the Law Club of Chicago, and is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the National Geographic Society, the American Historical Society, the Illinois State Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, and in club life is well known as a member of the Union League, the Bankers and Evanston Clubs. His interest in all which concerns the city's welfare and the needs of the individual is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given.

MARVIN A. FARR.

For thirty-eight years Marvin A. Farr has been connected with the real-estate business in Chicago and is widely known as a prominent representative of that field of activity. He is a native of New York state, having been born in Essex county, in 1853, and is the youngest of seven sons of George W. and Esther (Day) Farr. He is a scion of one of the oldest Massachusetts families, being a direct descendant of George Farr, who with his brother Stephen settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1629. The line of descent is through George (1), Stephen (2), Stephen (3), Stephen (4), Stephen (5), Randall (6), and George W. (7). On the maternal side he is descended from Anthony Day, who came to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1635. The lineage runs as follows: Anthony (1), Nathaniel (2), Benjamin (3), Jonathan (4), Jonathan (5), and Bezaliel (6), his mother being a daughter of Bezaliel and Celinda (Day) Day. The ancestors of Mr. Farr in all branches were among the earliest settlers of this country, having emigrated in the seventeenth century. George W. Farr, the father of our subject, came west in the '50s and located

at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. He died there in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother died several years ago, aged eighty-three years.

Marvin A. Farr received his early education principally in private schools and at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, supplemented by private instruction and broadened through extensive travel in the United States and Europe. In 1871 he graduated from Carroll College, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and two years later began his business career in the employ of H. H. Porter and James B. Goodman, of this city, then engaged in the lumber and real-estate business. About 1879 he ventured in the real-estate business for himself and for some time was also manager of the West Chicago Land Company, operating extensively in subdivisions of west side suburban property. For over thirty-five years Mr. Farr has been actively engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, handling principally subdivisions and manufacturing properties. He has long been a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and something of his standing in real-estate circles is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of that organization. While devoting his attention almost entirely to real-estate operations, Mr. Farr has also been indentified actively and financially with numerous other enterprises and is now a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company and interested in other corporations. He has taken an active interest in public institutions and movements and is a director of the United Charities. He is an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and chairman of its real-estate and loan division, and is also a member of the City Plans Committee. His social affiliations are with the Union League, Midlothian, Country and Kenwood Clubs, in all of which he has filled various official positions and served as president of the latter for some years. He is an independent republican and a member of the Kenwood Evangelical church.

In 1886 Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Camp, a daughter of the late Isaac N. Camp, of this city. They have two children: Newton Camp Farr, who graduated from Cornell College as a civil engineer and is now engaged in the practice of his profession; and Barbara Farr, still at home. Mr. Farr has offices in the Marquette building and resides at No. 4737 Woodlawn avenue.

WILLIAM BENEZET BOGERT.

Chicago with its pulsing industrial activities is constantly drawing to its business circles men of ambition, determination and unfaltering energy who are ready to meet the strong competition here and prove their worth in the conduct of important interests. Such a man is William Benezet Bogert, who has attained considerable prominence in the grain, provisions, stocks and cotton brokerage business as a member of the firm of Bogert, Maltby & Company. A native of Rhode Island, he was born in the city of Providence, October 2, 1860. The family is of Huguenot and Holland lineage, William B. Bogert being a descendant in the ninth generation of Jan Louwe York. Since that time the line is traced down through John, John II, Jacobus, James, Bogert, who came to America from Holland in 1653 and settled at Harlem, New Theodore P., to Theodore P. Bogert, Jr., father of William B. Bogert. On the pa-

ternal side the ancestry is also traced back to Dr. Johannes de la Montaigue, who was a general commanding the Dutch troops in the Colonial wars, between 1638 and 1664. Theodore P. Bogert, Jr., a native of New York city, became a woolen manufacturer of Providence, where he continued in business until his death, in January, 1885, when he was fifty-six years of age. He married Miss Sarah B. Wilkin, a daughter of Thomas Denton and Isabella (Jackson) Wilkin, of Goshen, Orange county, New York. She was of English, Scotch-Irish and Knickerbocker stock and among her ancestors were those who fought in the Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Her death occurred in November, 1907, when she had reached the age of seventy-six years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Bogert, Jr., were three children but the only daughter is now deceased. The brother of our subject, Theodore P. Bogert III, is secretary and treasurer of several large insurance companies of Providence.

William B. Bogert, spending his youthful days in his native city under the parental roof, supplemented his public school training by a course in Brown University from which he was graduated in 1882 with the Ph. B. degree. College training gave him that keen intellectual activity and receptivity which are indispensable elements to advancement in business. After leaving college he became connected with cotton manufacturing interests at Taftville, Connecticut, where he remained until 1884 when, thinking to find better opportunities in the metropolis of the middle west, he came to Chicago. Here he engaged in the grain brokerage business, becoming a member of the firm of Carrington, Patten & Company, with which he was connected until 1904, when he became senior partner in the firm of Bogert, Maltby & Company, brokers in grain, provisions, stocks and cotton. He has gained considerable prominence and success in this field of business, the firm being now regarded as a leading one in brokerage circles in Chicago. In the year of his arrival in this city Mr. Bogert became a member of the board of trade, with which he has since been identified, and is prominent in the organization, having served as a director from 1897 until 1899, and as chairman of the executive committee during the last two years of that period.

Mr. Bogert's interests are by no means self-centered but they reach out into those fields which touch the general interests of society and make for public progress and improvement. He was a member of the Chicago board of control of the National Irrigation Congress, which was held in this city in the fall of 1911. He has likewise been a director of the Evanston Hospital Association for many years and he holds membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church of Evanston, in the work of which he is active, serving for some years as vestryman, while of the Men's Club of the parish he became the first president. He is likewise a director of the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association and his influence and aid are always found on the side of those projects which tend to uplift humanity and to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. With a heart and mind responsive to every appeal, he has never been slow to aid benevolent and charitable projects.

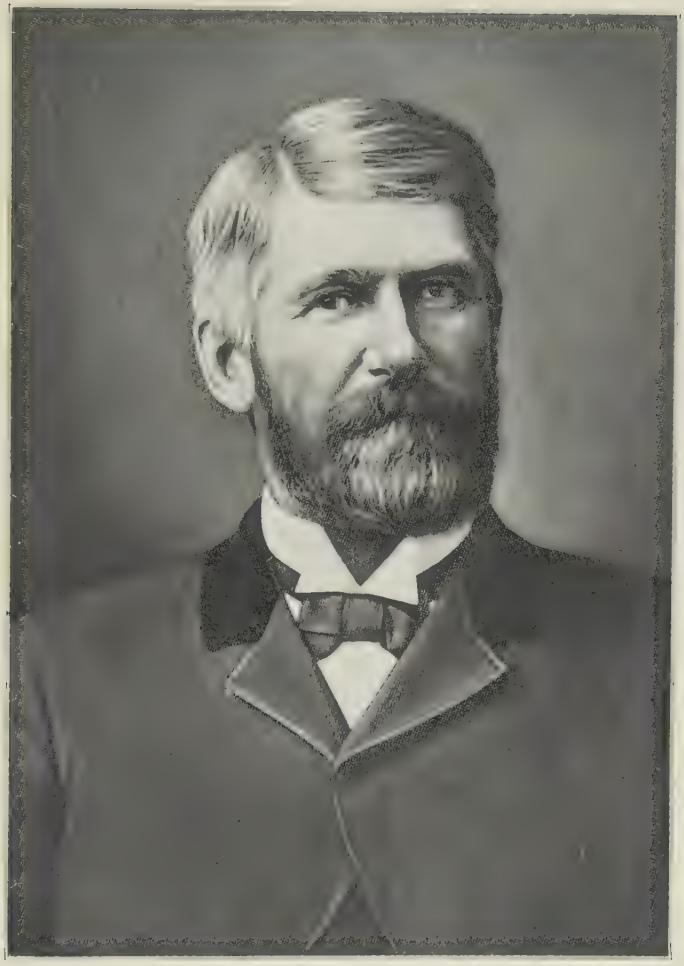
In June, 1887, Mr. Bogert was united in marriage to Miss Ella Loomis, a daughter of Calvin and Frances (Hoyt) Loomis. She was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and died in Chicago, December 25, 1909. Since his wife's death Mr. Bogert has resided at the University Club, in Evanston. He belongs to a number of the social organizations of that attractive suburb as well as of the city, his name be-

ing on the membership roll of the Evanston Country Club, the Glen View Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club. He was president of the University Club of Evanston in 1906-07 and again in 1910-11. He is prominent in the Union League, of which he served as a director from 1909 until 1911. He holds membership with the Society of Colonial Wars and is an ex-president of the Sons of the Revolution. He belongs to the Boone and Crockett Hunting and Fishing Club of New York, to the Kippewa Hunting and Fishing Club of Canada, and these, together with golf, horseback riding and general outdoor sports, supply his recreation. While he has ever recognized the fact that in individual effort is found the secret of success and, therefore, directed his labors accordingly, his interests in life have been broad, being never held down to the narrow circle of business. He is today a man of well rounded development because his activities have covered a wide scope and at all times have had their root in a progressive spirit.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA.

The career of the late Dr. Rea affords a striking proof of the possible triumph of determination over drawbacks, of perseverance over poverty, and of talent over trials. While in no sense a pioneer in his profession, he was himself the axeman who blazed out the path from the plowhandle to the professor's chair, from obscurity to fame. Virginia, to which commonwealth the country at large owes many of its most eminent sons, was the state of his birth, he having been born in Rockbridge county, in the Old Dominion, on July 1, 1827. Until he had reached the age of fifteen years his only educational advantages were those afforded by the poorly taught, meagerly equipped country schools of three-quarters of a century ago. He had scarcely passed his seventeenth birthday when he resolved to follow the course of emigration and woo fortune in the west. Fayette county, Indiana, was his first objective point, and there he made his home with Absalom Manlove and his wife, to whom he was related by ties of consanguinity, Mrs. Manlove (nee Mary Rea), being his second cousin. They were endowed with innate nobility of character, and their assistance and encouragement proved of inestimable worth to their kinsman. In later years he led their daughter Permelia Mellie, to the altar, and throughout his long and useful life, and when honors were heaped high upon his head, he never failed to recognize the prominent part in his career which was played by her unselfish devotion, her loving sympathy, her wise counsels and her practical help.

The young man's life in that new country was one of hard work, but felling trees in the "pathless woods" and guiding the plow through virgin soil developed those magnificent physical powers for which he was afterward renowned, and built up that strong constitution which enabled him to work so long and so assiduously for his fellow men. Through the influence of his cousins he secured an appointment as teacher of a country school, a position for which his natural disposition well fitted him and which he filled for five years. While thus engaged he began the study of that profession of which he was destined to become so conspicuous an ornament, his preceptor being Dr. W. P. Kitchen, of Brownsville, Indiana.



ROBERT L. REA

In 1851 he began practice, at Oxford, Ohio, taking up residence there on September 17 of that year. Feeling the need of a broader professional training, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating with distinction from that institution in 1855. No sooner had he received his degree than he was made demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater and about the same time appointed resident physician at the Commercial hospital of Cincinnati. He was young to have been chosen to discharge the serious duties attaching to these responsible posts, yet he had ever manifested a mental vigor and a capacity for hard and skillful work which abundantly justified his selection. His connection with the hospital terminated at the end of one year, although he remained a member of the college faculty during three terms. He resumed his practice at Oxford, and while living there he delivered courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology before the young ladies of the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee.

The fame of the young physician, however, had extended beyond the borders of his adopted state, and at the personal solicitation of the late eminent Dr. Brainard he consented to accept the proffered chair of anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, a position which he filled for sixteen years without a loss of a single lecture hour. At the end of that time he severed his connection with Rush, and afterward assumed a similar relation to the Chicago Medical College. He had concluded to give up lecturing but was persuaded to accept the chair of professor of surgery by the founders, prominent among whom was Dr. W. E. Quine. In 1882 he became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in whose faculty he was professor of surgery.

In this connection it is of interest to quote the following estimate of his rare talent as an instructor from the pen of Dr. I. N. Danforth, himself one of Chicago's most honored practitioners: "Dr. Rea was like himself and like no one else. He was a strong character, although self-dependent; asking advice of nobody, but pushing ahead in obedience to his own iron will. As a teacher of anatomy he was great, perhaps not excelled by any teacher in America. It was impossible to attend his lectures and not learn anatomy. He was admired rather than loved by students, but in after-years—after they had measured up toward his colossal proportions—they began to love him. No more powerful mind has adorned the medical profession of Chicago than that of Professor R. L. Rea."

To this may be added the testimony of the celebrated Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr.: "He was a strong, generous, open-hearted man, one of the most thorough and successful teachers of anatomy that we had in the country; a man of good impulses, and more successful both as physician and surgeon, than the average. He was always popular with the students and had the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others."

In the same vein is the tribute to memory and his worth from Dr. Archibald Church of Chicago, who was devotedly constant in his attention to the late physician during his last illness: "Dr. Rea," said Dr. Church, "was perhaps the most forceful teacher of anatomy that ever addressed a class. His magnificent physique, the ardor of his enthusiasm, the very peculiarity of his manner, enforced attention, and fixed his instructions in a remarkable way."

For four years he filled the chair of surgery in the young college, when he resigned his professorship, after forty years of consecutive experience as a teacher.

Repeated illustrations of the veneration and love in which he was held by those who had been privileged to listen to his instructions were afforded on a trip made by himself and Mrs. Rea to the Pacific coast not many years before his death. At every halting place in their journey the Doctor and his wife were made the recipients of distinguished attention by his former pupils, their families and friends. In vain did they seek that unostentatious quiet which was dearest to his heart. Early and late they were besieged by visitors, whose eager desire to do them honor refused to be checked.

In addition to his engagements at the seats of learning named, Dr. Rea carried on a large and lucrative private practice and was for a third of a century surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As a practitioner he was firm yet tender, resolute although sympathetic. Never hesitating to adopt heroic treatment when his trained eye and ripe experience indicated its necessity, he ever brought to the bedside of a sufferer his own gentle nature and a mind filled with pure and tender sentiments. He himself well expressed the rule of his professional life in these admonitory words to a class of students: "Be kind and cheerful," he said, "with your patients; kind without offensively patronizing them, and cheerful without being light. How much it soothes the sharp pangs of suffering to have kind and gentle words from the sympathizing physician. Every twinge seems lighter for these cheap sedatives. Your sympathy need not unnerve your skill. Kind and considerate sympathy is compatible with the highest skill and the coolest and most determined resolution. You can stop the crimson flow with one hand and have the other free to chafe the aching brow."

In private life he was, as Dr. Church has said of him, "generous to a fault with his friends, but impatient with the vices and follies of mankind. Numerous instances of self-sacrifice endeared him in no ordinary degree to a large number of people, while his outspoken opposition to everything he considered unjust or low-minded made him a terror to the evil doer." Perhaps outside of these traits—deep devotion to humanity and earnest desire to be helpful—his most pronounced characteristics were moral courage and an unswerving fidelity to truth. To the young men under his care, for whose future he felt himself in a partial degree responsible, he was wont to emphasize those principles which constituted the rule of his own life. "Cultivate," he said to them, "thorough frankness and honesty in all your intercourse with your patients and professional friends. What so becoming, so desirable, to one who has taken such a place in the affections and interests of those committed to him as thorough affection and candor? To have your patients feel that you are the unselfish friend and counselor, the candid communicant of all, whether good or ill for them, will give them the kind of trust in you which will give your words the weight they merit. How much is there to admire and desire in one in whom thorough integrity and candor are proverbial qualities."

Dr. Rea was at one time a member of the Presbyterian church, later became a Unitarian and afterward held membership with Professor Swing's congregation. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity in early life. He was a lover of music and the opera and all those influences which are uplifting. His interest centered in his home, where he found genuine pleasure in the companionship of family and friends and of his books. He held friendship inviolable and greatly enjoyed meeting with those whose kindred tastes and similar intellectual development rendered

them companionable. He was a man of striking personality and strong character who held to high ideals and never swerved from a course which he believed to be right.

One noteworthy instance of his heroic courage and generous enthusiasm for the right may be related in this connection. A southern girl of rare beauty and high intellectual ability came to the Oxford Seminary as a pupil while Dr. Rea was connected with that then famous institution. She was the daughter of a wealthy planter and had many admirers, finally becoming the fiancee of a young gentleman of Oxford. Gradually it became known—the information coming from her southern home—that she was an octoroon. Her lover, on hearing of the illegitimacy of her birth and the taint of negro blood in her veins, broke the engagement. Her father came to visit her, and Dr. Rea attended him while stricken with cholera. The disease proved fatal and the dying man named his faithful physician as executor of his will. At no little personal risk the fearless man conveyed the body to its final resting place beneath a southern sky, and brought back the two sisters of the unhappy girl whom he had left at Oxford, all having been made beneficiaries under a joint legacy of three thousand dollars. To obviate in a measure the danger of his charges being wrested from his protection as fugitive slaves, the Doctor set out with them under the cover of darkness for a point where the party might safely take a train. His mode of conveyance was a rowboat, and he himself was the oarsman, who propelled and guided the little craft through the swirling waters of a freshet which left only the tree tops visible and whose swollen current was carrying down all descriptions of debris from submerged homes. Oberlin was finally reached in safety, and there the two girls installed in a reputable home. At least one of the sisters was happily married, and it goes without saying that the executor's trust was administered with scrupulous fidelity.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Rea, at considerable personal sacrifice, entered the federal service as army surgeon. The celebrated Robert Collyer, of New York, then a chaplain, served by his side, and often acted as a hospital nurse under the surgeon's directions. In one of the clergyman's works appears the following glowing yet well merited tribute to the skill and gentleness of one whose kindly heart no less than his attainments commanded at once respect and love. "When I went to Fort Donelson to nurse our wounded it was my good fortune to be the personal attendant of a gentleman whose skill as a surgeon was only equalled by the wonderfully deep, loving tenderness of his heart, as it thrilled in every tone of his voice and every touch of his hand. And it all comes to me now; how he would come to the men, fearfully mangled as they were, and how the nerve would shrink and creep and how, with a wise, hard, steady skill he would cut to save life, forcing back tears of pity that he might keep his eye clear for the delicate duty, speaking low words of cheer in tones heavy with tenderness; then, when all was over, and the poor fellows fainting with pain knew that all was done that could be done, and done only with a severity whose touch was love, how they would look after the man as he went away, sending unspoken benedictions to attend him."

The management of his pecuniary affairs Dr. Rea entrusted largely to the faithful wife who was for so long his helpmate. He saw a competence consumed in the holocaust of 1871, but with such signal ability, rare discernment and sound business sense did his wife manage the slender remnants of his fortune, and his

subsequent accumulations, that before his death he saw his wealth multiplied many times. In the drawing of his last testament he exhibited that broad, sympathetic regard for humanity which was the guiding principle of his entire life. After providing amply for his widow and liberally for sixteen nieces and nephews he made provisions for the endowment of the Rea Professorship of Anatomy, in the medical department of the Northwestern University; bequeathed five thousand dollars to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be devoted toward defraying the support of four students each year, and named as residuary legatees the Illinois Nurses' Association, the Illinois Training School for Boys, the Home for Self Supporting Women and the Illinois Humane Society.

It was on July 10, 1899, that this great man entered into his final rest. Great as an educator, physician and surgeon, he was greater as a man in whose heart God had stamped his own image. His death resulted from a complication of cerebral and kidney disorders. He was buried at Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, and in accordance with his repeatedly expressed wish the interment was at the hour of sunset. Such men are like forest trees in their golden autumn tints—grandest in their seeming decay; and to do justice to their lives the pencil should be dipped in the golden hues of western sky. The radiance of the moral sunset lingers after the earthly course is run; and a man's influence survives death.

Dr. Senn said of him: "Dr. Rea was a strong man mentally and physically, the best teacher of anatomy we have ever had. He was highly esteemed by his colleagues and an honest gentleman."

Dr. Christian Fenger said of Dr. Rea: "Dr. Rea was the greatest anatomist and teacher of anatomy Chicago has ever had. All his pupils remember him with admiration."

Dr. Brower, one of his most intimate friends and associates, adds: "Dr. R. L. Rea was a man of extraordinary physical and mental strength, yet no woman had more tenderness than he had. I have more than once seen tears in his eyes during consultations over his patients. No man was ever more honest and conscientious in his discharge of his professional duties than he was. He was a great teacher of anatomy, the greatest Chicago has ever produced, and he was as successful in the practice of his profession. His great big manly form with its gentleness was intensely loved by his large clientele."

Dr. Quine writes: "Dr. Robert L. Rea was a strong character and of very impressive personality. He was one of the greatest teachers of anatomy, perhaps the greatest teacher of anatomy, Chicago has ever had, and was almost idolized by his students. As a man of affairs he was not surpassed by any member of the medical profession of Chicago of his time. He had an extensive professional following and his people were strongly attached to him. I have always believed that his withdrawal from the faculty of Rush Medical College was a sad mistake. The alumni of that school were his dearest friends."

We can no better conclude this article than with the eulogy from the pen of Dr. Frank Billings, who wrote: "It was my good fortune to meet and gain the friendship of Professor Robert L. Rea the first day of my medical college career. It was the first year of his work at the Chicago Medical College. He had severed his connection with Rush Medical College the preceding year, where for twenty

or more years he had taught anatomy to the great delight and profit of the students. Students he always termed 'My Boys' and he did indeed assume a parental power over all of us, class after class of the many, many years of his college work. Parental he was in his kind, generous, encouraging and commanding way; giving a smile and a pat of approval for earnest good work, and an unrelenting, firm and yet kind disapproval of poor preparation or stupid blundering work. The boy who did not know Gray from cover to cover when the term was done was a black sheep.

"Professor Rea had a method of teaching anatomy which was peculiarly his own. He was full of enthusiasm and when in the arena his grand commanding presence filled and brightened the old lecture hall. Every student was on the alert to meet the steady stream of descriptive word pictures which the giant in the arena drew and fixed in the minds of every student before him. He had no stories to tell, but was full of business anatomy from start to finish.

"In private practice his personality was just as strong as in the lecture room. His patients loved him. He never spoke harshly to a patient. I have heard him say 'the man who will become angry or abuse a patient, or speak harshly to a parturient woman, is a knave and deserves a beating.'

"Surgery was his choice in practice, and his knowledge of anatomy made him a skillful and dextrous operator. He seized upon all the rapidly increasing innovations in surgery of twenty years ago and adopted them for his scientific spirit caught and adopted the sensible ideas of aseptic and clean surgery even in those days.

"He was a man of strong convictions. He hated vice and stamped it out at any opportunity. He was a man of strong convictions and consequently had enemies. These he hated as cordially as he loved his horde of friends. Professor Rea was a great man, and his stamp will remain upon the profession of medicine of the west forever. Thousands of his students are scattered over the great west, many of them old men now, and they all look back to the student days with special love and admiration for the man who made of the usually stupid, dry and musty subject of anatomy a romance full of interesting incidents and never to be forgotten practical facts.

"The methods of teaching anatomy have changed; the didactic demonstration lecture has given place to laboratory methods in anatomy as in the practical branches of medicine. The many brilliant lectures of the past would be lost now, but we must praise the grand men who by their eloquence and strong personality taught, by the best methods of that day, the many subjects of medicine and surgery.

"In that brilliant throng Professor Rea stands in the front rank, a noble, generous giant in body and mind."

HORATIO HUBBARD HAYDEN.

The history of Chicago would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were their failure to make prominent reference to Horatio Hubbard Hayden, whose life record was inseparably interwoven not only with the annals of the city concerning its formative period, but also with the record of its later day progress and commercial development. It has always been a matter of family pride that in both the paternal

and maternal lines Horatio Hubbard Hayden was descended from two of the oldest American families, and that through all the years which have marked their course since the establishment of the American colonies representatives of the name have stood as a high type of American citizenship, loyalty, honor and chivalry. The Puritan element has ever been a permeating influence for good and one of the Puritan founders of the nation bore the honored name of Hayden.

He came, as did most of the early colonizers of New England, from old England and early settled in Connecticut. So numerous were the Haydens in Windsor, Connecticut, the old ancestral home of the family, where their descendants have resided for more than two centuries, that a certain section of that town has long been known as "Haydens." Through successive generations representatives of the name have taken active and helpful part in those events which have marked national progress and shaped the history of various states as they have gone forth from the old ancestral seat to aid in the work of colonizing this land.

Connecticut, however, was the home of the parents of Horatio Hubbard Hayden and he was born at Essex, Connecticut, on the 5th of July, 1826, a son of Uriah and Martha (Hubbard) Hayden. In the maternal line the ancestry is no less distinguished throughout the period of connection with America, while in Norway the ancestors were of close connection with royal blood. A contemporary biographer has said that the lore of the Hubbard family "carries one back to the semi-mythic age of Newport's stone tower, the reign of viking heroes, the era of runes and sagas. A very complete family record has been published, running back, with some intermissions, to the year A. D. 866.

It seems that the family is lineally descended from Hubba (or Ubba), a son of Ragnar Lodbrog, a Norse sea-king. Hubba was also a powerful king, who conquered the almost entire east coast of England, being in Kent in 866, wherewith the family history and race has since been prominently connected. He has portrait likenesses, of more or less exactness, in the cathedrals of Norfolk and Suffolk. Among the antiquities of Great Britain is the ruin of Hubba's Priory near Milford Haven. Their ancient arms are, Azure, a chevron between three swans' heads erased argent, each gorged with a crown or gules; crest, a swan as of the field; motto, "Alta Petens." The Hubbards have been a race noted for longevity and, like many of the old eastern families, strongly attached to the ancestral homestead, which for more than two centuries was transmitted in direct line to the descendants of the original owner with only the original deed appearing in the chain of title.

The first of the name in America was George Hubbard, who was born in Wakefield, England, in 1594 and in 1636 became a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, where in 1640 he married Elizabeth Watts, a daughter of Richard Watts. Later he removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he passed away at an advanced age, March 18, 1685. His youngest son, Nathaniel Hubbard, Sr., wedded Mary Earl and their son Nathaniel Hubbard, Jr., whose wife was Sarah Johnson, became one of the early settlers of Long Hill, near Middletown, Connecticut, probably taking up his abode there in 1715. His family numbered seven children, the second of whom was Nehemiah Hubbard, born July 22, 1721. He was a very prominent man of his day, aided actively in the upbuilding of schools and churches and in other ways furthered public progress. He died at the very advanced age of ninety-three years.

He married Sarah Sill, a daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Lord) Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut, and six of their sons were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. They had thirteen children, of whom Elisha, the third child, was born October 1, 1753. Espousing the cause of the colonists at the time of the Revolution, he was on active duty until taken prisoner at Fort Washington. Later he was exchanged and subsequently reenlisted, continuing with the American forces until the attainment of national independence. He married Martha Roberts and the second of their ten children was Martha Hubbard, who was born at Middletown, Connecticut, June 20, 1794, and became the wife of Uriah Hayden.

It was of this marriage that Horatio Hubbard Hayden was born, as previously stated, July 5, 1826. He was provided with liberal educational advantages for the time, supplementing his early instruction by a complete course in Hill's Academy, of Essex, Connecticut. About the time he attained his majority he became part owner of a store in Essex and thus entered upon an active business career, which continued in varying forms and with unusual activity and marked success for nearly a half century. Leaving conservative New England in the year 1852, he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he became connected with the general offices of the Delaware and Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, one of the most important business concerns of the day.

It was in Scranton, on the 3d of August, 1857, that Mr. Hayden wedded Miss Annie Swift, of that city, a daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Scheetz) Swift, of Bustleton, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her father was a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Shewell) Swift, while her mother was a daughter of the Rev. George and Maria May (Capelle) Scheetz, the former rector of Trinity church, Oxford, near Philadelphia, and the latter a daughter of Dr. Joseph Eugene Philip Capelle, who came to this country from France with the Marquis de la Fayette. He was a native of Courtrai in Flanders, served as a surgeon through the Revolutionary war and took up his residence at Wilmington, Delaware, where he was most highly esteemed. His record was one of notable distinction.

Mr. Hayden's residence in Chicago dated from 1854 and he was associated with many events which shaped the formative history of the city, while in after years he became a prominent factor in commercial circles. He came to Chicago with a distant kinsman, Guerdon S. Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, who, it is asserted upon good evidence, was the first white settler of this city. The first packing industry of Chicago was conducted by the firm of Hubbard & Kinsey, and Mr. Hayden entered their employ immediately following his arrival here. In 1857 he turned his attention to the commission business as the successor of John Longloys, a Canadian, doing business on South Water street, handling soaps, tallows, etc., and, in fact, all cleansers, lubricators and illuminating sundries. For many years Mr. Hayden conducted a growing, extensive and profitable business in those lines, but in the days of the early development of the petroleum industry withdrew from his former field of labor and turned his attention to the export trade, handling salt, borax, saltpeter and other commodities. He always conducted business along constructive lines and his success was never won at the cost of another's progress or prosperity.

He became recognized as one of the prominent commission merchants of the city and was also a leading member of the Chicago Board of Trade, his name being found on its first membership roll. He joined that organization in 1857 and for

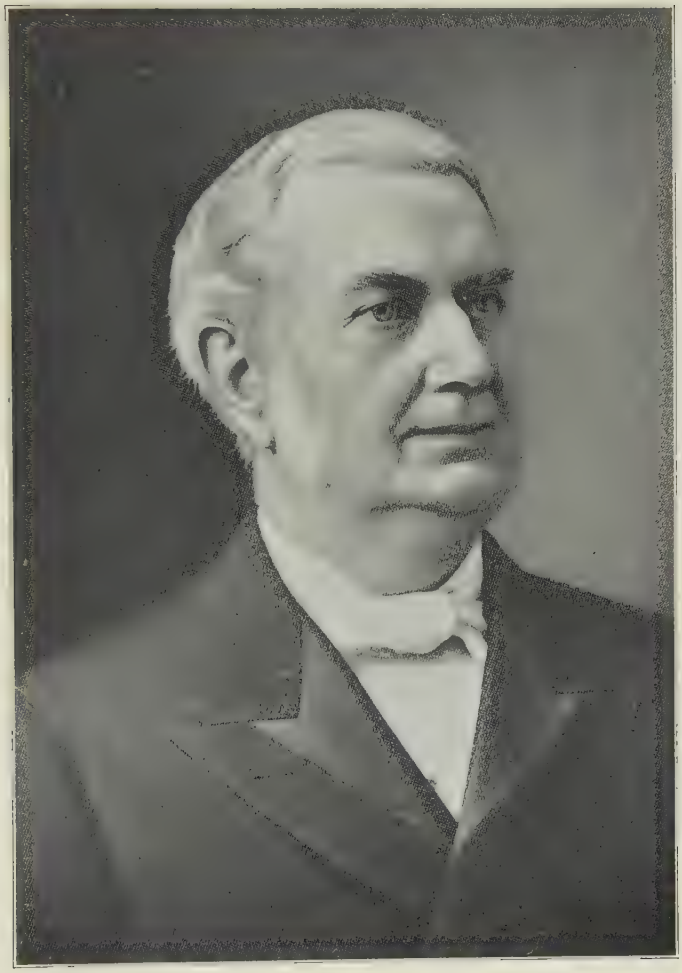
nearly forty years was a conspicuous figure in its management and in the operations on the board. During the early period of his residence in Chicago Mr. Hayden made his home at No. 107 South Sangamon street, but in 1868 removed with his family to No. 3319 Michigan avenue, being the earliest builder in that section, which he was to see transformed from the primeval prairie into one of Chicago's choicest residence districts, many of the palatial homes of the leading citizens being there erected. Mr. Hayden never took an active part in clubs nor societies, nor did he ever seek political preferment, although he gave stalwart and unfaltering support to the republican party where national questions and issues were involved; his local ballot, however, being cast independently. He always kept fully abreast with the times and with the best thinking men of the age.

He held membership in the Church of the Atonement during his residence on the west side and served as one of its vestrymen, and following his removal to the south side he belonged to Trinity Episcopal church, its rector, Rev. John Rouse conducting his funeral services, after which his remains were laid to rest beneath the shadow of a fine family monument in Oakwoods cemetery. It was in September, 1893, while boarding a street car, that he was violently wrenched. He suffered a short period of inactivity but soon was again in his place of business, but from the following December his physical powers gradually failed until his limbs were entirely paralyzed. His mental faculties, however, remained unimpaired to the end, which came on the 30th day of June, 1894. Said one, who knew him, some time after he had passed away: "Yes, we lost a good man, a very good man; we shall not be able to replace him. I never knew a more scrupulously honest trader. His word was a bond."

Mr. Hayden is well remembered by many of his close business and social associates as a man of marked individuality and strong personality. He was of medium size, with blond complexion, and had a very striking face, his eye being full of light and spirit. His characteristics were strongly marked. He was unfaltering in his opposition to a course which he deemed to be inimical to the best interests of the city or the individual. He was a fearless foe, a faithful friend. He stood ever for progress and for improvement and his clear insight enabled him to correctly judge of what would prove of value to the city of his adoption. His friendship was prized by all who knew him, but most of all by those who knew him best.

THOMAS KENT.

It is a notable fact that often when a man is forced to start out early to fight life's battles for himself, he often bears the marks and the scars of the contest, but to this rule Thomas Kent was a notable exception. Through his entire career he maintained a kindly spirit and a generous disposition that was manifest toward all with whom he came in contact. He did not feel that he must be forever on the defensive against his fellowmen, but rather that he was traveling the same road with them, with opportunities for each to help the other. Therefore when he passed away at the age of eighty-one years deep sorrow was felt that such a life must be ended, and in honor and respect his memory has been cherished.



THOMAS KENT

Mr. Kent was born in Staffordshire, England, April 8, 1829, a son of Thomas and Ann (Tavenor) Kent, also natives of that country. The father was a farmer by occupation and the youthful days of Thomas Kent were therefore spent amid rural surroundings, his time being devoted to the acquirement of an education until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then assisted his father until the latter's death, which occurred three years later, and Thomas Kent, then a youth of seventeen years, was apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business, with which he was connected until 1851, when he crossed the Atlantic to America. Settling in Baltimore, Maryland, at the age of twenty-three years, he there entered mercantile circles, with which he maintained connections for eight years, when he sold his business in order to remove to New York city. He continued to remain in the eastern metropolis, however, for only a short time, and in 1861 came to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law and engaged in the packing business. That association, however, lasted for only a brief period, after which Mr. Kent turned his attention to the commission business, in which he was active for more than thirty years. He was representative here for Banford Brothers, extensive commission merchants of Liverpool, England. He operated largely in his chosen field of labor and as the years passed by achieved creditable and gratifying success. About 1895 he sold his business and retired from active life, and his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was one of the first members of the Chicago Board of Trade and was ever an honored representative of that body.

On the 16th of May, 1855, while a resident of Baltimore, Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Virginia J. Carter, a daughter of Warren and Maria M. (Carnighan) Carter. Her parents were residents of Virginia and Maryland, and later of New York city, where the father engaged in the dry-goods and insurance business. While reared in the faith of the Church of England, Mr. Kent after coming to America attended the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was a member. For years he was one of the trustees of the South Park Avenue church and gave most generously toward the erection of the house of worship. He was a liberal contributor to denominational benevolences, to worthy charities and to educational institutions. Wesley hospital in particular found him a most generous benefactor, receiving from him a gift of twenty-five thousand dollars. His will provided fifty thousand dollars for a home for the old people of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was his desire that the wealth that he had acquired from honorable business connections should be used for the benefit of others. He believed that each individual has his ministry, consisting of the faithful performance of daily duties and the fulfillment of obligations to one's fellowmen. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party where national issues were involved but at local elections he cast his ballot regardless of party ties. The spirit of hospitality was strong within him and he took great delight in entertaining his friends in his own home. An unfeigned cordiality always placed them at their ease and no man had keener appreciation of the good qualities in others. One, who knew him well, said: "Of no man who has spent so many years in active business in a great city can it be more truthfully said that 'he kept himself unspotted from the world' than Mr. Kent. He was a splendid type of the gentleman of the old school and his courtly carriage upon the street attracted the

attention of all. His winsome smile drew men to him and his warm hand-grasp bound them to him with 'hooks of steel.'" He had reached the age of eighty-one years when the final summons came and his remains were taken to Ossining, New York, for burial, while the funeral services in Chicago were conducted by Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church and Bishop Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal church.

In all of his business life Mr. Kent was never one to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen, nor to overstep in the slightest degree the absolute bounds of justice. If he erred it was on the other side. He would rather suffer losses himself than cause another to do so. His record is proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously, and added to his business enterprise and integrity were those sterling traits of character which find expression in kindliness, benevolence and helpfulness, and which in every land and clime have awakened confidence and regard.

WILLIAM THORNE CHURCH.

William Thorne Church, engaged in the active practice of law in Chicago since 1892, and at present a partner of the firm of Church, Shepard & Day, has wide acquaintance in club, as well as in legal circles, and in both connections has won the high regard of his associates and colleagues. He was born in Wabash, Indiana, October 4, 1866, a son of Freeman S. and Adrienna (Thorne) Church. His father, a native of Ohio, engaged in merchandising at Wabash and in 1872 removed to Illinois, settling at Gibson, Ford county, where he carried on mercantile pursuits until 1890. In that year he removed to Chicago and secured a position as traveling salesman, remaining in that connection until his death, which occurred in 1905, when he was sixty-one years of age. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, serving for four years with the rank of captain of Company B, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a representative of an old Ohio family of English lineage, founded in America about the time of the Revolutionary war. His wife was a daughter of William Thorne, a merchant of Ohio, who was of Quaker descent. Mrs. Church still survives her husband and is a resident of Chicago. In their family were nine children of whom seven are yet living. Chester W. Church, a brother of William Thorne Church, has been a member of the Illinois house of representatives for the past eight years and is a prominent figure in political circles of this city.

Mr. Church completed his literary education in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Illinois, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree in 1888, and then qualified for the legal profession as a student in the Chicago College of Law, from which he was graduated B. L. in 1890. His preliminary reading was done under the direction of T. P. Bonfield, and before his admission to the bar, he entered the office of Joseph N. Barker as a clerk, continuing in that position until 1892, when he became a partner of Mr. Barker under the firm style of Barker & Church. In 1902 Frank L. Shepard was admitted to a partnership and the firm style was changed to Barker, Church & Shapard, which firm continued until May 1, 1911, when Mr.

Clyde L. Day, formerly city attorney of Chicago, came into the firm and the firm name was changed to Church, Shepard & Day. In 1902, however, Mr. Barker died and Mr. Church became senior member of the firm. Its practice is largely in the field of revenue, insurance and real-estate law, and represents many large corporations. The firm also engages in general commercial practice and is legal counsel for the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, the Modern Brotherhood of America, Powers Regulator Company, the Midland Terra Cotta Company, the Erskine M. Phelps estate and various other interests. Mr. Church is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and is accorded prominence by his fellow members of the legal fraternity.

On the 2d of December, 1903, Mr. Church was united in marriage to Miss Helen A. Shoemaker, of Massillon, Ohio, a daughter of Z. T. Shoemaker, president of the State Bank of that city. They have one child, Julia, born October 26, 1904. The family residence is at No. 9300 Longwood boulevard, Beverly Hill, where Mr. Church erected an attractive modern residence about three years ago. Mr. Church is interested in several projects of a benevolent nature or intended in some way to assist and promote the interests of his fellowmen. He was one of the founders and is the vice chairman of the board of regents of the Memorial University of Mason City, Iowa, a school established by the Sons of the Veterans and patriotic patrons. He is prominent and popular in various clubs and societies. He belongs to the Union League and Illinois Athletic Clubs, the Association of Commerce, the Beverly Country, the Ridge Country, the Chicago Gun, and Chicago Fly Casting Clubs and the Chicago Sharpshooters Association. These in part indicate the nature of his interests and recreation. He is also a member of the Normal Park Masonic Lodge, of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of Veterans, and as commander of the Illinois Division of the Sons of Veterans, in 1898 he assisted in raising two regiments for the Spanish-American war, one of which was mustered into the service of the state. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and in questions of progressive citizenship and of needed reform he is interested. The habit of clear analysis inculcated by his law work enables him many times to place correct value upon movements for the public good and to such as his judgment sanctions, he gives hearty indorsement.

HOMER ALLISON STILLWELL.

Homer Allison Stillwell, vice president of Butler Brothers and manager of the Chicago house, was born in Nineveh, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1860. His father, Addison Stillwell, a native of Pennsylvania, was a veteran of the Civil war and died in 1863 from illness contracted in the service. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Thompson, was of a prominent Pennsylvania family who removed to Illinois in pioneer times. The Stillwell family is of English ancestry and the Thompsons also came of English lineage.

After the death of his father Homer Allison Stillwell removed with his mother and his brother, McClellan Stillwell, now of Auburn, New York, to southeastern Ohio, where he lived until nine years of age, when a further move was made to

Urbana, Illinois. He acquired much of his education in the public schools there, working during the periods of vacation, and in due time was graduated from the high school. He afterward spent two years in the University of Illinois, working his way through his entire educational course. In 1882 he left college and came to Chicago where he wished to secure a situation in connection with the lumber trade, but after some weeks of unsuccessful effort he abandoned this plan and accepted a position with Butler Brothers in the packing room. He rapidly worked up through numerous promotions and in a few years became head of the packing room, and subsequently chief of the shipping department, while in 1893 he was made manager of the house. In time he acquired a financial interest in the business and in 1902 was made a director, while in 1907 he was elected vice president, which office he still fills. He has devoted his entire time and energy to this position and is not actively connected with any other although a director of the National City Bank.

On the 1st of March, 1886, Mr. Stillwell was married to Miss Ellen Hill, of St. Louis, and they have two sons: Addison Stillwell, a Yale graduate of 1911, and Wellesley H., a student in St. Paul's preparatory school of Concord, New Hampshire. The family reside at No. 5017 Greenwood avenue.

Mr. Stillwell is a Mason and was for some years active in the order. He is a member of Landmark Lodge and is a past eminent commander of Mount Joy Commandery, K. T. He also belongs to Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the Commercial Club and was its secretary in 1909-10. He is likewise a member of the Union League, of which he has been a director since 1909, and belongs also to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-Day Club, the Hamilton Club, the Midlothian Club, the Onwentsia Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Traffic Club, the Service Club, the Illini Club of the Alumni of the University of Illinois, the Pennsylvania Society and the Kenwood Country Club. His principal activity outside of business has been in connection with the Chicago Association of Commerce of which he has been a member for some years. He was chairman of its ways and means committee of 1907, in 1908 was first vice president, and 1909 chairman of the executive committee and the following year was elected its president. He has been very active in its work and has served on numerous important committees, his labors being a potent instrumentality in the upbuilding of the association since 1907. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Kenwood Evangelical church.

HERMAN WALDECK.

Herman Waldeck, vice president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, was born in Baden, Germany, November 19, 1871. In his native land he pursued his education and in 1892 when twenty-one years of age, crossed the Atlantic to the new world with Chicago as his destination. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been connected with banking interests. He was first employed as clerk in the International Bank of Chicago from 1893 until 1897, and in the latter year became connected with the Continental National Bank in a minor clerical capacity, becoming assistant cashier in 1903, which position he held until elected

to the vice-presidency in July, 1909. Since the consolidation of the Continental National Bank with the Commercial National, in August, 1910, he has occupied the position of vice president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, taking an active part in its management, in shaping its policy and in extending the scope of its activity and business relations. Advancement has come to him as the logical sequence of his close application and the ability he has displayed in meeting the heavy responsibilities which have devolved upon him in his various connections with the banking interests of the city.

On the 22d of April, 1903, Mr. Waldeck was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Schwab, a daughter of Aaron Schwab, of Chicago, and they now reside at No. 5328 East End avenue. His social nature finds manifestation in his membership in a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the Union League, the Mid-Day, the South Shore Country, the Bankers and the Lake Shore Country Clubs.

ARTHUR G. BISSELL.

Arthur G. Bissell, who is one of the Chicago managers for the Aeolian Company of New York, dealers in pianos and piano players, with offices at No. 202 Michigan avenue, was formerly president of the Bissell-Cowan Piano Company and has been connected with the piano trade for the past ten or fifteen years, his long experience making him thoroughly conversant with this line of business. He is interested in it from the art as well as the commercial standpoint and is a patron and supporter of many movements which have been put forth to advance the musical taste and talent of this city. He was born in Chicago January 1, 1870, and is a son of George Francis and Jerusha (Woodbridge) Bissell. The former was a prominent insurance man of Chicago, acting as western agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He was also a leading member of the Presbyterian church and was president of its social union for many years. He was likewise one of the founders and early presidents of the Union League Club and was a recognized leader in club, social, church and business circles of this city, leaving the impress of his individuality for good along all these lines.

Arthur G. Bissell attended the Chicago public and normal training schools and afterward continued his studies in Lake Forest and the Lake Forest University, where he won distinction as a thorough and apt student. His first practical business experience was received as an employe of the firm of Lyon, Potter & Company, former agents for Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers. That connection he maintained for five years and in 1898 became secretary of the Clayton F. Summy Company, dealers in pianos at No. 220 Wabash avenue. For ten years he continued as secretary of that house and in January, 1908, became active in organizing a partnership under the name of the Bissell-Cowan Piano Company. They conducted business successfully for about two years, and on the 1st of April, 1910, sold their lease to the Aeolian Company of New York, Mr. Bissell being made one of its Chicago managers, in which position he remains. During the two years in which he conducted business under his own name he built up a high-class and profitable enterprise from a small beginning. He was the leading spirit in the Bissell-Cowan Piano Company,

is acknowledged a valuable man in the piano trade and has a clean business record that makes him a worthy representative of the field to which he has directed his efforts. His own love of music and his connection with the trade constitute him a splendid judge of musical instruments, not only as to tone but also as to quality of workmanship as represented in the construction and materials used. At the present writing he is president of the Chicago Musical Art Society, and secretary of the Chicago Theater Society, a recent organization promoted to better stage conditions and encourage American dramatic authority. He has been connected with many movements to stimulate an interest in music in this city.

On the 1st of December, 1897, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Bissell was united in marriage to Miss Emily Greeley Tredway, and to them have been born two children, Emily Greeley and Arthur Dwight. The family attend the Presbyterian church of which Mr. Bissell is a member, and his political views accord with the principles of the republican party. He holds membership in the Onwentsia, the Cliff Dwellers and the University Clubs and his social prominence has won him a wide acquaintance among Chicago's residents of note. With his family he occupies a beautiful home at Lake Forest.

HENRY HOSMER.

The story of Henry Hosmer's life is the story of New England thrift and business sagacity supplemented by western energy, enterprise and adventure. It is true he did not have the humble origin or experience the early privations of some men who have achieved success, but on the other hand not one in a thousand who have enjoyed his modest advantages have turned them to such excellent account. The wisdom, energy and success with which he pushed his way along is a study for American youths. He was a typical Chicago citizen and his labors contributed to the city's commercial importance as well as to the promotion of his individual interests.

A native of Concord, Massachusetts, born April 7, 1837, Mr. Hosmer died January 1, 1892. His remains were interred in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts. He traced his ancestry back to James Hosmer, who on the 9th of April, 1635, sailed from London as a passenger on the good ship Elizabeth which bore him to the shores of New England. He settled first at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward removed to Concord. Representatives of the name were prominently associated with the events which figure conspicuously on the pages of early history in Massachusetts. The parents of Henry Hosmer were Edmund and Sally (Peirce) Hosmer, the former a prominent farmer of Concord, Massachusetts. On his mother's side Mr. Hosmer is descended from Anthony Peirce, who came to America in 1634 and died in 1678.

Henry Hosmer attended the public schools of his native town until nineteen years of age, spending his youth in a district where intellectual attainment was rated high, for Concord was the home of the Alcotts, the Emersons and other distinguished literary people. He had, however, little opportunity for progress and advancement in commercial lines and accordingly, when nineteen years of age, Henry

Hosmer left home and sought the opportunities of the west in company with Henry Thoreau, the author, and for a time was associated with that gentleman as a member of a surveying corps in Iowa. Following this he located in Chicago and, associated with his brother Edmund, was engaged in the grain trade. After a short time this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hosmer located in Chillicothe, Illinois. There he not only represented the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as ticket agent but also engaged in the grain business. In the latter he became one of the best known dealers in that part of the state and with prominent Chicago connections carried on an extensive business. Among his Chicago associates in the business were A. C. Dow and a Mr. Rumsey, a relationship which continued after Mr. Hosmer's location in Chicago in 1877. In that year he removed to Chicago and during the remainder of his active life maintained a prominent connection with the grain trade. He was one of the well known Board of Trade men of his time. In business affairs his judgment was sound, his discretion keen and his integrity was never questioned.

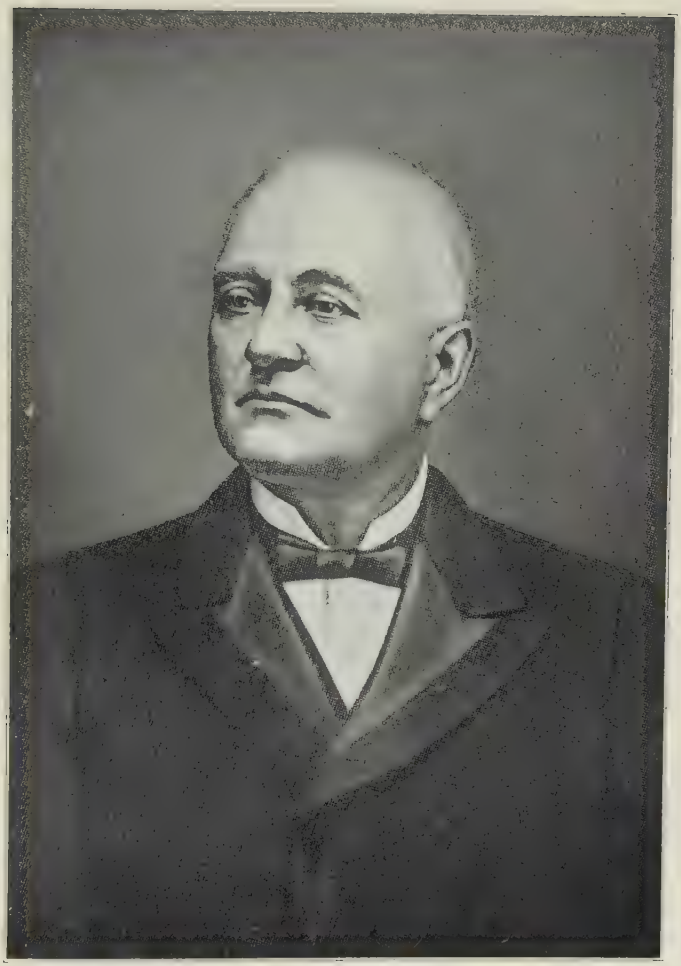
On February 28, 1861, Mr. Hosmer was married in Chillicothe, Illinois, to Miss Alice H. Scholes, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born May 9, 1838. Her father was Richard and her mother Jemima (Dalrymple) Scholes. The former was born August 10, 1805, in Accrington, near Manchester, England, and the latter's birth occurred in Belfast, Ireland, January 1, 1802. Richard Scholes was a designer by trade and on coming to America followed that business in New England, being for some time in the employ of the Spragues, of Rhode Island, then the largest cotton manufacturers in this country. It was in the early summer of 1838 that Mr. Scholes, with his wife and two children, left New England for the far west, as Illinois was then considered. Just about this time there had been radical changes in the branch of cotton manufacture as related to his profession which, with the opportunities of the west, caused him to cast his lot with the new country. It was a long and tedious journey, made mostly by canal and lake. They passed through Chicago, then a village of but a few hundred inhabitants, with not one attractive feature except its great future which, of course, at that time was not even dreamed of. They settled at Chillicothe, Illinois, where Mr. and Mrs. Scholes passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer were the parents of three daughters who lived to adult age: Abby, who resides with her mother; Alice, who married Dr. Robert Bruce Preble and has three children; and Edith Dalrymple, who first married James Charter and in a second marriage was united to George Cunningham, and died May 30, 1909, in New York, leaving one daughter. The grandchildren are: Norman H. Preble, born April 17, 1891, now a student at the University of Michigan with the class of 1913; Barbara Preble, born October 12, 1894; Marcia Preble, born November 29, 1901; and Jaunita Lee Charter, born April 10, 1890.

Mr. Hosmer voted with the republican party in early manhood but later espoused the cause of the democratic party. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and he was a representative member of the Iroquois and Chess Clubs. He was particularly fond of a game of chess or checkers and displayed notable skill in handling the pawns, being regarded as one of the best chess players in this section of the country. He also had equal skill in a game of checkers and won victories over many noted players. His library too, was to him a source of constant delight. He spent hours in reading and possessed a most retentive memory, so that

he was enabled to recall at will that which he had read. He was also a man of generous spirit, kind and helpful toward those with whom he came in contact and most devoted to the welfare of the members of his own household. He passed away January 1, 1892, but will never be forgotten as long as memory remains to those who were his associates while he was still an active factor in the world's work.

JOHN RANDOLPH HOXIE.

John Randolph Hoxie was a splendid figure on the stage of action and many activities were quickened by his touch. The result of his labors has had important bearing upon the history of Chicago where he was recognized not only as a most successful but also as a self-made man, with the ability to grasp, group and generalize the facts and ideas of the times in advance of the mass, as well as to reason out the solution of any problem, whether financial, industrial or social. With him, as with many others who have attained prominence in the field of business, firmness of purpose, rectitude of intention and persistence in effort constituted his stock in trade, and beyond these he possessed a clear intelligence and accurate judgment, a willing hand and marked self-reliance. Mr. Hoxie was descended from New England ancestry and of Quaker stock, representatives of the name removing at an early day from Adams, Massachusetts, to Wayne county, New York, where his birth occurred upon a farm near the village of Macedon, Wayne county, in 1831. Until thirteen years of age the usual experiences of farm boys of his time and locality were his, attendance in the district schools in the winter seasons being alternated with labor in the fields through the summer months. In those days great droves of cattle were driven through the country to market, and as he looked from the schoolroom window and saw them, there came to him an almost irresistible temptation to leave the schoolroom and follow in the path of the advancing herd. When he was thirteen he no longer combated this desire, and putting aside his text-books, started with the drovers, sending word to his mother that he would be absent for some time. In this, as a youth, he displayed the spirit of self-reliance which marked the man. This was practically his introduction to the business that for more than thirty years he followed with remarkable success. At intervals he drove cattle from Rochester to Albany, yet recognizing the value of an education, did not totally discard his text-books, but continued his studies in Macedon Academy. He was both industrious and ambitious, ever ready to take hold of that which furnished the excitement of a trade or business transaction. His developing powers were manifest in the success of his undertakings, even at that early day. When but eighteen years of age he had a sub-contract for building a portion of the Niagara railroad, and later took a similar contract on Staten island. While there yellow fever broke out and he was placed under quarantine restrictions, but took the liberty of nullifying those rigid rules as applying to himself and slipped away from the island, to which he did not return for a quarter of a century. In the interim of twenty-five years he advanced far toward the goal of success. On leaving New York he traveled through the west, buying cattle for a few years, and in 1858 entered the service of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, lo-



JOHN R. HOXIE

cated in Chicago. Each change in his business career marked an upward step and an advanced position which gave him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. By his energy, executive ability and valuable acquaintance throughout the west he was enabled to build up the transportation business of the railroad company until it surpassed that of any road having its terminus in this city. He stood without an equal in the country in that branch of railroad traffic, but still he sought broader business connections and the improvement of larger opportunities. Associated with H. H. Porter, then superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, he built the Southern Stock Yards which for some years was one of the three institutions of the kind owned by railroad interests in Chicago. He was one of those who early foresaw the advantage of the Union Stock Yards, and took a prominent part in organizing and planning that project. He then invested heavily in the stock of the company, and the wisdom of his course was shown by its rapid rise and subsequent profits.

In the meantime Mr. Hoxie, with remarkable prescience, recognized the opportunity for advantageous real-estate investment. He made large purchases of Chicago property that in time sold for greatly advanced prices, owing to the rapid growth of the city. His previous experience in early life as a drover and dealer in live stock stood him in good stead when, during the war, he bought horses and cattle for the United States government, a business which proved eminently profitable. His practical mind and enterprising spirit moreover led him into many and varied undertakings. He became interested in valuable franchises granted by the city for transportation purposes, and was one of the owners of the first railway of the Chicago city system. He was largely interested in the street railway on the south side, including the elevated system. It was he who first advocated the Cottage Grove line and, strange as it may seem, this project met with almost uniform opposition, yet with characteristic firmness and determination he pursued the project, his confidence unshattered, for when John R. Hoxie thought he was right he would, if necessary, back his judgment with his private fortune. He offered to build the Cottage Grove line himself, and so persistent did he labor for its completion that it was called John Hoxie's experiment. When subsequent developments of that property are considered this application becomes a high tribute to his business judgment and foresight. Moreover, he was one of the projectors of the first cable line in the city, and when some of his associates were ready to abandon the enterprise, his courage enabled him to push it to completion. He was called visionary by those whose insight was less keen. Few men have been able to see so far ahead, but time invariably showed the exactness of his judgment. There were those who regarded him fool-hardy because of his operations in the field of real estate, but with almost prophetic vision he seemed to see what the future had in store for Chicago and made his investments accordingly. He never sought advice in such matters, and although he arrived at conclusions quickly, it was because he had thoroughly studied the subject at a time previous to that when a decision was demanded. He showed his faith in Chicago's future by first investing and then inaugurating plans to make his investments yield rich returns. The large tract of unimproved land which he bought on the south side was developed by means of traction projects and sold at fabulous advances, and they who had regarded him as too venturesome lived to envy him the success which he thus achieved.

Impaired health caused Mr. Hoxie to seek needed rest and recuperation in the fall of 1887, and with his family he went to Texas, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and he could not be content without projecting and managing large business undertakings. He glanced over the situation and readily detected the great possibilities of the southwest, which his constructive genius at once sought to utilize. He organized the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, with a capital stock of one million dollars, extending its ramifying interests by the establishment of thirty-one branches in different parts of the state, and was elected president of the Fort Worth bank and also of the largest branch—that at Taylor—serving as such until January 1, 1894. He also organized stock yards and established packing houses at Fort Worth, and improved and stocked in superb fashion two of the finest ranches in Texas, not only in the character of the land but as to the buildings and live stock placed thereon. He likewise owned an extensive ranch in the Panhandle and was the largest individual tax payer in that state. The development of railway interests also claimed his attention, and he became identified with several of the important railway projects of that period in the southwest, and served as director of the Cotton Belt Railroad, in which he was extensively interested financially. In fact he was close to most of the big railway interests in that section, and his opinions were frequently sought in railway councils.

In 1892 Mr. Hoxie disposed of many of his interests in the south but retained his stock in the Fort Worth and Taylor banks and the ownership of his ranches. In the latter part of 1893 he again became a resident of Chicago, and although his health was greatly impaired, he continued to give close attention to his real estate and other interests. Continued illness, however, undermined his strength until, on the 21st of November, 1896, he passed away and was laid to rest in Oakwoods cemetery. Chicago had felt the force of his energy and aggressiveness. The labors of few of his contemporaries had so greatly benefited financial, industrial and transportation interests. At the time of his death he was one of the largest stockholders of the Chicago Street Railway Company, of which he for years served as a director. In railway circles his was a name with which to conjure by reason of his long and prominent connection with what is now the Lake Shore Railroad and with the Stock Yards Transit Company. He had an extensive acquaintance among the railroad magnates of his day who admired his genius and readily recognized his ability. His opinions were frequently sought on important matters in such circles and never failed to carry great weight. It was characteristic of him that he never forced his views upon others—if given they must be sought. He seemed to be able to size up a situation at a glance, or a condition after hearing it stated. At times his word and his action might seem impulsive; on the contrary his quickness resulted from the fact that he was a keen student of conditions and an apt judge of men. He belonged to both the Chicago Board of Trade and to the Stock Exchange, and aside from conditions affecting his personal business affairs he was deeply interested in other projects for the public welfare. He was combative and liked opposition. Contention brought out latent power, and he enjoyed a victory over a business rival. He was an alert, ready antagonist, courageous and abounding in resources. His business interests were projected and carried out on a large scale and he never allowed himself to worry over a loss. He

never brooded over what might have been, and ofttimes felt that the experience was worth the cost. Correctly judging his own capacities and powers, he felt no cause for anxiety, and when he had put forth his best efforts was satisfied with the result. He had a remarkable memory for details, and although he carried forward many enterprises in different localities, he never kept books or records of any business transaction. His salient characteristics embraced great executive ability, strong powers of administration and ready recognition of the essentials.

In all matters Mr. Hoxie's family came first, and no matter how important the business involved, affairs of that character could only be attended to at home when his family would not be disturbed thereby. He derived his greatest pleasure from the companionship of his wife and children. It was on the 23d of October, 1873, that he wedded Miss Mary J. Hamilton, a daughter of Polemus and Cynthia (Holmes) Hamilton, who were early settlers of Chicago, coming here from Erie county, New York, about 1834. In early life her father was one of the prominent contractors of Chicago and New York, but lived retired for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred March 1, 1891, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hoxie, in Forth Worth, Texas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoxie were born two sons and a daughter, John R., Gilbert Hamilton and Anna Cynthia. The second son married Miss Florence Odell and has one son, Gilbert Hamilton, Jr., born November 15, 1901. Anna Cynthia Hoxie became the wife of Henry F. Good and died September 15, 1909, leaving a daughter Kathryn A., who was born November 28, 1902. In 1873 Mr. Hoxie erected the residence on the northwest corner of Michigan and Forty-fifth street which has since been the home of the family and is now occupied by his widow. It was the first fine modern residence built in that section, and at its erection people wondered why he chose to build so elegant a home so far from the business center. But in this as in most things he did he was years ahead of his time. He was never a club man. His home was his club, and it transcended all other interests in his life. There was, however, nothing of the recluse about him. In Masonry he attained high rank, holding membership in Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.; Chicago Chapter, R. A. M.; Siloam Council, R. A. S. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory, A. & A. S. R. Politically he was a pure Jeffersonian democrat and took a keen interest in the party's success. He was never stimulated by any desire for office, and when in 1876 he accepted the candidacy for congress it was from no wish for personal political preferment, but rather from a desire to correct evils whose remedy was unaccessible to a private citizen. His makeup was not that of a politician, for he was outspoken, conscientious and fearless, rather than suave and diplomatic. While serving for a number of years as president of the board of trustees of Hyde Park, he accepted the position only from a desire to secure an adjustment of affairs that was operating to the disadvantage of the town. He was also at one time a member of the board of education of the town of Lake. Firm in his views, his position was never an equivocal one and yet he was ever ready to accord to others the privileges he reserved to himself of forming an unbiased opinion. Because of his known honesty and reliability, his unwillingness to misrepresent anything, his hearty support of that which was best, he came to be known as a man of marked influence and his indorsement of any public project meant earnest cooperation. His was a strong, sturdy character, conscientious in purpose. He meant to be just, and

would right any wrong when convinced that he had inadvertently passed beyond the point of absolute justice. No citizen of Chicago in recent years has passed from life who was more highly respected or was more deserving of the honor and esteem of his fellowmen.

JOHN H. NOLAN.

John H. Nolan was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 10, 1841. His parents were Thomas and Mary Ann (O'Reilley) Nolan. They were born in Dublin, Ireland. His father was a teaming contractor. John H. Nolan began his business life early, first by working for the Jerome Clock Factory, then for the Fitch Lock Factory, and afterward (from 1857 to 1862) as a clerk in a drug store. He enlisted in 1862 in the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry and remained with that regiment until the close of the war, when he became a commercial traveler and remained such until 1870, when he began as agent for The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, first in New Haven and afterward in Chicago, in which latter city he has represented The Travelers' as its general agent for more than forty years and still so represents it.

On the 22d of June, 1868, in Chicago, Mr. Nolan married Miss Emily St. John. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Cyrus Clark, who passed away in 1893 while a student at Yale University of the class of 1894; Julian St. John, who graduated from Yale with the class of 1895 and is now assistant general agent of The Travelers' Insurance Company at Chicago; Harry Edgar, who graduated from Yale in 1897 and is now a resident of the state of Washington; Alice St. John, the wife of Dr. J. Ramsay Hunt, assistant professor of neurology at Columbia University, New York city; and Emily, who married Edwin S. Prieth, the proprietor and editor of a newspaper and other important interests in Newark, New Jersey. Having but two interests—those of his family and his business—Mr. Nolan is not and never has been known in politics or other such activities.

EDWARD WEBSTER STANWOOD.

It is nature's law that the greater part of man's time, attention and efforts shall be given to business if he would win success in agricultural, commercial or professional lines, and yet the individual who sees beyond his own interests and recognizes his obligations to his fellowmen may find time and opportunity for public service. This Edward W. Stanwood did and left a record of excellent work done in behalf of this city. At the same time in his business life he made continuous advancement, building his success upon the foundation of close application and honorable effort. He was born July 12, 1849, at West Newbury, Massachusetts, and had completed a cycle of sixty years when, on the 14th of December, 1909, he was called to his final rest. He was a descendant of Aquilla Chase and a son of Francis Brown and Caroline (Houghton) Stanwood. The father was born April

11, 1822, and died February 10, 1860, while the mother, who was born October 20, 1826, survived her husband nearly four decades, passing away on the 11th of December, 1897.

Edward W. Stanwood spent his youthful days in his native town, where he attended school until his father's death, which forced upon him the necessity of providing for his own support when he was twelve years of age. His first venture was in selling almanacs and later he took up the trade of shoe manufacturing. There were difficulties and obstacles to be overcome and hardships to be borne but these vicissitudes seemed to serve only in bringing out the strongest and best in his nature, and in the school of experience he learned valuable lessons concerning self reliance and the worth of industry. In 1871, when about twenty-two years of age, he arrived in Chicago with a cash capital of thirteen dollars. Beside this, however, he possessed a strong physical constitution, an alert mind and a reputation for honesty. Those admirable qualities were retained in full force to the end of his life and in his business he made progress that brought him a substantial measure of success. For a considerable period he was in the hardware business, making a specialty of builders' and harness makers' hardware, and for eight years was at the head of that department in the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company. At the end of that time he embarked in a similar line of business on his own account. As he prospered in his business he made judicious investments from time to time in real-estate and erected a number of residences in his ward, investing not less than fifty thousand dollars in permanent improvements.

His home relations were of an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable nature. On the 21st of May, 1873, in Chicago, he wedded Miss Emma Louise Hayward, a daughter of Andrew J. and Emily D. Hayward. They became parents of five children: Neva Louise, the wife of Moses E. Newell; Edith May, the wife of Dr. Harry B. Bailey; Verna Bell, the wife of Howard S. Skinner; A. Arline, the wife of Robert E. Fisher; and Cora Webster, who died at the age of eleven years. The family circle was again severed by the hand of death when, on the 14th of December, 1909, Mr. Stanwood passed away. He had long been a faithful member of the Second Universalist church and he was well known in fraternal and social circles, holding membership in Garfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M., York Chapter, R. A. M., and Columbia Commandery, K. T. He was also a charter member of the Menoken Club. His political allegiance was unfalteringly given to the republican party and he was long an influential worker in its ranks and a good speaker, who frequently addressed public gatherings on the vital political questions of the day. Again and again he was urged to become a candidate for office but never would consent until 1894, when he was elected alderman from the old thirteenth ward and for two years served as a member of the city council. When he was about to take his seat in that body one of the city papers wrote of him: "He is a progressive man, thoroughly businesslike in method, liberal in thought and deed, and will be found among the active intelligent and honest members of the next city council." Following his demise the municipal legislature passed the following resolution: "This council has learned with regret and sorrow of the death of former Alderman Edward W. Stanwood, who served in this body as representative of the old thirteenth ward from 1894 to 1896. Resolved, That in the death of Edward W. Stanwood the city of Chicago has lost a valuable citizen who served the people of this city as a faithful and efficient public

servant. Resolved, That in recognition of his service these resolutions be spread upon the records of the city council and a copy be presented to the bereaved family—signed by mayor and city clerk of Chicago and the corporate seal thereof."

Mr. Stanwood was very popular among neighbors and friends. He was one of the pioneer residents of the thirteenth ward and all who knew him—and his acquaintance was wide—entertained for him the highest regard. This was indicated in the fact that the year following his election to office many of his friends, all unknown to himself and wife, gathered at his home to celebrate the occasion and presented to Mr. Stanwood a gold star, in the center and on each of the five points of which there glistened a diamond. It was characteristic of Mr. Stanwood that he was ever ready to extend a helping hand when aid was needed and throughout his life he exemplified the beneficent spirit of the Masonic craft, which had charge of the funeral services when he was laid to final rest.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

Charles Henrotin, one of the organizers and the first president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, whose life of intense and well directed activity has constituted a source of the city's progress and development, has won honors both at home and abroad. Coming from a distinguished ancestry, his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was born April 15, 1843, in Brussels, Belgium, a son of Dr. Joseph F. and Adele (Brice) Henrotin, who were also natives of that land. They arrived in Chicago in 1848 and Dr. Henrotin continued in the active practice of medicine in this city from that date until his death in 1876. His service was especially valuable during the cholera epidemic that raged from the years 1850 to 1854. The family achieved distinction in the field of medical and surgical practice through several generations, the last being the late Ferdinand Henrotin, in whose honor Memorial Hospital of the north side was named.

Brought to Chicago in his fifth year, Charles Henrotin pursued his education in the schools of this city until 1856, when he was matriculated in the College of Tournai in Belgium, therein pursuing a four years' course, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1860. His tastes from early boyhood were extremely literary and this strain in his nature has been an influencing factor throughout his entire life, leading him into close and pleasant association with the distingushed citizens and men of letters of Chicago.

He returned from Belgium in 1860 to accept the position of lieutenant on the staff of General Fremont at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. At length he resigned that position to enter the service of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of which he became cashier in 1866, succeeding Lyman J. Gage, late secretary of the treasury. Broad and varied experience in connection with that institution well qualified him to engage in business on his own account, when, in 1877, he turned his attention to the conduct of a private banking and brokerage business. His word has come to be largely accepted as authority upon questions of finance in Chicago, for the character of his business has placed him prominently in the front rank among the city's financiers. He has promoted many enterprises and as broker represented the Eng-

lish syndicates for the sale of the breweries of Chicago and the Union Stock Yards. He dealt extensively in the bonds and scrip of Chicago during the period of the city's financial embarrassment from 1878 until 1880 and paid the city interest on bonds for the year 1877, advancing the money for a year to prevent default. In 1881 he established the first telephone company of Paris, France, and has financed many important business projects not only in this city but elsewhere. He was the principal organizer and promoter of the Chicago Stock Exchange, was chosen its first president and has held the office for two other terms. He was also a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years and is connected with the Chicago Board of Trade.

High honors have been conferred upon Mr. Henrotin in public and semi-public connections. He was chosen a director of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892 and was a member of several of the most important committees. In 1876 he was appointed the successor of his father, Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin, in the office of Belgium consul at this place. In the same year he was made consul general of the Ottoman Empire and still occupies both offices.

In 1869 Mr. Henrotin was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Martin, one of the most prominent social leaders and club women of Chicago. She was vice president of the auxiliary of the World's Fair congresses and was twice president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States. She has the decorations of the Chefaskat of Turkey, the Palms Academic of France, of an officer of the Academy of France and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of Belgium. The decorations that have been conferred upon Mr. Henrotin were those of the Order of Commander of the Medijidec and Commander of the Osmanic of Turkey; officer of the Legion of Honor of Belgium; Chevalier of the Crown of Belgium; the decoration of the Civic Cross of Belgium, presented in recognition of twenty-five years consular service; and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. His club relations are with the most prominent social organizations of the city, including the Germania, Bankers', Chicago and other clubs. He is recognized as a leader not only in the field of finance, where his operations have been extensive, but also in municipal and governmental affairs, in the social life of the city and in the discussion of themes of broad and vital significance.

HAUMAN G. HAUGAN.

Hauman G. Haugan, formerly comptroller and land commissioner for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, with office in the State Bank of Chicago, is a son of Helge A. and Anna B. Haugan, and was born in Christiania, Norway, on the 7th of November, 1840. His youthful days were spent in his native city, where his education was acquired. His brother, H. A. Haugan, who died in 1909, was associated in 1879 with John R. Lindgren in establishing what is now the State Bank of Chicago and was for many years its president and executive head.

The year 1859 witnessed the arrival of Hauman G. Haugan in America and he entered upon his business career about 1864 as bookkeeper with the Batavian Bank of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Subsequently he was made acting cashier and maintained

that connection with the bank until 1870, when he entered the railway service as paymaster. His ability won him promotion to the position of auditor of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company, with which system he was connected for ten years, when he was made secretary to the general superintendent, W. C. Vanhorne of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. In that connection he remained until 1883, when he was appointed land commissioner of the same road and since January 1, 1901, has also served as comptroller of the system. Large responsibilities devolve upon him in these connections but his business ability is fully adequate to the demands made upon him. He is recognized as a solid, substantial business man, interested in no fads, his sterling worth, however, commending him to the good will and friendship of those with whom he is brought in contact.

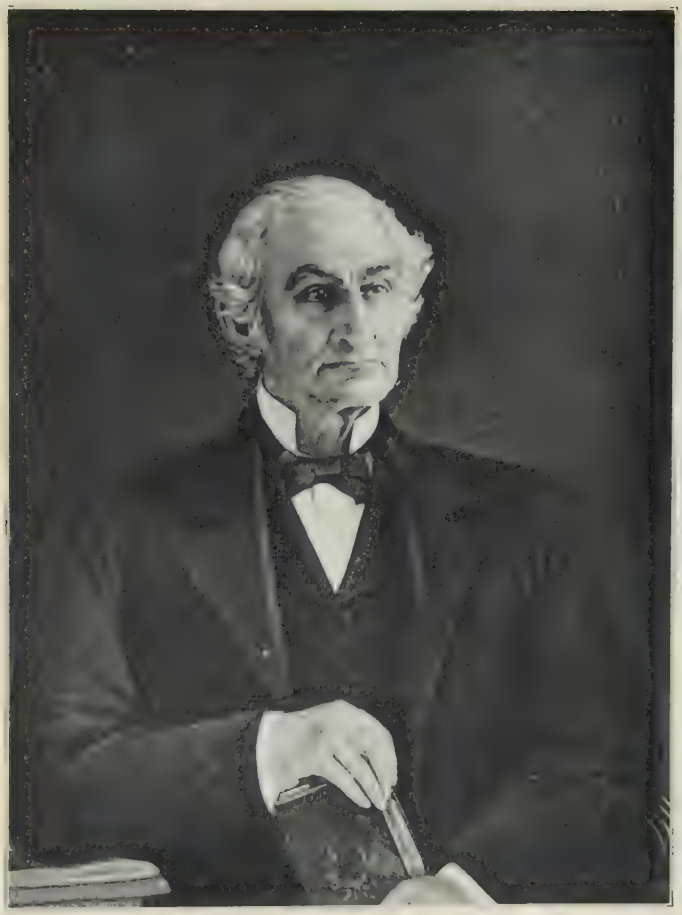
Mr. Haugan was married on the 22d of October, 1879, to Miss Emma Petersen, and to them have been born three children, Helga C., Ragna L. and Alice J. The family residence is at No. 1122 Judson avenue, Evanston.

Republican principles express the political convictions of Mr. Haugan but office-holding has had no attraction for him. He is a member of the English Lutheran church and an ardent worker in its behalf. He is an active member of the Union League Club and also belongs to the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a member of the Evanston Golf Club.

POLEMUS D. HAMILTON.

While more than twenty years have passed away since Polemus D. Hamilton was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his many friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and progressive, reliable business man. He witnessed Chicago's growth and development for almost sixty years, having come to this city in 1834 when it was but a struggling village with little prospects of a brilliant future. Never faltering in the performance of any task that was rightfully his, never neglecting any duty, never betraying any trust, he stood as one for whom his fellowmen had only words of praise, respect and good will. Moreover, he attained a notable position in business circles as one of the most prominent contractors and builders of Chicago in the early days and to this position of eminence he worked his way steadily upward by his own efforts.

Mr. Hamilton was born on the 30th of May, 1813, in Erie county, New York, and was one of a family of eleven children whose parents were David and Jerusha (Hulett) Hamilton. The birth of the father occurred in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, but during his boyhood he removed to Connecticut and subsequently to New York, locating first in Cayuga and afterward in Erie. Our subject's mother was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and of Irish extraction. While Polemus D. Hamilton passed his boyhood and youth in his native county and acquired a good practical education, it was his ambition to enter upon a professional career. Before doing this, however, he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's and joiner's trade, but while following that occupation his sight became impaired to such a degree that it was advisable to relinquish it and take up the study of law.



P. D. HAMILTON

Being an expert workman, however, Mr. Hamilton continued to follow his trade for a time after coming to Chicago, in 1834, working in the employ of others. At length, however, he commenced contracting and building on his own account and so successful was he that throughout the remainder of his active career he continued to engage in that business.

Returning to his old home in the Empire state, Mr. Hamilton was married in the village of Wales, Erie county, to Miss Cynthia Holmes, whom he had known in his boyhood. She remained in the east for two years, however, after their marriage and then joined her husband in Chicago, their first home being at No. 126 Clark street, where they lived until 1848. That year they removed to Edina Place, now Plymouth Place, near Van Buren street, which at that time was just outside the southern boundaries of the city. They also had a country home on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-fifth street, which at that time seemed a long distance outside the city. They lived there for some time and subsequently removed to Michigan and Twenty-ninth street.

Mr. Hamilton was the builder and owner of the first merchant vessel launched in Chicago harbor, but as that did not prove a profitable investment he did not long engage in the lake traffic. Although as a contractor and builder he was principally engaged in the erection of houses, he also took some contracts for bridges and culverts on railroads entering Chicago. For many years before his retirement from active operations, especially after the admission of his son to partnership, the contracts were large and the business a profitable one. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he gained the confidence of those with whom he was brought into contact, and having acquired a handsome competence, finally retired in 1869, his last days being spent in ease and quiet. Much of his leisure time was devoted to reading, in which he found great enjoyment.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born three children, who are still living, namely: David Gilbert, now a prominent business man of Chicago, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Mary J., who is now the widow of John Randolph Hoxie, also a resident of the city; and Maria Evaline, the wife of J. F. Brind of Denver, Colorado. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872, Mr. Hamilton found a pleasant home with his daughter, Mrs. Hoxie. He accompanied the family on their removal to Texas and died in Fort Worth, that state, on the 3d of March, 1891.

Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Hamilton made many friends and his home was always a hospitable one where good cheer abounded. He possessed many of the characteristics of his Quaker ancestors, his mother being a Hicksite Quakeress, and throughout life he was devoted to his family and friends. He made no profession of religion but his daily life illustrated the principles of Christianity. His wife enjoyed the fullest measure of his confidence and theirs was a mutual trust which paid large dividends in the love, honor and gratitude of their carefully trained children. Mrs. Hamilton was ever an ideal hostess and was interested in many charitable enterprises, often visiting the prisons and hospitals and dispensing blessings with a cheerful heart and open hand. In this work she ever had the encouragement and support of her husband whose life seemed to be a personification of the qualities which inspire trust. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which

he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. He was truly one of Chicago's honored pioneers whose labors materially promoted the early development and prosperity of the city.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH INGALLS.

Lewis Ellsworth Ingalls, a man of large affairs, displaying at all times an aptitude for successful management combined with keen sagacity in investment and marked executive ability in control of important interests, has long been known as one of Chicago's most prominent and honored business men. His building operations have contributed largely to the improvement of the city.

Mr. Ingalls is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred October 26, 1839, in Du Page, Will county, when that section of the state was a pioneer district. His father, Henry Ingalls, was born at Walpole, Vermont, April 10, 1800, and on leaving New England became a representative of the farming interests of Will county, Illinois. He married Lois Boyce, who was born in New York in 1800, her death occurring in Will county in 1856, while Mr. Ingalls passed away in Naperville, Illinois, April 10, 1875. Their family numbered twelve children, of whom four are yet living: Abner E., of Joliet; Frank I., of Seneca, Kansas; Mrs. Lois Sargent, of Naperville; and Lewis E. Those who have passed away are Samuel, Mary, Henry, Jonathan, Phoebe, Hannah, George and Andrew.

The eighth in order of birth, Lewis E. Ingalls, divided his time between the work of the home farm, the pleasures of the playground and the duties of the schoolroom, his educational advantages, however, being limited to about eight months' attendance at the Naperville school. Possessing an observing eye and a retentive memory, he has constantly mastered the lessons of daily life and is widely recognized as a broad-minded man of sound judgment, keen discrimination and marked sagacity. He started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years. The word fail has never had a part in his vocabulary and laudable ambition has at all times stimulated his effort.

Today one of the extensive property owners and most successful business men of Chicago, it is hard to conceive that he started in the humble capacity of a farm hand, receiving ten dollars per month and his board. Subsequently the value of his service led to an increase of his salary from ten dollars to sixteen dollars and then to twenty-five dollars per month. At the age of nineteen years he went to Iowa where he devoted the summer months to farming near Waterloo, and in the winter seasons engaged in trapping. Four years thus passed, after which he devoted three years to general farming in his native county. He then established a home at Claybanks, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in getting out lumber for a year, which constituted his initial step in connection with the lumber trade. Returning to Illinois, he conducted lumber yards at Naperville and Lemont, but gradually extended his efforts as his business ability was recognized and his cooperation was sought in different lines. While conducting his lumber yards he arranged with the Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company to purchase its right of way and also had charge of the grading of the road south of Joliet as well as other sections of the line. Persistent work and economy at length brought him a capital sufficient to enable him in 1869

to establish himself permanently as a strong factor in some important and growing community and seek an opportunity for judicious investment. He at length purchased three hundred acres of fine farming land within two miles of the courthouse of Joliet, and further investment made him the owner of an additional four hundred acres on the west side of Joliet. There he located the Phenox Horseshoe Factory, the Western Gas Company, the Chemical Works and a large match factory, also the Saint Fen Railroad Company and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad.

Since 1870 he has continuously occupied his country estate, although for many years he has been the leading real-estate dealer of Joliet and for more than two decades has operated extensively in property in Chicago, where he has also conducted other business enterprises of magnitude. His farm near Joliet now comprises three hundred and forty acres, beautifully situated. Sixty acres of this has recently been subdivided and supplied with water, with a sewer system and cement walks, with shade trees and fine drives. Nature and art have done much to make his place a beautiful country home, the work of the landscape gardener being manifest in the adornment of lawn and park. There is also a sod mile race track, one of the fastest in America, on the place and many successful fairs and races have been here held in what is known as Ingalls' Park. One of the important features of the farm is a large dairy and the breeding of fine horses and cattle also constitutes a source of income. Altogether the Ingalls farm is one of the model country places of the Mississippi valley.

In the field of business, aside from agricultural interests, Mr. Ingalls has operated extensively. Upon removing to Joliet he established a lumber yard there, but a year later disposed of it in order to concentrate his energies upon his agricultural interests and his real-estate and loan business, which he conducted at Joliet until opening an office in Chicago in 1887. The former city, moreover, has benefited by his cooperation in other lines. He established the first electric plant in Joliet in 1882 —the predecessor of the Economy Light & Power Company. For fifteen years he was engaged in the active conduct of a light plant, first of the Joliet Lighting Company and afterward of two other organizations; finally, with others, purchasing Dam No. 1 and forming the Economy Light & Power Company. While engaged in the lumber trade he sold much of his material to the steel mills, but eventually disposed of his business to the firm of Mason & Plant. Mr. Ingalls was instrumental in forming a plan that resulted in the purchase of the water plant of Joliet, and for a time was connected with the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company, which sold its line to the Santa Fe Railroad Company, with which he was also connected for two years.

In 1887 Mr. Ingalls opened his Chicago office and since that time his labors have been of as much value to the metropolis as they were to Joliet. He is president and treasurer of the Richmond-Smith Company, a milk agency representing nearly three thousand farmers who ship milk to this city. He is also treasurer and general manager of the Dermiforma Company of America, which has been organized for several years, Mr. Ingalls assuming control as treasurer and manager, since which time he has increased the business of the concern until it is now the largest in the United States. The process is taken from the whey of the milk and made into an acid for tanning leather and will do more in six days than any other process will accomplish in eighteen days, and leaves the leather in much better condition, it being absolutely sweet and odorless. This is bound in time to be used in all the tanneries of the world.

In the conduct of the milk business he sells the product of over seventeen hundred farmers and supplies over six hundred dealers in Chicago and is now conducting the most extensive business in the city. In the conduct of the dairy business he has continually studied to improve the quality of milk that his patrons may be perfectly satisfied, and since taking charge three years ago Mr. Ingalls has succeeded in improving the milk fifty per cent. He has always found real-estate operations a productive field and improving the opportunity for judicious investment here, his property holdings in Chicago have become very extensive and valuable. He owns, among other Chicago real estate, the Del Prado hotel, at Fifty-ninth street and Madison and Washington avenues. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values in Chicago and has held offices in the Chicago real-estate board.

On the 22nd of October, 1865, Mr. Ingalls wedded Miss Millie Emerson of Dowar county, Wisconsin, who died in Lemont, Illinois, March 10, 1868. He has since married Miss Esther E. Bartholomew of Marengo, Illinois, a daughter of Russ Bartholomew, a farmer of McHenry county, this state. The four children of the second marriage are: Millie R., who was born October 16, 1870, and died at Danville, New York, September 22, 1892; Royce K., who was born December 1, 1872, and passed away April 27, 1894; Myra R., who was born January 1, 1874, and is now the wife of George M. Peale, a resident of Joliet, and Charles L., who was born December 19, 1874, and died in 1881.

Mr. Ingalls is a valued member of the leading clubs of Joliet and Chicago, belonging to the Union League and Commercial Clubs in the former city and to the Union League and Hamilton Clubs in the latter. He has attained the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite masonry, his membership being in the commandery at Joliet, and he is also numbered among the nobles of Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Chicago. His political allegiance is unfalteringly given to the republican party and his interest in municipal affairs has been manifest in tangible cooperation with many movements for the general good. His life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor. Starting out in life with limited educational advantages, working as a farm hand at a meager salary of ten dollars per month and then becoming imbued with the laudable ambition to attain something better, he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability, and fidelity. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and opportunities and because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfilment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

COLONEL JOHN FREDERICK FINERTY.

Colonel John Frederick Finerty, whose labors for many years were a tangible element in Chicago's improvement and upbuilding, and whose love for his native land prompted most active and effective effort in behalf of Ireland and her liberties, left his impress upon the history of this city as an orator, journalist, author, lecturer and political leader. A native of Ireland, he was born in Galway, Septem-

ber 10, 1846. His father, Michael J. Finerty, was prominent among those who diligently championed the cause of home rule and liberty and from 1841 until his death in 1848 he was editor of the Galway Vindicator. When eleven years of age John Frederick Finerty became a resident of Tipperary and was one of the parishioners of Father John Kenyon, who allowed the boy the use of his library, many volumes of which were those that appealed strongly to patriotism and love of liberty, so that those qualities early became ingrained into the nature of the young man. In December, 1862, he became a member of the Nenagh branch of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick and delivered his first speech on that occasion. His love of liberty taught him to seek the freedom of this great western country and early in 1864 he reached New York. He found this country in the throes of the Civil war with the liberty of the slaves in the south as one of the issues of the great strife. Accordingly he joined the Ninety-ninth New York militia, with which he served until mustered out at the close of hostilities.

The same year Mr. Finerty came to Chicago and throughout the period of his residence in this city was active in many movements for its upbuilding and development and at the same time continued a factor in the thoroughly organized movements of the Irish-American citizens in behalf of their native land. At the time he came to this city the Fenian movement was at its height and he became one of the active organizers of its military sections. The Canadian invasion in 1866 found Mr. Finerty an aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General William F. Lynch. As soldier and correspondent for the Chicago Republican, now the Inter Ocean, he went to the front, but was too late to assist General John O'Neill in the second invasion in May, 1870. He was, however, successful in influencing the governor of New York to send the Fenian soldiers back to their homes.

Mr. Finerty seemed to have entered into a sphere for which he was particularly fitted when he became connected with journalism. He was for a time associated with the Chicago Tribune and afterward with the Evening Post and in the winter of 1875 he became a member of the reportorial staff of the Chicago Times. The following year that paper sent him with General Crook's expedition against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, when he showed conspicuous bravery in participating in one of the most daring episodes of that campaign, on the base of the Big Horn range. He was with General Crook's forces in the memorable campaigns which were the first well organized movements to meet the Indians in their own country and found them according to the conditions of warfare that prevailed among the red men. Never before had the American commanders studied and understood the situation as did General Crook, whose word became a synonym for honesty to the Indians, who trusted him to the utmost. The movements of the campaign largely resulted in the subjugation of the Sioux, the most warlike of all the tribes, and the accounts which Mr. Finerty wrote back to the paper were of the most intensely interesting and vivid character. He was also with General Crook's column in its march from the Tongue river to the Yellowstone and in 1877 he was sent to the Rio Grande and, after visiting both the Texan and Mexican sides of the river, he reported to the Chicago paper the frontier troubles, which were then assuming a threatening aspect. In 1878-79 he traveled through Mexico and wrote back most highly interesting descriptions of the trip. In July of the latter year he was sent as representative of the Times with the expedition of General Nelson A. Miles against the Sioux In-

dians in northern Montana. As newspaper correspondent he went with General Merritt on the campaign against the Utes in Colorado. In 1880 he made a tour of the southern states and the following year wrote descriptive articles of the country, which was being opened up by the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads. In 1881 with a guide he crossed the continent on horseback and in the fall of that year joined General Carr in his campaign against the Apaches in Arizona. He was one of the most virile and entertaining writers ever upon the staff of the Times and occupied a conspicuous position among the newspaper correspondents of the country. He served as chairman of the Land League convention held in Chicago, November 29, 1881, and the following year severed his connection with the Times, and on the 14th of January, 1882, founded the Chicago Citizen, of which he remained editor until his demise.

From the beginning of his residence in the United States Mr. Finerty was a deep and earnest student of the political situation of the country and the questions of vital import. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to congress as an independent candidate from the second district of Illinois and was a representative in the national halls of legislation for two years, during which time he became widely known because of his strong advocacy of a larger navy and better coast defenses. In 1896 he turned to the ranks of the democratic party, which he had left in 1884, to support William Jennings Bryan. During the Blaine campaign of 1884 Mr. Finerty was one of the principal supporters of Blaine. He accompanied him throughout the campaign and when Mr. Blaine was unable from physical exhaustion to address the greatest meeting of the campaign at Madison Square, New York, Mr. Finerty took his place. The final defeat of Mr. Blaine cost Mr. Finerty his seat in Congress. During his affiliation with the republican party he was its candidate for city treasurer in 1885 but was defeated. Two years later he was appointed oil inspector under the administration of Mayor Roche. Mayor Dunne appointed him a member of the Chicago board of local improvements and Mayor Busse continued him in the position, so that he remained in active connection with the board until his demise, rendering important service thereon.

In 1901 he was elected the first president of the United Irish League of America at the convention held in New York city and was reelected at Boston in 1903. He delivered many public addresses in support of political freedom for his native land and was recognized as one of the most stalwart champions and brilliant advocates of Irish liberty. In fact, his entire life was actuated by a spirit of liberty, and of opposition to oppression, for all people at all times. He was always on the side of the oppressed, the weak and the helpless; on the side of justice, truth and right. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was made lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and later colonel. At the inauguration of the Boer war in Africa he not only raised a company but also supplied the funds to send it to South Africa to aid that heroic people in their great struggle. In 1890 he published his letters on the campaigns of Generals Crook and Miles, entitled Warpath and Bivouac, and later there came from his pen an excellent history of Ireland in two volumes. His brilliant oratory enabled him ever to hold the attention of auditors, for underneath the arts of rhetoric was the deep substratum of thought and feeling. He was again and again called upon to address political and patriotic assemblages. In 1891 he

delivered the Washington oration at the University of Michigan and in 1902 was orator of the day at the commencement exercises at the University of Nebraska.

In 1882 Mr. Finerty was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Isabelle Hennessy and they became the parents of four children, of whom two are still living: John F., a graduate from Northwestern University, '06, who is connected with the law firm of Glennon, Cary, Walker & Howe; and Vera Constance, a Chicago University graduate. Mrs. Finerty is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, and belongs to the Philosophy and Science department, on which she has served three years on the board of managers. Mr. Finerty was a lover of home and had the highest appreciation for art, music and literature in their noblest and best forms. He held membership in St. James church, was a member of the Press Club and of the Irish American Club. He was for seven terms president of the United Irish American Societies of America and at the time of his death was serving his third term as president of the United Irish League of America. His life record is an honor alike to the land of his birth and to the land of his adoption. Freedom for every individual, with special privileges for none, was his watchword and with superior gifts of oratory be championed the principles in which he believed and wrote his name upon the pages of history as one "who loved his fellowmen."

RALPH HASTINGS HOBART.

Ralph Hastings Hobart, Chicago General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and as such one of the central figures in insurance circles in the west, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, April 28, 1874. His parents were Horace R. and Emma (Hastings) Hobart, the former, now retired, at one time editor of The Railway Age. The family is of English lineage, but the American branch was founded in New England early in the eighteenth century.

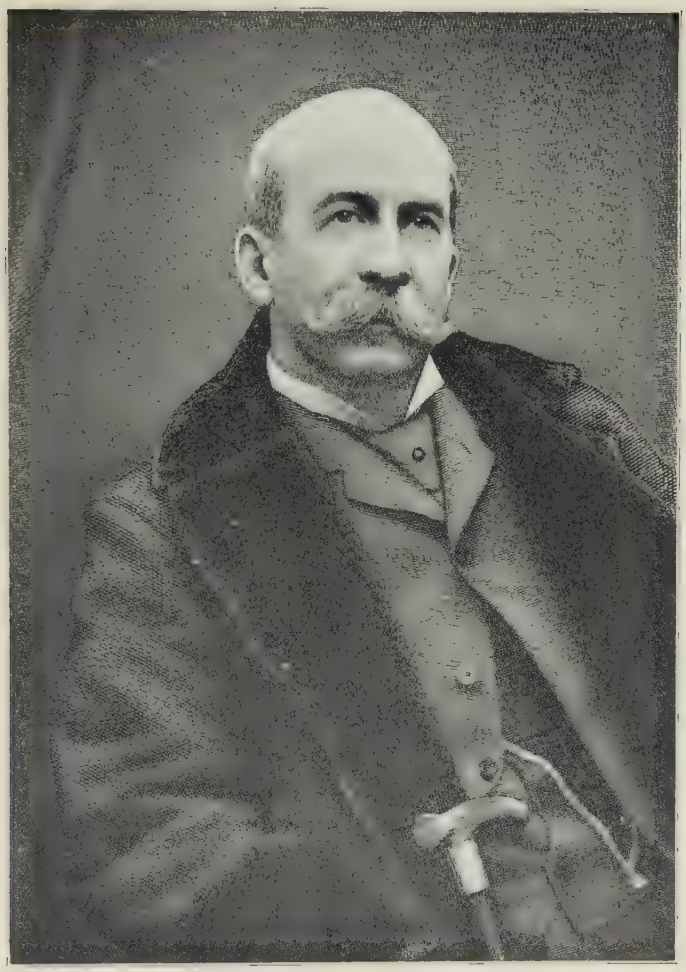
Having mastered the lessons taught in the public schools, Ralph H. Hobart continued his education in Beloit College Academy and in the University of Chicago, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1895. His college days over, he entered the Chicago office of W. A. Alexander & Company, employers' liability and accident insurance agents. Later he spent three years in newspaper work in Chicago and on the 1st of June, 1901, became a solicitor in the Chicago General Agency of the Northwestern-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company. His ability is indicated in the fact that in 1906, 1907 and 1908 he wrote the largest business in Chicago done by any Northwestern agent. Promotion followed as a logical sequence and on the 1st of April, 1909, he became manager of the Chicago General Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and on January 1, 1911, upon the resignation of Charles D. Norton as general agent for the Northwestern in Chicago, Ralph H. Hobart and James F. Oates were appointed Chicago general agents for the company assuming the firm name of Hobart & Oates. Mr. Hobart has in a remarkably short time attained to a leading position in insurance circles, and is recognized throughout the middle west as one whose ability and experience enables him to speak with authority upon matters connected therewith.

Mr. Hobart was married in Evanston, Illinois, June 13, 1908, to Miss Helen Hinsdale. He is a member of a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, City Club, the Evanston Country Club, University Club of Evanston, the Skokie Country Club and the Sanganois Shooting Club. He likewise belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and is connected with organized movements for the city's upbuilding and betterment and is a member of the Chicago Commercial Association. His political belief is shown in his support of the republican party. There is a spirit of thoroughness in him that is characteristic of all that he does and the concentration of thought and of effort which he applies to the specific thing in hand has been one of the strong elements productive of his progress.

WILLIAM BOYDEN HOWARD.

No name stands more conspicuously and honorably forth upon the pages of American industrial history than that of William Boyden Howard. Learning his lessons in the school of experience he came to be the foremost railroad builder of the country, his position of leadership being attributable to splendid powers of organization and his ability to separate the important question from all its incidental or accidental connections. Moreover, the word fail had no part in his vocabulary. He never acknowledged defeat. What would have been such to another served with him but as an impetus for renewed effort and closer application. The dominating forces in his life thus brought him to the goal of prosperity long before others who started out ahead of him under more favorable circumstances and his success was not only measured in the terms of tangible gain but also in the respect and honor which were uniformly accorded him.

Mr. Howard was born in Wales, Massachuestts, December 9, 1832. His father, William Howard, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1831 he wedded Orriel Needham, who was born November 5, 1811, at what was then Brimfield, Massachusetts, but later became Wales. They became parents of two sons but the brother of William B. Howard died in early life. The father died in 1837 but the mother lived to a very venerable age, spending her last days in Utica, New York, where she died February 5, 1898. She could trace her ancestry back in direct line. She was a descendant in direct line of Anthony Needham, who on the 10th of January, 1655, married Ann Potter, a lady of Quaker faith. Anthony Needham served as corporal of the old Salem troop in 1665 and in 1675 became a lieutenant under Captain Nicholas Manning, of Salem, in King Philip's war. Subsequently he served as a lieutenant in the Salem Troop of Horse. His son Anthony was born April 11, 1663, and died in 1758. He married Mary Swinerton, at Salem, Massachusetts, January 3, 1695. Their son Anthony was born November 23, 1696, and died at South Brimfield, Massachusetts, July 2, 1763. He was married at Salem, Massachusetts, June 10, 1722, and their family included Anthony Needham IV, who was born May 18, 1723, and died at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in 1783. He served as a lieutenant from South Brimfield, Massachusetts, in the French and Indian war, was the first representative from South Brimfield



W. B. HOWARD

in the Massachusetts legislature and was captain of a company which marched to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm in 1775. He was married at Brimfield, Massachusetts, September 3, 1740, to Rebecca Munger, and they had a son Anthony, who was born at Brimfield, November 27, 1744. He, too, marched to the defense of American interests at the Lexington alarm on the 19th of April, 1775, acting as corporal of the company commanded by his father. Later he was a sergeant in Captain Aaron Charles' Company, of Colonel Robinson's Regiment at Ticonderoga in 1776 and subsequently was sergeant in Captain Munn's Company, Colonel Porter's Regiment, in 1777. His death occurred September 27, 1785. His son, who also bore the name of Anthony Needham, was born January 5, 1774. His second wife was Anna Thayer, whose father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and drew a pension in recognition of his services until ninety-two years of age. Anthony and Anna (Thayer) Needham, were the parents of Orriel Needham, who in 1831 became the wife of William Howard. Six years later the death of William Howard occurred, his son, William Boyden Howard, being at that time not yet five years of age. His only opportunities for an education were such as his native town afforded, save that for a year he continued his studies in Ellington, Connecticut, after leaving the schools of Wales, Massachusetts. He earned his first money as driver of a team carrying mail and his wages were but ten dollars per month. Subsequently he secured a clerkship in Utica, New York, and closely applying himself to the mastery of the business gained such knowledge of mercantile methods that after a few years he was able to successsfully conduct a similar enterprise on his own account, when his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a stock of goods. He began business in Springfield, Massachusetts, but the opportunities of the west attracted him and he came to Chicago in 1853. However, he returned to Springfield and on the 20th of July, 1853, was there married to Miss Sarah Jane De Creet, a daughter of Joseph D. De Creet, and a native of Springfield, her birth having there occurred January 14, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard resided in the east until 1855, when he returned to Chicago accompanied by his wife, and secured a position in the office of the Union Car Works, where he remained until 1858. His practical knowledge of the contracting business came as an employe of the firm of Stone & Boomer, in which field of labor he displayed a high degree of ability. Constantly watchful of opportunities that promised advancement, he extended the scope of his labors whenever possible, making a forward step in his business career when about 1860 he formed a partnership with Newton Chapin under the firm name of Chapin & Howard. They at once became prominent competitors for large and important contracts. The first one awarded them was for the construction of the wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Van Buren street. They not only underbid competitors but also agreed to complete the structure within ninety days. Interest centered upon their work for many believed that the bridge could not be completed in so short a time. The firm, however, lived up to its contract and its prompt execution without sacrifice of workmanship drew to the firm wide attention and brought to it an increasing patronage. Contracting to build a railroad in Alabama, the company was engaged thereon at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. That the firm of Chapin & Howard had but started on the road to prosperity at that time is indicated in the fact that it required the entire capital of the concern to transport its force of forty skilled

carpenters, railroad builders and mechanics with needed supplies and machinery to the point of operation. The members had been informed that the necessary amount of timber had been framed but on reaching their destination learned that not a day's work had been done. Under instructions of the civil engineer, however, they proceeded to the building of the road but the outbreak of the Civil war caused Alabama to repudiate its promise to issue bonds in aid of the enterprise. Work was therefore immediately stopped and gathering as much as he could of his property, Mr. Howard started for Chicago with eight hundred dollars in his pocket, journeying northward on the last train but one that carried Alabama passengers over the Mason and Dixon line.

It was not long after this that the firm of Chapin & Howard was dissolved and the latter formed a partnership with Harry Fox under the style name of Fox & Howard, general contractors for bridge building, dredging, pile driving and other such work. They constructed nearly all of the bridges for the city and did all of the city dredging for many years thereafter. About 1867 under the firm name of Fox, Howard & Walker they deepened the Illinois and Michigan canal. They lost heavily in the great fire of 1871, which destroyed their plant, their docks and all their property but such was the reputation of the firm that credit enabled it to rebuild its plant upon borrowed capital.

In 1874 Mr. Howard constructed the highway bridge at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and soon afterward took the contract for building four government locks on the Fox river in Wisconsin for the United States government. Associated with Walston H. Brown, of New York, and C. R. Cummings, of Chicago, he organized the firm of Brown-Howard & Company, railroad contractors and builders and from that time forward Mr. Howard steadily progressed until he became the foremost railroad builder of the country. He constructed the extension of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad from Celina, Ohio, to Muncie, Indiana, and later built the road for the same company from Fremont to Sandusky, Ohio. As a member of the firm of Brown-Howard & Company he built the Ohio Central Railroad from Toledo to Corning; the Pekin & Evansville Railroad; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad from Chicago to Buffalo; the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad from Rochester to Buffalo; and many other railroads of equal importance. Although most of Mr. Howard's time and attention during the later years of his life were devoted to railroad construction, he nevertheless completed one of the most important reservoirs of the United States and in 1885 completed the building of the great Croton aqueduct—the New York water channel from Croton Lake and Tarrytown, which supplied the city of New York with the water it consumes for all purposes. Mr. Howard was likewise the builder of the Indiana state capitol at Indianapolis, which perhaps with the exception of the one at Albany is the finest in the country.

During the later years of his life Mr. Howard suffered from a paralytic stroke and for a number of years lived retired. During much of this time he traveled, visiting many sections of the world, journeying into Africa as well as all over the European countries.

Mr. Howard took deep interest in his home and family and his success enabled him to leave his wife and children a handsome estate. He died June 10, 1898, and his wife passed away in 1905, her remains being interred in Graceland cemetery.

They are survived by three of their children but lost their eldest son, William D. The daughter, Maude, is now Mrs. Franklin Remington, of New York, and has one daughter, Ruth. Harold A., a resident of Chicago, married Miss Alice Byram, a daughter of Augustus Byram. John C., also living in Chicago, married Miss Helen Breck, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter, Helen.

Mr. Howard was a stalwart advocate of republican principles but invariably declined to accept public office although frequently urged to allow his name to be used in connection with some elective position of honor and trust. Nevertheless he manifested a public-spirited interest in the general welfare and cooperated to a large extent in the support of measures for the benefit and upbuilding of his city. He belonged to several different clubs and organizations at Bar Harbor, Maine, where he largely spent the summer months and he was a member of the Union League Club and the New York Yacht Club, both of New York city, while his Chicago club relations were with the Washington Park, Chicago, Union and Calumet Clubs. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He estimated highly the advantages of an education and was extremely fond of music, paintings and good books. He read much in his later years when he had given up the cares of business and had a splendid mind, appreciative of all that is best in literature, while in business his mental alertness was continually manifest. He could size up a condition or situation at a glance, being accustomed to grappling with big propositions and he arrived at conclusions quickly. Ask him anything relative to his extensive business affairs and the answer came immediately. This was not because the decision was hasty or ill advised but because he so thoroughly understood the business in every phase and in every detail that he could give immediate information. He was outspoken in manner and therefore seldom misunderstood. Although at times he may have seemed gruff, he possessed great kindness of heart and had keen sympathy for those whom he found starting in life as he had started. Many times he interested himself in advancing men who were struggling to gain a foothold in the world. He inscribed his name indelibly upon the age in which he lived and coming ages will benefit by his labors.

COLONEL EDWARD STONE RICHARDS.

There are many creditable chapters in the life history of Edward Stone Richards, a man of scholarly attainments, whose well developed intellect made him a forceful factor in business circles and a valued companion in social life. Well chosen words of praise are also needed to portray his military service for at the time of the Civil war he regarded duty to his country as paramount to all else and aided in the defense of the Union. He was sixty-six years of age when, on the 11th of July, 1906, he passed away in Chicago. His birth had occurred at Dayton, Ohio, July 7, 1840, and in the family of Amos Adams and Hannah (Stone) Richards he was the eldest son. His early education was supplemented by a course in Urbana University at Urbana, Ohio, which was conducted under the auspices of the Swedenborgian church, for his parents, who were recognized for their piety, strength and nobility of character, were believers in the teachings of the great religious leader, Emanuel Sweden-

borg. Of Colonel Richards it has been said: "He inherited marked mental and moral traits of character from his parents, and naturally accepted their faith and continued in the same to the end. With such an ancestry and education, one would expect to find a character broadly charitable, quick to respond to the call of duty, brave and faithful in its discharge. Thus, just entering upon his manhood, when he saw the life of the republic, liberty and representative government imperiled in 1861, though a hater of war and a lover of peace, he, like the noblest and best of the young men of that day, recognized then an imperative duty which called upon patriots to take arms in defense of country and flag."

When the first gun of the war was fired at Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, followed by President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand troops, Edward S. Richards enrolled on the 20th of the month for three months' service and was mustered in on the 12th of May as a private of Company A, Sixth Ohio Volunteers. The period of his first enlistment served to prove that the war was to be no mere holiday affair and that the men in the south—fellows in the American brotherhood—possessed as great courage and loyalty to principle as did those of the north. But it was not destined that the Union should be dismembered, because of the unfaltering allegiance of such men as Mr. Richards who, having served for three months, reenlisted in the same company for three years. He was, however, honorably discharged on the 16th of April, 1862, that he might accept a lieutenancy in Company A of the Tenth Tennessee Volunteers, into which command he was mustered April 26, 1862. He was then ordered to report for staff duty to Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the nation, who by reason of his loyalty and devotion to the Union cause had been made a brigadier general and was assigned to duty as military governor of Tennessee. In the heart of the contested territory, the life of no Union man in that state was considered safe. Such as sympathized with the north were obliged to leave their homes and seek protection within the Union lines. No provision had been made to feed, clothe and shelter these people. Whereupon Governor Johnson obtained authority from President Lincoln to organize all able-bodied men, arrange them into companies, detachments and regiments, which were attached to the military service of the United States, under the direction and control of the war department. To Captain Richards was entrusted this duty of enlisting and organizing these troops for service, and under his immediate direction they were so organized, equipped for service and distributed to different points in the state where most needed. In this undertaking, his character, education and general fitness for the position won further recognition and a promotion to captain and assistant adjutant general by President Lincoln, September 6, 1864. In further appreciation of faithful and efficient service, on September 28, 1865, he was given the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the 25th day of November, 1865, under general orders from the war department, he was honorably discharged with the great body of the survivors of the men who had saved our government from destruction. Colonel Richards' service was for the most part in the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland, in the campaigns of West Virginia, under General Rosecrans, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the battle of Rich Mountain.

It was in 1868 that Colonel Richards became a resident of Chicago, removing to this state from Tennessee and entering its commercial circles as senior partner of the lumber firm of Richards, Norris & Company. This relationship was continued until the panic of 1873. Later Colonel Richards turned his attention to the grain

business in connection with his brother, under the firm style of E. S. and C. W. Richards, and they not only erected many of the large grain elevators of this city but also patented a device for weighing and transferring grain. When the Lake Shore Railroad infringed upon his patents, the matter was taken to court and Colonel Richards won his suit against the Railroad Company, being accorded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage. He continued in the business of receiving, storing and shipping grain until 1896 when with a goodly fortune obtained through honorable business methods he retired to private life.

Colonel Richards was married to Miss Mary Lumsden, a daughter of James Lumsden, a prominent resident of Nashville, Tennessee, and they had one son, James L. Richards. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when the husband and father was called away on the 11th of July, 1906. He was well known as a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and he was equally faithful as a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a life member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M. He voted with the republican party from the time age conferred upon him the right of franchise and was a great admirer of President Roosevelt. While he kept well informed on the significant political questions, he never sought or desired office for himself. He was a man of splendid education, owing to his continued reading and study after his school days were over. He became an excellent linguist and his fund of general information was most extensive because of his wide reading. It has been said that no one can be said to be without a friend if he is a lover of books, and Colonel Richards spent many of his happiest hours in his library in the companionship of the master-minds of the ages. He was also a lover of music and greatly enjoyed travel, and from both he gained much that made life for him richer, broader and of greater interest. At all times he manifested a most kindly devotion to his family and to his friends and in its memorial article the Loyal Legion said of him that he lived a full and noble life, acted a man's part and discharged a patriot's duty in bringing to a successful issue the most important and beneficent war for which brave men have ever fought and died.

ARMER D. MORRISON.

Armer D. Morrison, general agent of the Maryland Casualty Company, was born at Rockville, Adams county, Ohio, on the 6th of April, 1844, and is a son of David and Martha (Mitchell) Morrison. After attending common school he became a pupil in Youngs Academy at Covington, Kentucky. For ten years he was chief reporter for R. G. Dun & Company, after which he devoted fourteen years to service as agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. From July, 1900, to January, 1908, he was general agent for the Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburg, which company was merged at that time with the Maryland Casualty Company, Mr. Morrison continuing as their general agent for Cook County. His experience with R. G. Dun & Company brought to him that facility in meeting people which is so necessary to a successful insurance man.

On the 1st of October, 1867, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Irene Doty and they had one son Frank, now deceased. For the past thirty

years Mr. Morrison has been a member in good standing of the Englewood First Methodist church and has held various offices in the denomination. He takes quite an active interest in republican politics, especially in his home ward, having held membership with the Thirty-second Ward Republican Club for many years. He is deeply concerned in the vital questions of the day and recognizes the fact that it is the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to uphold those principles which he deems of greatest worth in promoting good government and municipal progress.

ABRAHAM LANSING WINNE.

Although nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the death of Abraham Lansing Winne, at Evanston, Illinois, December 20, 1887, his friends retain a distinct remembrance of his many noble qualities, and they will not permit the inspiring lessons of his life to be forgotten. He came of good Knickerbocker stock but was in thought and purpose a western man, having been from his early manhood connected with the business interests of Chicago. He was born at Watervliet, New York, October 10, 1825, a son of Garrit and Maria (Lansing) Winne.

The Winne family traces its ancestry to Pieter Winne, who was born in Ghent, Flanders, and was one of the early Dutch settlers of New York. He arrived in America in the seventeenth century and was married to Fauntje Adams. Levinus Winne, their son, was born at Bethlehem, New York. Levinus Winne was the father of Benjamin Winne, the father of Levinus Winne II, the father of Garrit Winne, who was born at Albany, New York, and married Maria Lansing, who was born November 26, 1791. Their son was Abraham Lansing Winne, of this review, the fifth in descent from the founder of the family in America.

Abraham L. Winne received his preliminary education in the Boys' Academy at Albany. After leaving school he became connected with the foundry business at Albany and was a member of the firm of Winne & Abeel. Believing, however, that larger opportunities awaited in the west, he came to this city and after successfully managing several enterprises he organized the Winne Steam Heating Company, with which he continued to be connected without interruption during the remainder of his life. His business prospered and grew to large proportions under his skilful management. He became known as one of the prominent and progressive men of Chicago—a man who was always willing to perform his part in the development of the city.

On the 25th of June, 1850, Mr. Winne was married, at Catskill, New York, to Miss Frances Mary Abeel, a daughter of Colonel David and Nellie (Goetchius) Abeel. Colonel Abeel won his title in the war of 1812 and was a leading citizen of Catskill. Three children came to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winne: Emily Romeyn, who married Dr. Edward H. Webster; Frank Nelson, a record of whom is given below; and Lida Bell, who became the wife of Dr. Frank C. Dakin. Mr. Winne politically was in hearty sympathy with the republican party and gave its candidates his earnest support, although he never sought public office on his own account. He was a sincere believer in the Bible and Mr. and Mrs. Winne

were among the original members of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, in which he was serving as elder from that time until his death, and his wife is now the only surviving member of those which constituted the first organization. He was a man of many attractive characteristics and gained the cordial friendship and esteem of all with whom he associated. His home life was especially happy and while he loved his friends and delighted in social gatherings, in which he was always a prominent figure, his greatest pleasure was found in his own home circle. His wife proved to him a true companion and was a constant solace and support. His remains repose in Rosehill cemetery.

FRANK NELSON WINNE.

Frank Nelson Winne, the second child in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham L. Winne, was born in 1856 and died May 29, 1899, at the age of forty-three years. He spent his entire life in Chicago and Evanston. He received the advantages of a good education and of training in a peaceful home, thus developing into an honorable and useful manhood. He was well known in business circles and became manager of the railroad department of the Crane Company, being connected with that company for fifteen years. He was earnest and energetic in business and entirely competent in whatever he undertook.

In 1889 Mr. Winne was married to Miss Mattie Kimball, of Apalachicola, Florida, and one daughter, Winnifred Kimball, was born to them. Mr. Winne not only possessed fine business ability but, like his father, was of pronounced social characteristics. He was a member of the Country Club and a charter member of the Boat Club and had many friends in those organizations, being the first president of the Boat Club and except for a few years, continued to serve as such until he died. At a meeting of the club, called to take action concerning the departed comrade and leader, addresses were made by G. P. Merrick, George E. Gooch, P. B. Bass and John Hardin.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Merrick said: "With the same firmness with which in his youth he held the tiller on the sailing craft he later directed the destinies of the club in counsel and administration. The building where we now make our club home he first created in his brain, and saw it rise from its first foundation stone to its final completion. This club was his pride, its good reputation his social ambition. He always found time and expended his energy for its upbuilding and maintenance. We may never know how much of his life was shortened by the generous expenditure of his vital force that the club of which he was the head might live. He was never called upon to make the hardest effort in the club's behalf that he did not do his best willingly, cheerfully and with that enthusiasm that in itself gave assurance of success. This membership, this club house and its appointments speak of how well he wrought. He asked in life no reward or praise. It is now too late to make him any recompense. There is very little we can do for him and I am sure that it is a pleasure to you, as it is to me, to be here to evidence our love and respect for his memory."

Mr. Gooch concluded his address with the following beautiful tribute: "He was a host in himself, our departed president. May the knowledge of his good deeds and his earnestness at all times for the welfare and enjoyment of his fellowmen be a source of comfort to his wife and child in this their sad hour of trial and bereavement. There is a line in one of the old plays:

'There is another and a better world.'

Frank Winne is now in that better world. May he rest in peace and may light perpetual shine upon him."

WASHINGTON HESING.

It was not alone in one field that Washington Hesing left the impress of his individuality upon Chicago, her public thought and activities. The breadth of his own knowledge was constantly reflected in the policy of the Staats Zeitung and the measures which were advocated in its columns. He studied questions of vital import from the standpoint of the statesman and of the practical man of affairs, and his ideas contained elements of interest and instruction to the former as well as to the latter. In the forces which worked for civic righteousness, for political integrity and municipal progress he was a potent factor and his life record added luster to the untarnished family name of Hesing which had become familiar to the citizens of Chicago as borne by his father, Anthony C. Hesing. Of German nativity, the father was born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, in 1823, and, left an orphan at the age of fifteen years, started out in the world alone, meeting with severe treatment from an unjust guardian who apprenticed him to the trade of a baker and brewer and two years later gave him from his patrimony of one thousand thalers a sufficient sum to pay his passage to America, leaving him with a capital of only five dollars with which to begin life in the new world. His indebtedness amounted to five dollars when he reached Cincinnati, but he at once sought and obtained employment, acting as clerk in a grocery store in that city for two years, and in the meantime saved from his earnings a sufficient amount to enable him to begin business on his own account in 1842. Success attended him through the ensuing six years and he then sold his store in order to erect a hotel, of which he remained proprietor until 1854. In the latter year he became a resident of Chicago and was associated with Charles P. Dole in the brick manufacturing business until the wide-spread financial panic of 1857 made him a victim. His fellow townsmen, however, appreciative of his ability and fidelity in citizenship, elected him on the republican ticket to the office of county sheriff in 1860 and upon the close of his two years' term, in 1862, he purchased from Mr. Hoeffgen his interest in the Staats Zeitung, of which he assumed the business management. The purchase of the interest of Lorenz Brentano made him sole proprietor in 1867, and he thus continued until 1871, when he was joined in business by his son, Washington Hesing, father and son remaining the chief factors in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the paper until called from this life.

WASHINGTON HESING

Anthony C. Hesing was for many years perhaps the most prominent of the German-American citizens of Chicago. He was the first representative of his nation to hold an important elective office in the state, and while acting as sheriff he did much for his adopted country in recruiting soldiers for the Union, taking active part in the organization of the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-second Infantry Regiments and Chambeck's Dragoons. On becoming a naturalized American citizen he supported the whig party and while still residing in Ohio was made a member of the Hamilton county committee of that party. His position on all vital questions was that of leadership and his attitude that of reform. He watched with the keenest interest the shaping of events that preceded and followed the outbreak of the Civil war, becoming an advocate of the republican party on its organization, and when the work of reconstruction commenced was found on the radical side of the question. His labors were regarded as a resultant factor in the winning of republican victories during the congressional campaign of 1866, but he never sought office for himself. It was after this that he turned his attention to journalism, sparing neither time, labor nor expense in improving the paper. Having a clear, powerful and patriotic purpose, and being careful withal to reflect as well as guide the public sentiment of his country, all who knew him came to respect his opinions and heed his suggestions. Aside from his connection with the Staats Zeitung he was one of the promoters of the Schiller Theater and also active in the building and support of the Home for the Aged at Altenheim. A. C. Hesing took a leading part in the affairs of this institution and his interest therein was keen and constant. He gave liberally to charity and benevolent work, yet never ostentatiously. His wife died in 1886. He lived in comparative retirement after her death but his last act was writing an article for publication in the Staats Zeitung over his own signature, when his feelings were deeply aroused by reading of the act of the city council in passing another boodle franchise ordinance, March 30, 1895. Then death came. His last utterance breathed forth the patriotic spirit which was ever the expression of his attachment to his adopted land.

Upon a visit to his native land in 1847 Anthony C. Hesing married Louisa Lamping, whom he brought as his bride to the United States, establishing their home in Cincinnati. There on the 14th of May, 1849, the birth of Washington Hesing occurred. His parents, realizing the value of education, saw to it that he attended school, nor was he loath to do this, until 1861. He then visited Europe and following his return became a student in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, where he remained until July, 1863. He afterward spent a year in study in the University of Chicago and also prepared for admission to Yale College under the direction of Dr. Quackenboss. He entered the university at New Haven in 1866, pursuing a classical course and winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation in June, 1870. Even yet his education was not considered complete, for he went abroad, spending some time in attending lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg Universities, devoting himself to the study of political economy, international law and science of government, history and German literature. When the great fire of October, 1871, destroyed his father's office and printing establishment, Washington Hesing deemed it his duty to return home, and from that time forward until his death was an active factor in the management of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. This is known as the most powerful German-American paper in

the country with possibly the exception of the New York Staats Zeitung. Although the plant was destroyed by fire in 1871, the publication of the paper was resumed a few days later under control of A. C. Hesing and Herman Roster. Sixteen months after the fire the Zeitung was housed in a substantial building that had been erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington streets. In 1880 Mr. Roster retired from the ownership, at which time A. C. and Washington Hesing became sole proprietors and publishers. The son assumed the position of managing editor at that time and so remained until his demise. His study abroad as well as his nationality had given him an understanding of the German nature and through the columns of his paper he addressed himself to the public in such manner that the Zeitung became one of the most influential papers in molding public opinion among the German-American citizens of the middle west.

From the time he attained his majority Mr. Hesing was recognized as one of the young leaders in political circles in this city. He was but twenty-three years of age when he distinguished himself by a series of eloquent addresses delivered in both the English and German languages, in which he championed the cause of General U. S. Grant, then a candidate for the presidency. He was but twenty-three years of age when he was appointed a member of the board of education and he would have been reappointed by Mayor Joseph Medill had he not refused to continue longer in the office. While serving on the board he was made a member of the committee on German and in a report of that committee advocated the system of grading the German studies as the English were graded. This report was adopted by the board and the proposed system has since that time been in practice. In August, 1880, he was chosen a member of the county board of education. In the meantime his political views had undergone a change. No longer in sympathy with the principles and policy of the republican party, he espoused the cause of the democracy and remained thereafter an advocate of its platform, although bitter partisanship was never a factor in his political activity. He was actuated first of all by a desire for good government and for freedom from misrule in municipal affairs, and manifested the strong strain of patriotic attachment to the interests of the nation that had been one of his father's marked characteristics. During President Cleveland's second administration he was appointed postmaster of Chicago in 1894 and served until his resignation in 1898. His administration was one of the most able, progressive and business like in the history of that office and he might be called the father of the present main postoffice building in Chicago. It was largely through his tireless effort and personal labor both in Washington and Chicago that the project of a new structure was carried through. As evidence of his high standing an incident may be related. Soon after his resignation he was one of a body of prominent Chicago citizens attending a meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, at which President and Mrs. William McKinley were also present. Mr. Hesing, being an acquaintance of the president, was introduced to Mrs. McKinley as "the former postmaster of Chicago who could have remained in the office had he so desired." Mr. Hesing resigned the office during President McKinley's administration and hence the significance of the president's comment. He was the originator of the substation plan in connection with the Chicago postoffice.

On the 6th of July, 1870, Mr. Hesing was married to Miss Henrietta Candee Weir, a daughter of Samuel and Adeline (Candee) Weir, of New Haven, Connecticut. Her father became associated with General Humphrey in the manufacture of broadcloth at Humphreysville, now Seymour, Connecticut. It was the first undertaking of this kind in the country and Mr. Weir manufactured the inauguration suit of President Jackson, made of broadcloth, receiving fifty dollars in gold for it. He was a son of Samuel Weir, Sr., who was one of Washington's body-guard in the Revolutionary war and resided in Fairfield, Connecticut. The early ancestors of the Weir and Candee families were active and prominent in shaping the history of New England during the formative and later periods. The Candees were of French descent and the Weirs of Scotch lineage.

The death of Washington Hesing occurred on the 18th of December, 1897. For a great many years he had been managing editor for the Staats Zeitung, which had been made a most influential force among the German-American citizens in support of reform, progress and improvement. Aside from his efforts in support of good government through the columns of his paper, Mr. Hesing did much in a private capacity to uphold the interests of city and nation. He served as president of the Garfield Park Association and was a member of the Iroquois and Press Clubs. He was well known as a horseman and frequently was seen driving a fine team upon the boulevards of the city. He loved travel and art and indulged his fondness for both, and neither was disassociated from his student proclivities. He was ever an interested and keen observer wherever he went, whether in the art galleries of the old world or in shaping the history of modern days in the life of his home city. Progress and patriotism might well be termed the key to his character and his life was an intellectual advancement that found expression in tangible and beneficial results.

ANSON LEE BOLTE.

Anson Lee Bolte, secretary of the Waugh Draft Gear Company of Chicago, was born in Lexington, Michigan, September 20, 1860, a son of William Henry and Jane Usher (Baker) Bolte. His paternal grandfather, Henry Bolte, a man of German birth, hiding from the French army under Napoleon prior to the battle of Waterloo, immediately enlisted with the British army under Wellington when the English troops advanced and participated in that wonderful engagement which marked the downfall of the French sovereign and his dream of a world-wide empire. Remaining with the British military forces, he was eventually sent to Canada on garrison duty. In England he married Grace Telford, who accompanied him to Canada and reared a family, including William Henry Bolte, who was born in the citadel at Quebec, Canada. He, too, became a military officer in the service of Queen Victoria in the Dominion and later was proprietor of a hotel at Kingston and at Brockville, Canada. He married Jane Usher Baker, a daughter of Guy Carleton Baker, one of the participants in the war of 1812, and a granddaughter of Joseph Baker, who was one of the famous Green Mountain boys in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side the ancestral line runs back through Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts families of Baker,

Usher and Strohn prior to the Revolutionary war. They were a sturdy stock of farmers and tanners, long lived and hardy, as is evidenced by the fact that Jane U. Baker was one of a family of sixteen children, all of whom lived to maturity and nearly all reached old age, Mrs. Bolte being at the present time hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Anson Lee Bolte, brought to Chicago in early boyhood, was graduated from the Haven grammar school of this city in 1876. In his youth he delighted in outdoor life, was athletically inclined, making of the lake, piers, boats and railroads skirting the lakefront a playground in both summer and winter.

A brief summary of his business career is as follow.: He was first employed in a South Water street commission house at a salary of two dollars and a half per week, at an increased salary entered the service of the Great Western Type Foundry, was later office boy in the office of Pomeroy's Democrat and afterward became a copy holder. As collector and bill clerk he represented the wholesale grocery house of Harmon, Merriam & Company and afterward became cashier with the Great Western Type Foundry. He next went upon the road as traveling salesman for a flavoring extract concern and in July, 1884, became connected with Swift's packing house and afterward represented Libby, McNeill & Libby for eight years. In 1892 he joined T. W. Cole in organizing the Cole Lithographing Company, of which he was vice president. When he disposed of his interests therein he devoted two years to service as vice president of the Snitzler & Bolte Advertising Agency and for one year was secretary of the C. J. Boedeker Company. Since 1906 he has been secretary of the Waugh Draft Gear Company and has contributed in substantial measure to the successful conduct of the enterprise.

On the 13th of October, 1887, Mr. Bolte wedded Marion, the only child of E. M. Endicott of 3757 Ellis avenue, Chicago, and a direct descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and also of John, king of Portugal, who died A. D. 1320, the line being traced through the Fetty-place family of Mr. Endicott's mother. Mrs. Bolte is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of descent from Major Story, who served on General Washington's staff. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bolte are: Edward Endicott, born in 1888; Dorothy, who was born in 1893 and is now deceased; Charles Lawrence, born in 1895; and Roswell Anson, whose birth occurred in 1897.

There is an interesting military chapter in the life history of Mr. Bolte, who joined the Cadet Corps of the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, September 26, 1879. He transferred as an enlisted man to Company C of the same regiment the following year and was advanced to sergeant in 1885, second lieutenant in 1886, first lieutenant in 1887 and captain in 1893, serving until the expiration of his second commission as captain January 17, 1899. He was then offered the rank of major by the officers of the regiment but refused to accept. He was on active duty during the Haymarket riot of 1884, the Stockyards strike of 1886, the Debs strike and coal miners' strike in 1894 and as captain commanding Company C of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain, participating in the work of the Fifth Army Corps in the siege of Santiago de Cuba. He has acted as president of the Illinois branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago, as secretary of the Illinois branch of the Society of Foreign Wars and

as commander of the Veteran Corps, First Infantry, I. N. G. He is still connected with those organizations and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the First Regiment Athletic Club, of which he is still a member, and he belongs also to the Hamilton Club, Illinois Welcome Lodge, No. 1, K. P., and Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Throughout his life he has manifested a zealous interest in everything that has claimed his attention and his activity has been that of efficiency in military, fraternal and social circles as well as in business affairs.

JOHN B. LYON.

History is replete with illustrations of the fact that fortunes are most easily and surely made by men who go into a comparatively new region and take advantage of its natural resources and the business interests that are logically evolved as the result of the growth and development of the district. There are many men, however, who have not the courage to seek advancement in a new environment, to face the difficulties that are always to be confronted during the process of business evolution in a new community. Not so with John B. Lyon, who found in the growing western city of Chicago the conditions that gave him the opportunities he sought. Years passed—years of intelligently directed efforts—and he ranked with Chicago's most prosperous citizens.

Although a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Canandaigua, on the 16th of April, 1829, John B. Lyon was only two years of age when he was taken by his parents, Robert and Catherine (Bacon) Lyon, to Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and in the common schools there he pursued his education to the age of fourteen years, when he put aside his text-books to become an active factor in business circles. His first employment was that of clerk in his father's store and, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he carefully saved his earnings until his capital, although small, was sufficient to enable him to open a general storage and commission business at Conneaut, Ohio, when seventeen years of age. Thus he obtained his initial experience as an operator in the grain business, leading to his early identification with the Board of Trade on his arrival in Chicago. He came to this city in August, 1857, and in that year purchased his membership on the board for fifteen dollars. At the time of his death he was one of its oldest members and for years had been one of its most prominent operators. He had become successfully established in the grain business in connection with the Board of Trade when, in 1862, he formed a partnership with William Murray under the firm name of Lyon & Murray. This association was continued for a year or two and in 1871, he joined George J. Brine and Thomas B. Rice in organizing the firm of J. B. Lyon & Company. In the fall of the following year, however, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Brine withdrawing. In the spring of 1874 John T. Lester was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Lyon, Lester & Company. Associations were continued under that name until

1879, when Mr. Lester withdrew, and later the other partners, the business being continued under the name of Lyon & Company.

At the time of his death the Tribune wrote: "John B. Lyon was a powerful figure among the veteran members of the Board of Trade. He had been a member for forty-six years and has been in more 'deals' and handled larger amounts of corn as a shipper than any other grain man in the west. Between 1860 and 1879 he was one of the most prominent men on the Board of Trade."

Success in the grain trade, however, did not limit the extent and variety of Mr. Lyon's business activities. As opportunity offered he reached out into other fields and his carefully formulated plans found expression in the successful management of mammoth enterprises. His keen discrimination was shown in the many investments which he made in Chicago real estate, the property rising in value with the rapid growth of the city. At the time of his death he was also heavily interested in sugar plantations in Louisiana, in the oyster production of Mississippi and the timber and turpentine distribution from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. With remarkable prescience he seemed to foresee the outcome of any business deal and he possessed the ability to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential, quickly discarding the latter and using the former to the best possible purpose.

In 1852 Mr. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Emily C. Wright, daughter of Sherman and Fanny (Howes) Wright, of Conneaut, Ohio. They became the parents of five children: William C., who died in 1900; Mrs. (Fanny) Calvin Cobb, of Boise, Idaho; Mrs. (Emily) William Conger; John B. Lyon, Jr.; and Mrs. (Katherine) Robert Hamill. The death of Mr. Lyon occurred December 20, 1904, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Historical Society and was at all times interested in the welfare of the city, with which he became identified when its inhabitants numbered only a few thousand and when it was possible to have a personal acquaintance with every well known business man here. He always strongly prized the friendship of those whom he knew in the early days, although later years greatly extended his acquaintance and won for him the high regard of companions of more recent date. Mr. Lyon was ever the friend of the unfortunate and those in distress knew they could always turn to him for assistance. To many the operations of Mr. Lyon as a member of the Board of Trade constituted the acme of successful dealing in that line as based upon sound judgment and keen discrimination. He displayed insight as strongly marked in his investments and in other business affairs and through the extent and importance of his business operations he came to be ranked with the most successful of Chicago's citizens.

OLIVER W. BARRETT.

Oliver W. Barrett, for more than a half century a resident of Chicago, was connected through much of that period with the business of the American Express Company, entering into its larger activities and assuming greater responsibilities in that connection as the business of the company increased, owing to the rapid growth and

development of the west. He was born in Kingsville, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1832, and his life record covered the intervening period of more than seventy-four years to the 13th of January, 1907. His parents were Oliver and Elizabeth (Brown) Barrett, the former a descendant of Humphrey Barrett, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639, after crossing the Atlantic from County Kent, England. He was admitted as a freeman on the 6th of May, 1657. His wife and three sons, John, Thomas and Humphrey Barrett, Jr., accompanied him on the long voyage across the Atlantic and among his descendants was Lieutenant Oliver Barrett, of Massachusetts, who served with the American forces in the Revolutionary war. Colonel James Barrett, of Concord, Massachusetts, was commander of the provincial troops in the battle at Concord on the 19th of April, 1775, when the first forcible resistence was made against the British.

Oliver W. Barrett pursued his education in the schools of Kingsville, Ohio, to the age of sixteen years, and then went with a cousin to Jamestown, New York, where he became connected with general merchandising interests, spending five or six years in that place. In 1852 he formed the acquaintance of E. D. Lathrop, prominent merchant and manufacturer of Conway, Massachusetts, who witnessed a commercial transaction in which Mr. Barrett evidenced such a rare degree of intelligence and ability that Mr. Lathrop made a proposition to him to become his assistant in the conduct of a business enterprise in New England. The proposition was accepted and Mr. Barrett remained with Mr. Lathrop for a year.

The scene of his labors then changed to the middle west and at Beloit, Wisconsin, he entered the service of the American Express Company as a clerk for E. D. Murray, the agent at that place. His business talents, however, won the attention of John A. Mott, superintendent of the company, who transferred him to the Chicago office under the general superintendency of James C. Fargo. Accordingly the spring of 1854 witnessed Mr. Barrett's arrival in this city and the beginning of a service in the local interests of the company which continued for eighteen years. He occupied a clerical position in the main office and in 1861 was appointed superintendent of the Illinois division. Two years later he was made agent of Chicago for the company and for nine years discharged the duties of that position with marked capability. Not long after the great Chicago fire, or in the early part of 1872, he turned his attention to the wholesale grocery business, becoming a partner of William F. Kellogg under the firm name of Kellogg & Barrett, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street. About ten years were devoted to mercantile pursuits and in 1882 he returned to the express company, again becoming general agent at Chicago in January, 1884, and thus continued until 1894, when he was made superintendent of buildings for the company, thus serving until a few years prior to his death, when he retired on account of ill health. In the meantime it was he who had largely developed the money order system of the company and introduced many ideas and plans which have contributed in substantial measure to the company's growth and progress. His long residence in Chicago and his business connections brought him a wide acquaintance and he was numbered among the honored veterans in the business circles of the city. His individual effort contributed to the remarkable growth and marvelous development of Chicago and also brought him to a very prominent position in connection with one of the chief corporations of the city.

Mr. Barrett was twice married. In 1861 he wedded Miss Phila Amelia Deleplaine, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died of cholera in 1866. Unto this marriage were born two children: Mrs. Harry Raymond, of New York; and Oliver S., who is living in this city. On the 13th of December, 1870, Mr. Barrett was again married, his second union being with Miss Frances Maria Osborn, a daughter of Salmon S. and Mira (Loomis) Osborn, of Painesville, Ohio, her father being a well known and prominent banker there. They became the parents of a daughter, Edith Osborn Barrett, who was born in the year 1876 and died in 1880. Since 1869 the family home has been at what is now 2233 Calumet avenue, where Mrs. Barrett now resides.

Mr. Barrett gave his political allegiance to the republican party, his study of the questions and issues of the day leading him to the opinion that its platform contained the best elements of good government. He held membership in the Union League and Calumet Clubs, two of the most prominent social organizations of the city, and in his earlier life was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He attended Trinity Episcopal church. He was fond of fishing, was a man of social nature who greatly enjoyed the companionship of his friends and toward them ever maintained a kind and loving disposition. He was one of the widely known pioneer settlers of the city and while he rejoiced in Chicago's rapid development and growth he ever maintained a spirit of helpfulness and hospitality which was a pronounced element in this city in earlier days. His personal qualities gained him a firm hold on the affections of his friends and he was a splendid representative of that class of pioneer men who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been reared the superstructure of Chicago's present greatness.

ORSON SMITH.

Orson Smith, president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, is one of the oldest native born active business men of Chicago. Now in his seventy-first year, he is one of the most vigorous, energetic financiers of the city. His experience has been of wide range as he has progressed from the position of bundle boy in a retail dry-goods store to the presidency of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. His parents, Orson and Mary Ann Smith, were among the pioneer residents of this city and here the son was born December 14, 1841, He acquired his education in the private and public schools of Chicago, but put aside his textbooks at the age of thirteen to enter business life as bundle boy in a retail dry-goods store then conducted by Potter Palmer. A year later, however, he entered the financial field, securing a clerical position in the banking house of F. Granger Adams, which institution was later converted into the Traders Bank and afterward became the Traders National Bank. In the latter Mr. Smith worked his way upward to the position of chief clerk and assistant cashier, and from 1870 until 1884 was cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank. He then accepted the position of vice president in the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, so continuing until 1898, when he was elected to the presidency. This has become one of the strongest banks of the city and in the volume

ORSON SMITH

of its business scarcely takes second rank to any. In fact it is numbered with those extensive and substantial financial institutions which are guiding the activities and shaping the destinies of this great commercial metropolis. Every department of banking is in operation that promotes and safeguards the interests of the institution and depositors. Aside from this connection with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company Mr. Smith is also a trustee of the London Guaranty & Accident Company of London, England, is a member and was the treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1872 until 1884, and is at the present writing a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He is likewise a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

On the 14th of December, 1871, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Anna M. Rice, the youngest daughter of the Hon. B. and Mary Ann Rice. Her father was for two terms mayor of Chicago and represented the first district in Congress. Mr. Smith's residence at No. 50 Bellevue place, was erected by him in 1885 and has since been his home. He is a member of the Chicago, Union, the Onwentsia and the Exmoor Clubs, and was formerly identified with the Washington Park Club. He is also a member of the Veteran Sons and Daughters of Chicago—a distinction of which he has every reason to be proud. His recreation is golf and fishing. While now in his seventy-first year he is a man of robust appearance, splendidly preserved for his age, a fact which is attributable to regular habits and observance of nature's laws. He has traveled quite extensively in company with his wife, both in the United States and abroad, and his exalted social position brings him into contact with men and women of the highest culture and accomplishment, and especially those who from the period of Chicago's pioneer development have been prominent in the affairs of the city and have been most active in shaping its destiny along the lines of material, intellectual, social, aesthetic and moral progress.

ALFRED J. CROSS.

Of a good many men when they die about all that can be said is that they left so many millions of dollars and that their possessions were thus and so. How much better it is to have it said of one who has departed that he was a good man and that he left a host of friends who loved him and who mourned his loss! Money is not to be despised, but its accumulation is not the highest ambition, nor does the amount of it properly measure character. There is no better legacy that a man can leave his children or the world than the memory of good deeds done, of kindliness, of charity, of broad, good-fellowship.

A man who was a notable example of success in making friends, in benefiting those whom he met, in laying up the sort of riches which are most to be prized was Alfred J. Cross, contracting freight agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose memory, though he died ten years ago, is still fresh in the minds of his friends and associates. He made money in a modest way also, but to do so was no part of his ambition and he was too generous, too ready to divide what he had with his friends or with those in need to accumulate much wealth. His funeral

was attended by men from every walk of life, men of high position and low, the rich and the poor; and those who attended the body to its last resting place were men eminent in the business life of the west. Few have had higher last honors paid them than were gladly bestowed upon him. Not only were there these formal tributes, but there was a heartfelt sorrow expressed by multitudes of people who had known and loved him for what he was and what he had done.

Mr. Cross was born in Keeseville, New York, September 10, 1833. His father, who was from New Hampshire, early moved into New York state and the family lived also in Owego and Binghamton. Mr. Cross was married in Hamilton, New York, in 1853, to Miss Francelia Harvey, a daughter of Lyman and Almira Harvey, of that city, and a cousin of the late T. W. Harvey, of Chicago. She died in 1891. His children by this marriage were Clarence L. Cross, of whom a sketch follows this; Mrs. C. O. Gregg and Mrs. M. C. Chambers, of Riverside, both deceased, and Mrs. C. F. Ames, of this city. Mr. Cross was again married in 1893 to Mrs. Theodore Curtis, of Chicago, who survives him.

In 1856 Mr. Cross left his family in Binghamton and came west to Chicago. Finding favorable opportunities for entering business, he decided to locate in this city and moved his family here in the spring of 1857. He then engaged in the contracting and street paving business and the filling in of the streets of the business district to bring them to a higher and uniform grade. He paved Dearborn street with the first cobblestone pavement that was put down in the city. Also, about this time, he removed the buildings remaining of what had been old Fort Dearborn at the intersection of Rush street and Michigan avenue. In 1859 he contracted to build a large part of the Mobile & Ohio railroad in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was in the south engaged in the construction of this railroad when the war broke out and remained there for about four months after it had been declared trying to save some of his property, but as the railroad was confiscated by the confederate government he was obliged to leave hurriedly and work his way through the lines north to Chicago. During this time he had some exciting and interesting experiences.

About this time he and his brother, John R. Cross, patented a machine for graining hollow ware, which is universally used today, of the same identical pattern. Before that time all wooden pails, wash tubs etc., were painted, but since then have for the most part been grained by that process. They also patented machines for the transfer of the natural grain of hardwoods to interior finish, cabinet work, etc. This process was photographic in its reproduction.

Mr. Cross was an early resident of the village of Riverside, Illinois, one of the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs, took an active part in the organization of the village in 1876 and served as a trustee from that time to 1881. He also held other public offices in the town of Riverside and always took great interest in the welfare of the village which he had adopted as his home.

In 1870 Mr. Cross engaged with T. W. Harvey, at that time one of the heaviest handlers of pine lumber of the United States, in the lumber business in Chicago. At that time all grades of lumber below third clear were left in the common stock. Mr. Harvey had seen that a grade could be sorted out from the common boards which would make a fourth clear. He saved out a large quantity of this material from the common boards and, as the trade in the west was then commencing to use a lower grade of beveled siding and as there had accumulated in Chicago large quan-

tities of clear strips and uppers, he conceived the idea of sending some one into the eastern states to see if this stock could not be sold there. Notwithstanding Mr. Cross had had no direct lumber experience Mr. Harvey selected him, and after a hurried explanation of the different grades started him east to sell this lumber. It is the recollection of a number of old-time lumbermen that Mr. Cross was thus the first salesman of Chicago lumber in the eastern markets.

Mr. Cross first stopped at Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and made large sales. One was of three hundred thousand feet of fourth clear at three dollars a thousand above the price given him by Mr. Harvey. He then proceeded to Albany, New York, which was then the chief wholesale distributing market for New York, New Jersey and the New England states, and after a conference with the dealers there sold them in the aggregate one million two hundred and fifty thousand feet. These orders being received by Mr. Harvey, that gentleman was fearful that there might be some trouble over the grade and delivery of the lumber, but such did not prove to be the case—it was shipped and proved satisfactory. Mr. Cross then proceeded through New England and built up quite a large trade for the Harvey institution in the eastern states. This lumber was all sold at delivered prices and Mr. Harvey states that it was the first lumber that was thus sold.

About 1874 Mr. Cross connected himself with the contracting freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was continuously in the employ of that road to the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, February 28, 1901. Mr. Cross' illness was of short duration, being a sudden, fatal attack of pneumonia. The private services were held at the home of the family on Sunday, March 3, and the public services were at St. Paul's church, Riverside, at 2 p. m. of the same day. The honorary pall-bearers were E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Paul Morton, vice president of the same road; William A. Fuller, of Palmer, Fuller & Company; John Davis, of the John Davis Company; Watts De Goyler, of the De Goyler Varnish Company; W. C. Brown, general Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, now president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; Thomas Miller, general freight agent, and L. A. Howland, superintendent of the same road. The active pall-bearers were George R. Dunne, E. K. Fleming, Thomas Hassett, F. E. Bell, William Harvell and Andrew Miller. The interment was at Forest Home cemetery. There was at the funeral services a remarkable attendance of prominent railroad and business men of Chicago, who were conveyed to Riverside by special train, and there was not room enough in the church to accommodate all those who wished to attend, some of whom came from a distance.

Thus briefly is outlined the career of a man whose position was comparatively modest, but who made friends as few have been privileged or able to do. Interviews with a number of his old friends and associates have emphasized the regard felt for this man, who numbered among his personal friends hundreds of lumbermen scattered all over the United States. Mr. Cross was especially characterized by generosity, a spirit of helpfulness to everyone in need of assistance, an abundant good nature and overflowing good-fellowship. He was moreover an unusually jovial man and a practical joker of no mean caliber, and many are the stories told of him in these respects.

In regard to his experience in the lumber trade with T. W. Harvey, that gentleman said as follows:

"His first duties were in introducing Chicago lumber in the eastern markets where our special grades were unknown. His first trip was very successful. He opened a market for a large amount of 'uppers' and for clear siding to take the place of eastern 'clapboards,' and in general for such grades as the western trade were beginning to ignore, leaving us with a surplus in Chicago of the cream of our stock. This open door in the east soon gave us the opportunity to unload this valuable stock at a good profit. His first sales were at Allegheny City and Pittsburg, where he placed a large amount of uppers at three dollars a thousand above the price we could obtain in the west. At Albany he asked a number of dealers to call upon him at his hotel in the evening. He demonstrated his ability to handle a crowd by selling them a million and a quarter feet of clear siding at an extra price 'delivered.' This was the beginning of what is now the universal custom of selling lumber at a fixed price delivered at the yard or side track of the purchaser. At nearly every point in New England between Boston and Albany Mr. Cross established a line of customers that were of great value to this market."

Immediately after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Cross became the field marshal, so to speak, of the shelter committee, in which Mr. Harvey took an active part, and under his generalship over eight thousand houses were built for the homeless in about four months. These houses were completely furnished with the necessaries of life and supplied with fuel and food. This assistance was given to such families as had lost their homes and who were unable to build from their own savings. Mr. Cross remained with Mr. Harvey until he was secured by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In speaking of "Fred" Cross, as he was almost universally known, D. S. Pate, of D. S. Pate Lumber Company, of Chicago, said:

"I have known 'Fred' Cross for a great many years, ever since 1874, when he entered the service of the Burlington, and considered him one of the most broad-minded and genial of gentlemen. He always had a good story to tell and told it well; was always ready to extend a favor or accommodation, and nothing but words of praise can be said of him. When he came into your office it was like a ray of sunshine; he was never downhearted, was very optimistic in his makeup and seemed to impart that feeling to everyone he came in contact with."

Intimately associated with Mr. Cross for many years was Paul Morton, second vice president of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In regard to Mr. Cross, Mr. Morton said:

"I have known Mr. Cross twenty-five years. His character is shown in the fact that he was always running about doing something for someone, accommodating somebody. It seemed to be his life work to do things for someone else. He not only sacrificed his own time and money for others, but he was constantly enlisting his acquaintances in the service of the unfortunate or the needy. He has come in here time and again for transportation for some consumptive who must go to a more congenial climate, or for some stranded unfortunate who wanted to go to his home.

"Mr. Cross came to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, under C. W. Smith, in 1874, a little before E. P. Ripley was made general freight agent. I was then chief clerk in the general freight office. He was what might be called commercial agent

of the road; I believe the title was city freight agent. His duties were largely those of lumber agent. At that time the Burlington did a great lumber business, handling through Mr. Cross' efforts, one hundred and fifty to two hundred cars of lumber a day. His service with the road has extended over a quarter of a century.

"I presume it is a conservative statement to say that Frêd Cross knew more people in Chicago than any other one man. He knew by name every policeman in and on the way to and from the lumber district, and that of nearly every truck driver. His acquaintance with railroad officials extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and he knew everybody in the transportation business in the west. He was a man of boundless, but unostentatious charities; their extent will probably never be known. To speak broadly, he knew everyone and everyone was his friend.

"My relations with 'Fred' Cross were always of the most pleasant character, in business and society. I always found him very energetic. He never neglected business; he was doing business habitually at 7 o'clock in the morning. You cannot say too much for the sterling character of Fred Cross."

And pages could easily be filled with tributes from his friends and associates to the character of Alfred J. Cross, and with anecdotes illustrating his kindly, self-sacrificing, jovial spirit, but the above will suffice to give some insight into the character of a man who did more genuine good in the world and left a better legacy than ninety-nine out of the hundred or more grubbers after wealth or the professional philanthropists.—Extracted from an obituary in the "American Lumberman."

EZRA LEWIS SHERMAN.

Coming into connection with Chicago's business interests during the period of its villagehood Ezra Lewis Sherman remained a factor in banking and real-estate circles through the succeeding years wherein the city reached the position of America's second metropolis and the center of the trade, manufacturing and financial interests of the west. Moreover for a half century he was recognized not only as one of the active but also as one of the most honorable of Chicago's business men.

Mr. Sherman was born in Newtown, Connecticut, on the 28th of February, 1818, Edmund Sherman, the ancestor of many branches of the family, including that of which General W. T. and Senator Sherman were representatives, came from Dedham, England, in 1630, and established his home in Boston, Massachusetts. Silas Wooster Sherman, the father of Ezra Lewis Sherman, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, and about the year 1816 was there married to Sally Lewis of that place. In 1828 he removed with his family to Buffalo, New York, and in 1832 came to Chicago, which was not organized, however, as a village until the following year. He early became prominently associated with public affairs, held various offices and took an active and helpful part in the upbuilding of the city. But longing for the more simple country life he preempted a government claim west of Glencoe, Illinois, where now stands the village of Shermerville, named for a German who afterward purchased a portion of the old farm. For many years Silas W. Sherman and his wife lived an ideal life at their country home and in Illinois they reared their family of two sons and a daughter, Ezra Lewis, Rebecca and Joel Sterling. In the early '50s Mr. Sherman and his wife sold their farm and

removed to Texas, where his death occurred while his widow afterward returned to Chicago. Silas W. Sherman had been a resident of this city but a brief period, when he was joined by his brother, Francis C. Sherman, who became one of the early mayors of the city, in which office he served for several terms, and the founder and builder of the Sherman House, while Silas W. Sherman was called to office in 1836, being chosen county sheriff.

It was in the year 1836 that Ezra Lewis Sherman came to Chicago as a young man of eighteen years and accepted the position of paying teller in the Chicago branch of the old state Bank of Illinois, then situated at the corner of La Salle and South Water streets, William H. Brown, a highly respected citizen, then holding the position of cashier. Mr. Sherman continued as paying teller until the failure of the bank in 1840. He was afterward engaged in various business enterprises until 1857, when he retired from active business, save for the supervision which he gave to his invested interests. He was throughout the remainder of his days the owner of large and valuable real estate in Chicago and was actively associated with the work of improvement in Riverside, where he established his home in 1869, becoming one of the pioneers of that town. In his real-estate operations he maintained an office in connection with H. H. Honore, Dr. Charles Dyer and Lewis Clarke, the atmosphere of which can readily be imagined by those who remember the wit, geniality and abounding spirits of this quartette, combined with an occasional visit from Stephen A. Douglas, who made their office his headquarters when in Chicago. His first home on coming to Chicago was at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street. Later he lived on Michigan avenue between Lake and South Water streets, and before going to Riverside resided at the corner of Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street—this last removal indicating that the residence portion of the city was being extended to the south while the district in which he had formerly lived was being given over to trade. He had large holdings in real estate, both in this city and in the outskirts, sharing in the ownership and the division of lots in Highland Park, Holstein and Englewood. He also took a keen interest in the public welfare and growth of his adopted city but because of his dislike for notoriety of any kind took no active part in public life.

On the 1st of July, 1841, Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Harriet Frances Day, a daughter of David M. Day, of Buffalo, New York, and unto them were born eight children: Maria Louise, the widow of F. C. Taylor; Julia Augusta, the widow of George Taylor; Charles Day, who has been assessor for thirty consecutive years in Riverside, his present home, and who married Mary Arthur, a daughter of William R. Arthur; Josephine, the widow of John Q. Wells; William Shelton, who died in Utah in 1884; Mary Grace, the widow of Clarence L. Cross, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; Sterling Wooster; and Emma, who died in infancy. The mother passed away August 1, 1861, and on the 20th of October, 1862, Mr. Sherman married Bessie Williams, of Stonington, Connecticut.

After the removal of the family to Riverside Mr. Sherman served as the first supervisor of his township and became one of the first trustees of the village which was organized in 1875. He held membership in Trinity Episcopal church, in which he served as vestryman and later became one of the first members of St. James Episcopal church. He stood six feet in height and was as straight as an arrow. His "Good Morning," cheery and inspiring, was as a benediction to all. He had

a keen sense of wit and humor that was highly appreciated by all who knew him. He died very suddenly on the 14th of February, 1881, while returning to his home in Riverside as a passenger of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train. The funeral services were held in Grace Protestant Episcopal church in Chicago on the 16th of February and were largely attended, for Mr. Sherman was a man of many friends who gathered to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to one who had long figured as a prominent representative of the best business and social interests of the city. Coming to Chicago in the days of its villagehood, he lived to see it take rank with the leading cities of the country, its growth being regarded as one of he marvels of the age. Through this period of its rapid development his influence was always found on the side of those interests and projects which were of lasting benefit to the city, especially in the formation of its political, social, intellectual and moral welfare.

GEORGE WILMOT MONTGOMERY.

George Wilmot Montgomery, general manager of The Fair, who holds in masterful grasp the reins of management of one of the leading retail commercial establishments of Chicago—The Fair—has through a spirit of enterprise and initiation reached the enviable position which he now occupies. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 25, 1865, and is a son of William C. and Sarah E. (Moore) Montgomery. His father was a member of the tobacco firm of Scott, Lovett & Company of Detroit, and died in the year 1900. The mother lives with her son George, who was the third child and eldest son in a family of eight, of whom four are living.

When fourteen years of age George W. Montgomery was graduated from the public schools and entered upon business life as a newsboy on a train running between Detroit and Bay City, Michigan. He was thus employed for three years and in 1883 came to Chicago, securing a position at The Fair, with which he has since been identified, covering a period of twenty-eight years. He started in as an errand boy but displayed such aptitude and business capacity that after a year he was made buyer for the stationery department. A year later he was also given charge of the toys, musical instruments and fancy-goods departments and when, in 1894, it was decided to establish a sporting-goods department he was selected as buyer and manager of the new enterprise. He remained at the head of that department for twelve years, during which time he developed one of the largest retail trades in sporting goods in this country. He continued in the management of the several departments until January 1, 1906, when he was made assistant general manager and on the 1st of January, 1910, he succeeded to the office of general manager. The business in the year 1910 was the largest in the history of the house both in the volume of sales and in the percentage of profits. During his administration many changes and improvements have been inaugurated. The business capacity has been greatly enlarged by the building of warehouses and various alterations within the store. Fifteen thousand, six hundred square feet of floor space has been added by covering the sky lights on every floor, thus converting waste into selling space, while the delivery service has been augmented by the addition of twenty automobile trucks. Though Mr. Montgomery has un-

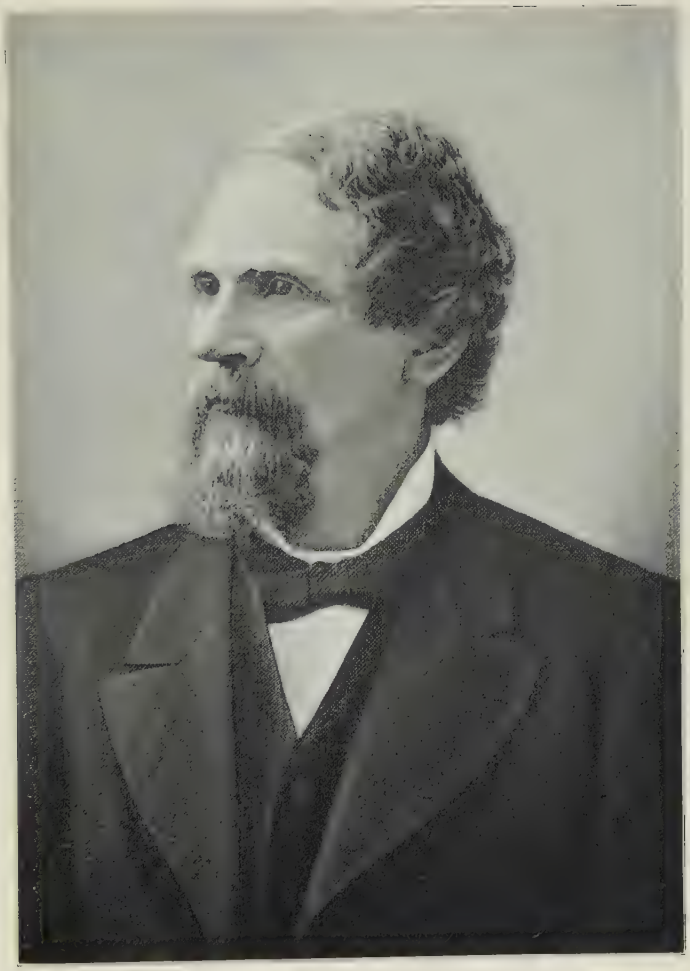
der his supervision hundreds of departments carrying an almost inconceivable diversity of wares and employing thousands of people, he keeps in close touch with each department and is thoroughly posted on its condition. Moreover, his success is due in large measure to the relations that exist between him and his employes. He considers it absolutely essential that the greatest feeling of confidence and equality should exist between the employer and employe, and is just as accessible to the lowest salaried cash-girl as to his chief assistants.

On the 10th of February, 1891, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Ida Brown, of Delhi, Ontario, who died March 14, 1905, leaving three children: Grace and Florence, aged sixteen and fourteen years and now students at St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Indiana; and George W., Jr., twelve years of age. The family residence is at No. 5149 Cornell avenue and the family attend St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which Mr. Montgomery is a member. Something of the breadth of his interests and activities is indicated in the fact that he belongs to the Chicago Athletic, the Chicago Ariel, the Calumet Country and the South Shore Country Clubs. He is fond of a game of golf and is a popular member of the Michigan Society of Chicago, which he aided in organizing and of which he is an officer and director. The pleasure that comes through outdoor activities and his club associations forms an even balance for his business life, which is making heavier and heavier demands upon his time and attention, owing to the growth of the trade that has its root in the enterprise and progressive ideas of Mr. Montgomery.

MARK KIMBALL.

The capable and successful and even the most prominent men are not those who start out with the ambition to achieve something especially great and famous but they are the men who at the outset of life place just valuation upon honor, integrity and determination. With those qualities as a capital Mark Kimball entered upon his business career and in the course of years won for himself a notable name and place in business circles of Chicago, proving his worth in capable management and careful direction of business affairs, which constituted an element in the city's development as well as in his personal success.

Mr. Kimball was a resident of Chicago for more than a half century. A native of New York, he was born at Pembroke, now Darien, in Genesee county, on the 5th of May, 1821. At that date the district in which the family lived was a frontier region and he became familiar with various experiences of pioneer life while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, John and Ruth (Buckman) Kimball. His time was divided between the acquirement of an education in the district schools and the work of the fields until thirteen years af age, when the family started westward to establish a home upon the broad prairies of the Mississippi valley. This was before the era of railroad building and all travel was by way of the lakes or overland across the country. The Kimball family chose the latter way and with their household effects loaded in one of the prairie schooners common at that time started for the then "far west." The family drove in another



MARK KIMBALL

of the covered wagons, the two being drawn by teams. They proceeded leisurely on their way, the father taking note of the advantages and prominent features of the country as they passed on. From Buffalo the trip was made around the lakes to Detroit and thence by team and wagon through Michigan into northern Indiana. A brief stay was made at Door Prairie and they then resumed their journey, prospecting the country as far as the Fox river and finally retracing their steps to Naperville, then in Cook county. The father purchased a farm on the Du Page river and there established his home.

Mark Kimball for two years thereafter devoted his time to the farm work and to the improvement of educational opportunities, but his taste and talent seemed to lie in other directions and with laudable ambition to make a place for himself in commercial circles he accepted a position in the grocery store of his brother John J. Kimball in 1836. Subsequently he engaged in business on his own account at Naperville and during that period also made investments in real estate in Du Page county and in Chicago, the latter in later years yielding him considerable profit.

Mr. Kimball's connection with Chicago dated from 1839, in which year he became a clerk in the Illinois Exchange Hotel. A year later he entered the service of Botsford & Beers, hardware merchants, and for twelve years engaged in clerking, during which period he became familiar with every phase of the business in principle and detail. Moreover, he proved his worth to the firm in such substantial manner that he was at length given an interest in the business under the style of J. K. Botsford & Company. For thirteen years he remained a member of the wholesale hardware house and the name of the firm was changed to Botsford, Kimball & Company. With the growth of the city their patronage grew proportionately until it had assumed extensive proportions and Mr. Kimball had become established as one of the foremost and progressive merchants of the city.

Before retiring from the hardware trade Mr. Kimball had been elected a director of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, of which he was afterward secretary, and soon after he severed his connections with commercial pursuits he organized in 1866 the Citizens Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was chosen president and manager. Finding, however, that it did not pay over ten per cent on the capital invested he closed out the company and repaid the stockholders the amount of their stock with a dividend of ten per cent thereon. His broad experience in the real-estate field, however, led to his being named assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company following the fire of 1871 and such was his business integrity and honor as well as his enterprise that he was called upon to settle the affairs of a number of mercantile and banking institutions that were forced into bankruptcy.

Recognition on the part of his fellow citizens of his ability and worth led to his selection for office. He served for two terms as collector of the taxes of the town of South Chicago, being under the necessity of furnishing an official bond for a very large sum, which many of the leading merchants and capitalists of Chicago cheerfully signed as his surety. Their confidence was not misplaced, for in addition to paying over his collections he for the first time in the history of the office paid over all the commission of two per cent allowed on collections above the sum of fifteen hundred dollars which was the maximum compensation allowed. His

political allegiance was given to the democratic party although he did not seek political preferment nor desire to become a factor in party management. In July, 1876, much against his own wishes, his party made him their mayoralty candidate. After an active canvass he was defeated by a small majority by Hon. Monroe Heath. In 1879 he was appointed one of the appraisers of school lands, his associates on the board being Enos Ayres and John G. Shortall. His judgment of values, based on long observation, was almost unerring and this was manifest as well in his private investments, which were made with good judgment and scarcely ever failed to bring him a handsome return, while in the end, owing to the increase in real-estate valuations in Chicago, they brought to him great wealth.

On the 20th of February, 1848, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jeanette Judson, a native of New Berlin, New York, born March 3, 1831, and a daughter of Rev. Philo and Eliza (Huddleston) Judson. Rev. Judson was at one time pastor of the First Methodist church of Chicago. Two children of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball survive, Eugene S. Kimball and Mrs. Helen M. Galloway. There are now four living grandchildren, Mark R. Kimball, Mrs. Ed. F. Sharp, Mrs. Joseph J. Morsman and Mrs. Walter A. Graff, while another grandson, Eugene B. Kimball, is deceased. The great-grandchildren are: Elizabeth and Francis Sharp; Jean E., Marion H. H. and Dorothy Jessie Kimball; Eugene E. K. and Margaret Morsman; and Ruth Kimball Graff.

The death of Mr. Kimball occurred in Chicago, May 29, 1891, when he was seventy years of age. Fifty-two years of this period had been spent in the western metropolis and his life work was interwoven with the development and upbuilding of the city. He attended Central church under the pastorate of Professor David Swing and was a man of liberal thought and noble purposes. For many years he was a member and trustee of Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was one of the original members of the Calumet Club, with which he was connected until his death. Charity and benevolence were also factors in his life and he was treasurer of the Chicago Orphan Asylum for many years. He gave generously and not from a mere sense of duty but from a deep personal interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. He recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who needed assistance. When the final summons came and friends and acquaintances who had long known him reviewed his life work the consensus of public opinion was unanimous that he had been an honorable, upright man, that his prosperity was the merited reward of his labor and judicious investment and that the world was better for his having lived. For many years he had been known as "Honest Mark Kimball." It is not meant that the individual should become known to the great majority, should attain world-wide fame, but it is intended that every individual should do his full duty in the environment in which he is placed and that time, talents and opportunities should be used to the best advantage. Mr. Kimball recognized this fact and so lived, and a generous and kindly nature and charitable opinions of the shortcomings of others gained him firm hold upon the affection and esteem of those who knew him.

Mrs. Kimball yet survives and although in her eighty-first year is remarkably well preserved physically and mentally. She has known Chicago for seventy years, having been but a little girl when her parents passed through this frontier town of four thousand inhabitants on their way from the east to a point in the interior

of the state. She has been continuously a resident of Chicago for sixty-three years. Her wonderful memory enables her to recall incidents of her childhood, with details, in a most remarkable manner, and incidents of Chicago's early history as well as events of later years, relating these reminiscences with a readiness and clearness that seem to make those days but yesterday. Her insight into the business situations and her recognition of possibilities made her advice and counsel of great value to her husband. As prosperity came to her command she took active part in charitable work and few are more widely known in Chicago in this connection than Mrs. Kimball. She gives systematically to charity, bestowing a certain sum annually toward the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, and more than that, she has been a most helpful factor in assisting young people to develop their native talents. To a number she has afforded the means of education and even now there are several who are pursuing advanced courses of study through her aid. Her benefactions have reached out along various lines, have touched many lives and have enriched all who have been the recipients of her bounty. She gives not from a sense of duty but from love of God and man and her ready sympathy finds tangible expression in generous aid.

SAMUEL BOYD, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Boyd, who was rapidly winning his way toward fame and success at the time of his death, was born in Rochester, New York, on the 4th of May, 1860, and passed away in Chicago, November 20, 1907. His parents were James and Anna Boyd, of Rochester, who carefully guided his development through that period in which he was pursuing his education as a public-school pupil in his native city. His mental review of business activities led him to the determination to make the practice of medicine his life work and to this end he studied in a medical college at Rochester and later was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, wherein he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1893. He at once entered upon practice in this city and here remained until his death. There was strong competition, yet personal worth will eventually win and Dr. Boyd was making continued advancement toward the foremost rank of the medical profession. In addition to a large private practice that was accorded him he was also well known as a lecturer at the West Side Hospital and did considerable hospital work. His reading and study were continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency and the success of his efforts indicated how careful he was in the diagnosis of his cases and how accurate in the selection of remedial agencies.

On the 6th of February, 1891, Dr. Boyd was married to Miss Myra C. Barlow, a daughter of Richard and Cornelia (Stone) Barlow, of Brooklyn, New York, who came to this city in 1856. Her father was one of the early residents here and established a livery business which he continued until 1890, when he retired to private life with a substantial competence. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of one son, Samuel R., who is still in school. Dr. Boyd found great enjoyment in fishing and displayed considerable skill in handling rod and reel. His leisure

hours outside of his profession, were often employed in reading and study, for he was a scholarly man and displayed excellent discrimination in the selection of the books which he perused. His study of the political conditions of the country and its needs led him to give his support to the republican party but he was never active in politics save as he expressed his views in casting his ballot. He belonged to Menoken Club and Garfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M. While a resident of Rochester he held membership in Trinity church of that city. He was a man of high character and manifested moreover that keen sympathy which is the basis of strong friendship. In his professional connections and in his social relations he won the warm regard of all.

CHARLES HART BARRY.

It is doubtful whether any other city of the world can claim insurance men of greater ability and progressiveness than are to be found in Chicago, and of this number is Charles Hart Barry, who was born at Alton, Illinois, November 15, 1857, and for sixteen years past has filled the position of western manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. His grandparents on the paternal side were William and Esther (Stetson) Barry, of Boston, Massachusetts, the grandmother being a direct descendant of Cornett Stetson. The parents of our subject were Amasa Stetson and Catherine (Riley) Barry. The mother was a daughter of Captain Riley, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Grand Haven district of Michigan. She was a very active and intelligent woman, taking a special interest in philanthropic, church and educational work. The Alton public library was founded largely through her energy and perseverance. The father of our subject was born in Boston and came to Alton about 1837, continuing in that city during the remainder of his life. He was one of the early merchants of Alton and conducted one of the first wholesale drug houses established on the Mississippi river. He retired from business in 1868 but owing to financial reverses in 1871, as a result of the Chicago fire, he became actively interested in fire insurance and gained recognition as one of the most prominent adjusters of fire losses in the west. He was a leader in affairs at Alton and assisted in organizing the Unitarian Society, being also especially active in the promotion of Odd Fellowship. He held nearly all of the chairs in the order, served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of the United States and was treasurer of the Illinois Grand Lodge for fifteen years. He died in 1883, at the age of sixty-five, and his wife passed away in 1896, at the age of sixty-six years.

Charles H. Barry was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven children, four of whom survive. He received his early education in the public schools of Alton and later entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of B. A., also being awarded an honorary commission as captain of the Illinois National Guard, because of his proficiency in military tactics while at the university. He entered the fire insurance business as local agent at Alton, in 1877, and the year following came to Chicago and secured employment

with the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London for the states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan and three years later was made state agent and adjuster for the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of North America, serving first in southern Illinois and afterward in Michigan. He became a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1890, this firm being western managers of the two last named companies. When the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company established an independent western department Mr. Barry was appointed manager and since January, 1895, he has had charge of the company's business in seventeen states. He directs an agency force of more than twenty-five hundred persons and has been remarkably successful in a field for which he is especially adapted by natural talents and experience. Since 1890 he has been an active member of the Western Union, one of the most important insurance organizations of the country, and as chairman of its leading committees has been a salient factor in the promotion of safe and conservative practices. He is now president of the Railway Underwriters' Association and a member of the board of directors of the Underwriters' Laboratories and the Underwriters' Salvage Company. He is also a member of the National Fire Protective Association and a life member of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

In 1884 Mr. Barry was married to Miss Ida M. Bateman, a daughter of Dr. Hiram M. and Mary Bateman, of Alton. They have one daughter, Lucile, who was born in 1885. Mr. Barry took up his abode in Evanston in 1895 and he and his family now reside in a beautiful home which was erected by him at No. 1225 Forest avenue. He is not a member of any religious denomination but has been in sympathy with the Unitarian church ever since his boyhood. His wife and daughter have been affiliated with St. Mark's Episcopal church of Evanston since 1895. Ever since he arrived at manhood he has adhered to the republican party but he has never held any political office. He is prominent in social circles and is now president of the Country Club of Evanston, of which he served as director for many years, and is a member of the Union League and University Clubs of Chicago; the Evanston and Glen View Clubs of Evanston; and also of the Illinois State Historical Association. He is highly esteemed by his associates in business and can claim a wide circle of acquaintances in many states of the Union. A man of pleasing address and attractive personality, he has ably and intelligently applied himself to his calling and deserves prominent mention in a work relating to Chicago and the citizens who have contributed most toward extending its influence and prosperity.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS PETERSON.

Americans are often accused of a too forcible desire for the accumulation of money, thus losing sight of the main objects of life, which are service to others and the development of the highest powers of the individual. The charge, however, cannot truly be brought against many intelligent and public-spirited citizens of

Chicago, among which may be named William Adolphus Peterson, proprietor of the Peterson Nursery. He is the largest holder of land within the limits of Chicago and the head of one of the great business enterprises of the country. Mr. Peterson is also one of the leaders in religious, educational and philanthropic work and his efforts in those important lines, as in the field of business, have met with gratifying success. He was born in the old homestead at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, Chicago, April 29, 1867, the only child of Peher S. and Mary (Gage) Peterson, record of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Peterson of this review attended the public schools and later became a student of the Evanston high school from which he was graduated in 1885. Immediately after leaving high school he entered the nursery business of his father and upon the death of the latter succeeded him as sole proprietor of the Peterson Nursery. This nursery was established in 1856 and comprised four hundred and fifty acres, all of which are within the city limits. A short time ago, however, Mr. Peterson disposed of sixty acres for the location of a tuberculosis hospital, but he is still the largest holder of land in the city of Chicago. Under his management the business has continued to grow in volume and popularity and he is today at the head of the largest ornamental nursery in America. He has a practical knowledge of all the details of the business from the time of planting the seed until the delivery has been made to the customer. He is the originator of several new varieties of peonies and also of a beautiful new ash which is now universally known as the Peterson Bronze Ash.

Mr. Peterson has found time aside from his regular business to assist materially in the promotion of a number of important enterprises. He is a member of the board of directors of the State Bank of Chicago; a trustee of the McCormick Theological Seminary and the Moody Bible Institute; treasurer and trustee of the Olivet Institute; and a director of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. He has taken a great interest in civic affairs and is a member of the City Plans Commission of Chicago; of the Association of Commerce; and of the Civic Association of America, in the latter of which he was very active for a number of years. He is also a member of the Campus Commission of the Northwestern University and has shown his willingness at all times to assist in promoting the highest interests of his native city and institutions. His principal activity, outside of his business, has been along lines of church and Sunday school work. He is president of the board of trustees of the Bowmanville Congregational church and for thirteen years has been superintendent of its Sunday school, while he acted as deacon from 1892 to 1904. He is now an elder in the Edgewater Presbyterian church, and for six and one-half years has been leader of the Young Men's Bible Class of that organization. His interest in Sunday school work dates from the time he was twelve years of age and has continued unabated. He is now filling the highest position in the gift of the Sunday schools of Cook county—that of president of the Cook County Sunday School Association and he is as well treasurer of the Internatinal Sunday School Association. He is treasurer of the Laymen's Evangelical Council and has been active in the promotion of the Presbyterian Brotherhood since 1904, serving as its president in 1907. He has spoken extensively before civic and religious bodies and is the author of numerous tracts and Bible study talks.

On the 2d of August, 1892, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Mary Hill, a daughter of Thomas Clarkson Hill, of Western Springs, Illinois, the father being a member of the Society of Friends and one of the founders of Western Springs. To them three children have been born: Harold H., who is now seventeen years years. Mrs. Peterson is a lady of rare personal and intellectual powers and, like her husband, is very active in religious work.

The family reside at the old homestead, at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, a beautiful country place within the city limits. Here was formerly the site of Indian villages from which Mr. Peterson has collected many relics. These relics with others he has gathered from all parts of the world, comprise a collection of ten thousand specimens, all of which are classified and arranged to show the similarity in advancement of primitive people of various parts of the globe at the same period. He is also a collector of old books and manuscripts and has over four thousand specimens, some of which are probably the oldest in Chicago. He has traveled extensively and spent much time in Sweden, the birthplace of his father, in which country he has always taken a keen interest. He was three times presented to King Oscar and once to the present king, Gustavus V., who in 1909 presented him with the insignia of Knight of the Order of Vasa, a distinction conferred upon civilians in recognition of their having achieved distinction in peaceful pursuits. Mr. Peterson is the fifth citizen of the United States to receive this decoration.

Socially he and his wife are prominent in the city. He is a member of the Union League, City, and Glen View Country Clubs and can claim a host of friends in those organizations and also throughout the entire country. A wideawake and progressive man, he also possesses an abiding interest and enthusiasm in the promotion of the general good, and his greatest happiness is found in promoting the permanent welfare of his fellows. It is men of this class who encourage others to help themselves and who are acknowledged today as among the world's greatest benefactors.

ALBERT GALLATIN WHEELER.

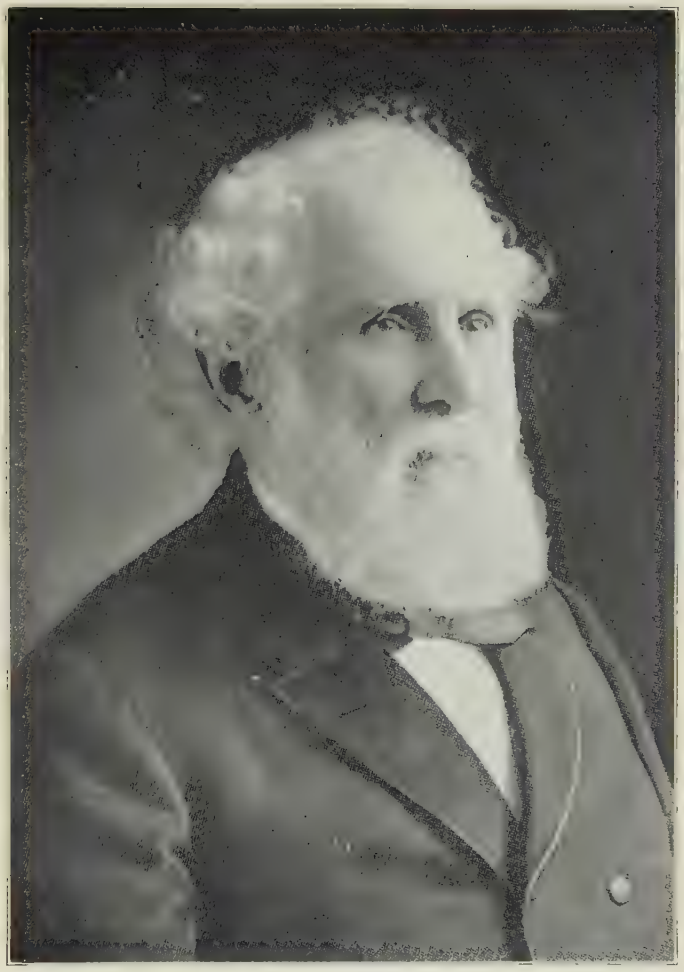
Albert Gallatin Wheeler, capitalist, with offices at No. 307 The Rookery, was born in New York city, April 27, 1854, a son of Bethuel Church and Julia Catherine (Lawrence) Wheeler. His education had its beginning in the public schools of his native city and was completed by his graduation from the New York College. Reared amid affluent circumstances, he had the opportunity at the outset of his career of using a moderate capital in winning for himself a place in the field of commerce. He first engaged in the produce transportation business on the North river in New York, where he conducted his enterprise for a period of ten years, but his ambition and his energy reached far beyond the confines of that eastern city and his keen perception grasped the possibilities and recognized the opportunities of the country. He studied the indications of business and trade expansion everywhere and recognized the fact that business success is dependable in large measure upon telegraphic and transportation facilities and in that field

there is ample chance for enterprise to achieve substantial results. He, therefore, became interested in the construction of new telegraph lines, the building of new railroads and the development of new business projects, including the underground electric traction system in Washington and in New York. In this age of intense business activity any factor is of value which aids in annihilating space and saving time, that the business center may be brought into close and immediate contact with its furthermost outposts and that perplexing problems may have the benefit of immediate solution from the parent concern. Studying all these conditions and the demands of the time, Mr. Wheeler has become closely associated with the projects that have met the needs of the hour and has as well looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. The perfection of the telephone service interested him and he became a factor in the introduction of the automatic switchboard for telephone service. Directing his efforts to Chicago, with its limitless opportunities as a trade center, he was the originator, arranged the financing and became the prime mover in the building of over sixty miles of tunnels under the business section of the city, to be used as a transfer system for freight and as a terminal for steam railroads, and now known as the Chicago Subway; as president and one of the promoters of the Illinois Tunnel Company, the Illinois Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Chicago Subway Company, and the Illinois Telephone Construction Company, which in their ramifying interests are reaching out to all sections of the country, he has molded the history of trade. He is likewise a director of the Automatic Electric Company, which has installed its system of automatic telephones in many of the larger cities and more important towns throughout the country. He is likewise financially interested in a large number of other corporations, which have benefited by his keen discernment. His intuitive perception enables him to see from the circumference to the very center of things and to recognize at each stage of advancement its vital elements.

Mr. Wheeler was married in Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1873, to Miss Cassie Gould Taylor, and their children are Albert Gallatin, Jr., and Cassie G., now the wife of Edwin W. Gearhart, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The family residence is a beautiful home on the Lake Shore drive. Mr. Wheeler's political indorsement is given to the republican party, but the extent and importance of his business activities have precluded his connection to any considerable extent with municipal affairs.

ORRINGTON LUNT.

Delve into history in any of its aspects, as bearing upon the business, religious and social life of Chicago, its upbuilding and substantial development, and you will find that the name of Orrington Lunt occupies a central place upon its pages. In the perspective of the years things assume their due relative proportion. The trivial and insignificant sink into oblivion. The commonplace becomes but the background of the picture and the important elements stand forth with the clearness and distinctness that the artist gives to the main feature of his finished canvas. To such a place of prominence did the labors, work, character and spirit of Or-



ORRINGTON LUNT

rington Lunt bring him. His life called forth the love as well as the respect and honor of his fellowmen. It was the embodiment of Christian manhood that rested upon the foundation of broad and well directed intellect that found its expression in the conduct and support of measures and movements which contributed to the upbuilding of Chicago and the uplifting of his fellowmen. All who knew him felt that it might well be said of him

"His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world 'This was a man.'"

New England was the ancestral home of the Lunt family from the time that Henry Lunt sailed from England for the new world in 1635, becoming a grantee in the original allotment of land in Newburyport, Massachusetts, while the following year he was made a freeman of the colony. Through the colonial epoch and through the days of early republican government the Lunt family in successive generations figured as substantial and valued citizens of the community in which they lived. The grandmother of Orrington Lunt was a daughter of General Joseph Vose of Revolutionary war fame, who became one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati and a direct descendant of a family noted for courage and prowess. His father, William Lunt, was at one time a member of the general assembly of Maine and throughout his life enjoyed the well earned reputation of being an enterprising, progressive citizen and reliable merchant. He carried on business for some years in the little town of Bowdoinham. In early manhood he married Anne Matilda Sumner, who was of the same lineage as Governor Sumner of Massachusetts and the distinguished United States Senator Charles Sumner. It has been said: "Mrs. Lunt was a woman of rare cleverness and beauty and from her apparently her eldest child, Orrington, derived many of his principal traits. He was born in Bowdoinham, December 24, 1815, and the gifts bestowed upon him in his cradle were among the best at God's command: physical strength and manly beauty, a sweet and sunny temper, a quick strong mind, a rich quaint humor, a fearless spirit and a tender heart, and besides all these a glad delight in natural beauty and joy in human fellowship." The impressions of youth and the lessons of childhood are ineffaceable with the passing of the years and Orrington Lunt never forgot the lessons which came to him from his mother, who urged upon him the necessity of the practice of truth, justice, kindliness and consideration if he would become a good man. His love for his mother, who died when he was about ten years of age, was such that for a long period after her death it is said that his associates seldom saw him smile. The period of his youth was largely given to the acquirement of an education in the village schools, where he displayed special aptitude in his studies, mastering his lessons with the same thoroughness and determination which he gave to business affairs in later life. Financial conditions made it imperative that he take his initial step in the business world when in his fourteenth year. He put aside his text-books to become assistant in his father's store, where he showed from the first the steady light of sterling integrity, persistent effort and faithfulness in well doing. He mastered the tasks that devolved upon him and on attaining his majority was admitted to partnership. The community, too, recognized his worth and in his twenty-second year he was elected clerk and treasurer of his town and was also appointed justice of the peace, which positions he filled until his removal to the west.

On the 16th of January, 1842, Mr. Lunt was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia A., eldest daughter of the Hon. Samuel Gray, a prominent lawyer of Bowdoinham, who served as representative, senator and member of the governor's council of the state. The dull condition of trade was the primary cause of Mr. Lunt's removal to the west. He disposed of his interest in Maine at a heavy sacrifice and on the 1st of November, 1842, started for Chicago, where they arrived on the 11th of the month, finding here a small town of less than eight thousand inhabitants. Business depression was manifest everywhere and as navigation was closed for the winter it was impossible to embark in business during that period for no railroads connected Chicago with the markets of the east. The severe illness of Mrs. Lunt caused them to return to Maine during her convalescence but the west had called him and again and again the thoughts of Mr. Lunt reverted to the broad prairies and the lake regions of the Mississippi valley. He saw in this broad expanse opportunity for rapid growth and development and believed that the advantageous situation of Chicago would make it the metropolis of the west. Toward the latter part of July, therefore, he and his wife again came to this city and, owing to his previous losses, his entire capital consisted of letters of recommendation from eastern firms and mercantile houses in Boston and New York. Purchasing a set of books on credit, he became an active factor in commission circles, soon handling any produce that offered. His initial operation in the grain trade was the purchase of a small cargo of oats from Buffalo for sale in this market. When the harvest of 1844 was gathered he began to purchase wheat, which the farmers hauled by team to this city, whence it was transferred by boats to eastern markets. In 1845 he leased a lot on the river front and erected a warehouse with a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels. He soon became recognized as a leading commission merchant of Chicago and, moreover, established himself as a business man of unassailable integrity and honor. It was soon recognized that the word of Orrington Lunt was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. His business steadily grew. He was strong, self-reliant and enterprising but soon prosperity made him over sanguine until speculation caused him very heavy losses. In later years he said that he regarded those losses as the best investment that he had ever made, for he learned therefrom a lesson that he never forgot. Never again did he engage in speculation and the prosperity that came to him with the passing years was the reward of legitimate investment and the careful management of his business affairs. Conditions of trade changed materially with the building of railroads and in 1853 Mr. Lunt leased his warehouse for a term of years and severed his active connection with the grain trade, but with the failure of the firm to whom he had leased he again entered the business in 1859 and continued therein until 1862, handling as high as three and a half million bushels of grain annually—a very extensive trade for that day. He became one of the charter members of the Board of Trade and retained his membership therein until his death. He attended the first meeting called to pass resolutions and adopt a constitution for the board, which, however, did not flourish for some years. The report of 1851 showed that the membership had fallen off and that those in good standing who had paid their dues numbered only thirty-eight. On the 12th of July, 1852, there was present but one man—Orrington Lunt—and during nine days only five members had sufficient interest to put in an appearance at the place during

its daily sessions. Mr. Lunt lived, however, to see the board flourish and prosper until its operations o'ertopped those of almost any other grain center of the world. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the committee of the Board of Trade to visit Washington and urge upon congress the improvement of the Chicago harbor. Throughout the period of his residence he was not only a prominent factor in business circles but in all the movements of a public and semi-public character which had for their object the upbuilding and development of the city. In 1855 he was elected a water commissioner for the south division of Chicago and continued in that position for six years, having been reelected for a second term of three years, during which period the city department was consolidated in the board of public works, and he served as treasurer and president of that board. Although always interested in political questions bearing upon municipal and national welfare he never sought nor desired office and would never consent to become a candidate for the mayoralty and other high city positions to which his friends urged his candidacy. His life was one of continuous public service and yet he did not seek the honors nor the applause of the multitude. His business affairs were always of a nature that contributed to general progress and improvement. In the early period of his residence in Chicago he made extensive investments in real estate and he again and again was solicited to accept a position on the directorate of business firms and corporations. He became interested in fire and life insurance and was a director of the Chicago Firemen's and the Chicago Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He realized the importance and value of railroad building and became a director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company, thus serving from 1855 until it became a part of the system of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He was also one of the auditors of the board of directors and devoted close attention to the duties of the office for several years. He also acted as vice president of the company for two years before its absorption by the Northwestern. His activity and prominence in business affairs alone would entitle him to mention with the representative men of Chicago but business was to him ever only a means to an end. He regarded many other things as much more important and believed with Lincoln that "there is something better than making a living—making a life." He was one of the builders not only of his own character but of that of others inasmuch as his influence was a steady moving force in the uplift and the moral progress of the city. On the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association he became a member of the board of trustees and so served until within a few months of his death. He was most deeply interested in its work, recognizing the value of having about young men Christian influences and aids to moral development. He was one of the life members and president of the Chicago Bible Society and was one of the founders of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, to which his liberal contributions constituted a source of successful management. In connection with one other member of the building committee in the summer of 1854 he raised nearly twenty thousand dollars to complete the edifice. The same year he became a trustee of Dearborn Seminary and was one of the original trustees of Clark Seminary at Aurora, which was built by a private corporation but subsequently was turned over to the church, the first holders transferring their interest without compensation. Mr. Lunt seemed to recognize on every hand the call of humanity and his response was quick and generous. He became one of the board of di-

rectors of the first Homeopathic Hospital established in 1854 and a trustee of the Hahnemann College, whose charter was drafted in the office of Abraham Lincoln, who personally exerted himself to secure its passage. In the direct lines of church work Mr. Lunt was untiring. On their arrival in Chicago he and his wife placed their membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was soon elected a trustee and for a long period served as secretary of its board. In the councils of the church his words were not many but always wise and brave. It is said that there is not a Methodist institution, general or local, in the city of Chicago which has not benefited by his generosity and his words of inspiration. He was the founder of the State Street Methodist Episcopal church and, realizing the necessity of a church edifice further south, in 1847 he bought a lot which he offered to the Clark Street Methodist church at the purchase price less his own contribution and held this offer open for five years. The Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was largely the result of his foresight and generosity. In 1847 Quinn Chapel was organized for colored people and with a quiet courage that never failed him Mr. Lunt helped these unfortunates when they were the objects of much persecution. He sold them a lot at a minimum price, receiving a very small first payment and when a committee from the church came to him with the statement that they could not meet payments which were due he answered: "Give yourselves no uneasiness; you shall not lose the property," and immediately donated three hundred of the five hundred dollars due him. The Swedes, Germans and other church societies received from him liberal donations and no name was more familiar in Methodism in Chicago than that of Orrington Lunt. He gave generously as he prospered in his business affairs, his benefactions increasing in variety and magnitude as success came to him. He possessed a sweet voice, strong and resonant, and it was a delight to listen to his singing in the church services. In the early days he often sang alone and music was to him of as much a part of the service as the reading of the scriptures or the delivery of a sermon. Christianity was never with him merely an observance of the Sabbath. It was a part of his life. It was manifest in the integrity and justice of his business acts, in his benevolence, in his generous aid where material support was needed and in the words of sympathy and encouragement which he spoke. The "brotherhood of mankind" was to him no mere idle term. He felt his obligations toward his fellowmen and found joy in extending a helping hand.

To the high ideals of citizenship Mr. Lunt ever clung and his example was a source of inspiration to many others. His very name carried with it weight and influence and many followed his leadership when he supported a public measure which he deemed beneficial to the city at large. The strong patriotism of his nature was manifest in the darkest hour of our country's history when it seemed that civil strife would rend the nation. After the outbreak of hostilities he became a member of the committee of safety and finance appointed at the Bryan Hall meeting, on the 13th of April, 1861. The news came that the stars and stripes no longer floated over Fort Sumter and men who had been studying public conditions for some time knew that this meant civil war. Mr. Lunt at once announced himself as an advocate of the Union and his work in support thereof was continuous, faithful and nobly generous. As a member of the committee of safety and finance he worked with a devotion that was untiring, and time, strength and

means were freely given to the cause and it was to him a matter of deepest joy when the flag once dishonored in the south was flung to the breeze above the capitol of the Confederacy. In company with a number of distinguished generals and civilians he visited Charleston and Richmond and then went to the capital, where he witnessed the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere.

Mr. Lunt always found keen pleasure in travel and few men were more thoroughly familiar with the history and aspects of the country and its opportunities than he, for he visited all sections of North America. He also went abroad and extensively toured Europe and the Orient, traveling with his family in the old world for over two years. He was a lover of both nature and art. He had equal joy in the work of the great masters as found in the leading art galleries of the old world.

Upon his return to Chicago Mr. Lunt devoted himself to the care of his estate and to the enterprises that had become central interests of his life. In his later years much of his time and energy were given to fostering the work of the Northwestern University which was founded at Evanston and the Garrett Biblical Institute. However, the religious, philanthropic and educational institutions which profited by his generosity would constitute a long list. Perhaps one of the most substantial and enduring monuments to his memory, however, is the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute, to which he gave painstaking, judicious and devoted service as well as large pecuniary gifts. His patience, sagacity and tireless interest were constantly lavished upon those institutions. He was ever a believer in Christian education and as early as 1851, in company with two others, he purchased the quarter of a block at the northeast corner of La Salle and Jackson streets, Chicago, with a view to the possible location there of a preparatory school for the projected university. After the university was founded at Evanston the Chicago property was leased to provide an income for the university, which still owns it. It is today the valuable site of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.

The name of Mr. Lunt is inseparably interwoven with the history of the Northwestern University of which he was one of the actual founders. He conceived the idea and formulated the plan of locating the college in Evanston and secured its charter in 1851. With the assistance of John Evans and one or two others the university was founded and built in Evanston, Mr. Lunt being one of its incorporators and serving on its executive board until his association therewith was terminated in death in 1897. There was some difficulty concerning the choice of Evanston as a site and for many days Mr. Lunt drove about the lake front, looking for a suitable location. Other sites were visited but Mr. Lunt favored the selection which was finally accepted. For a time he acted as treasurer of the board and was a member of its auditing committee for several years. In 1875 he was chosen first vice president and became acting president of the board and so continued until 1895, when he accepted the presidency, which had been repeatedly urged upon him. The full extent of his benefactions to the university will perhaps never be known. Again and again he gave liberally of his means and on his departure for Europe deeded to the institution one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, of which fifty-four yet remain unsold and constitute an endowment fund for the library. In 1855 he was one of the charter members of the Garrett Biblical In-

stitute and was its secretary and treasurer and the manager of its financial and business matters until his death. It was largely through his influence and activity that Mrs. Garrett founded the Garrett Biblical Institute and from the completion of its buildings he was most active in its welfare. His policy was to sacredly keep intact the landed property willed by Mrs. Garrett, believing it to be the most permanent endowment. His business judgment as well as his deep interest in the work constituted a forceful factor in the management of interests which have given to the institution strong financial standing and made possible the employment of a corps of teachers, whose work has been a forceful, permeating influence in Christian education and development. Moreover, Mr. Lunt was the actual discoverer of the site, but when it was suggested the village be named Orrington he objected, for his natural reserve, modesty, and freedom from ostentation were such that he did not crave for recognition, although the honor was certainly due him. Later the village was called Evanston in memory of John Evans, who was associated with Mr. Lunt in all his early efforts for the town and for the schools there founded. Mr. Lunt's ready appreciation of the beauties of nature saw in that forest-covered district by the lake a region in which homes might be established amid the free air and by the cooling breezes of the lake, and he was instrumental in founding there the town with which his name is inseparably connected. When his home on Michigan avenue was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, which also swept away much of the property from which he derived his income, his thoughts turned to Evanston and the educational institutions which he had been instrumental in founding and nourishing. Three years later he decided to make his home there, and his remaining days, covering a period of more than twenty years, were spent in Chicago's most beautiful suburb. At the time of the fire he was made a member of the Relief and Aid Society, which had charge of the distribution of the money and supplies that were sent from all over the world to the relief of those who had been made destitute. The one hundred and fifty thousand dollars collected from Methodists in all parts of the country was disbursed by him to the satisfaction of all parties.

In the life of Orrington Lunt the home and the church were the center of his universe. His home life was ideal in its relations. The closest companionship existed with his children as well as with his wife and they found him friend, counsellor and companion as well as father. There were three sons and one daughter, of whom one of the sons died in infancy. One son, Judge Horace G. Lunt, is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado, while George Lunt died in 1895. The daughter, Miss Cornelia G. Lunt, is still living in Evanston. For more than half a century Mr. and Mrs. Lunt traveled life's journey together. Their golden wedding was made the occasion of a most happy and beautiful celebration, in which many friends and relatives participated. A contemporary biographer has written: "It was, indeed, a notable company that assembled to greet this pioneer citizen—to bring to the much beloved benefactor and equally loved wife the congratulations of the community and the gratitude of thousands. All day long letters and telegrams had been pouring in from far and near; friends of his youth and friends of his later years, from bishops of the church, civic rulers, merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians, officers and professors of the colleges, neighbors and relatives—all vied with each other to honor him and the wife who had furthered

all his plans, who had delighted alike in his prosperity and his generosity and who, with quiet skill, had ruled the household and trained the children. Costly presents and elaborate addresses were laid at their feet. He looked and listened with gracious satisfaction. Benignity and contentment beamed from his features. He had completed half a century of faithful, happy and honorable domestic and parental life. This unstinted appreciation, these expressions of love and admiration and reverence were the fitting coronation of a life so rich in helpfulness, so radiant with intelligent benevolence, so thoroughly alive with kindly energy. He had shown himself friendly, and now he had friends. He was recognized everywhere as an example the largeness and wisdom of whose life had come to its golden fruition of victory and peace."

It is notable that to the closing days of his life Orrington Lunt was one of the world's workers. While his early business sagacity and judicious investment had relieved him of the necessity of active, strenuous effort in the field of business no moment of his day was idle and unoccupied. He was continually reaching out to those broader interests which touch the general welfare or constitute ennobling forces in the lives of men. He planned and carried to execution the Orrington Lunt Library. He was then almost eighty years of age but the alertness and activity which he displayed as the work neared completion astonished his friends. In the fall of 1894 the building was dedicated. He knew perhaps more than all others that his days were drawing to a close, and yet, though enfeebled, he was present on that occasion and read his address of presentation. He said: "And, if I may now speak a few words to the young men and women who are to gather here that they may gain strength and enthusiasm for lofty purpose and noble endeavor, I would earnestly say to them—remember that, whatever you are, your chief effectiveness in life will be due to the high ground you take; that your weight in advancing any cause will be measured in the end by your standard of character. That which is personal, small and intolerant soon dies, and only what is rational and noble in the hard struggle for truth survives to wield eventually its just power unfettered and free. The treasures of the past, the possessions of the present and the promise of the future seem to one of my age, looking back upon many deprivations and an entire lack of these splendid chances, to be all yours for the seeking, all within your reach. . . . I seem to see the light which touches even as the sunrise touches the hill tops, the heads of the young and ardent workers of today. We, whose feet are rapidly nearing the shadowy valley, have hope of the better things to come. Well do we know that all things which are true and honest, just and pure, come from Him who is the perfect beauty and perfect truth. And so believing, we look patiently for that revelation which is to turn darkness into light, falsehood into truth, hatred into love and the whole earth from evil unto good. . . . Here is the library. It is yours with its classrooms, its lecture rooms, its books, its periodicals, its newspapers. Yours with its inspirations and possessions, given to this university in cheerful love and in full confidence that it will be consecrated by patient industry and fruitful research and that the gift will be multiplied by centuries of use; that it will enlighten all who come into its studious and quiet atmosphere, and more firmly establish that which you—living men of progress and lovers of learning—are aiming to teach and embody. I pray, in hope and faith, that it may become a great, active and

potential force for good. I shall never speak to you all again. Standing before you where I have so seldom stood in my life before, all unused as I am to the platform and wholly a novice at public speaking; reminded, as one of my age must constantly be reminded, of those who have passed beyond our human vision, whither all feet are surely tending—reminiscence has had, perhaps, too large a share in my thought and speech. This you will pardon to my years. And in closing—not mournfully but rejoicingly—I quote, and may even dare to appropriate, a sentence of Carlyle's spoken of his father, whom he loved and whose death left him conscious of irreparable loss, yet kindled his faith into exalted expression, 'I, too,'—as that father did—'feel my feet upon the everlasting rock and through time, with its death can to some degree see into eternity with its life.' It seemed, indeed, that his vision was reaching beyond the confines of earth into the eternal and that he already felt himself an indweller in that new Jerusalem where life goes on to its full fruition."

Still many days were added to the cycle of the centuries ere Orrington Lunt passed on to his eternal home on the 5th of April, 1897. In the press appeared many editorials concerning his life and work. Under the caption of "End of a Beautiful Life" it was written:

"Full of years, crowned with good works, beloved (as few men are) by all, with not an enemy in the wide world, Orrington Lunt, the founder of Evanston and one of the fathers of Northwestern University, died at his residence in our northern suburb yesterday morning. Mr. Lunt was in his eighty-second year and for forty-five years of his life he had been a sweet and wholesome influence in the stirring scenes marking the development of Chicago from the hamlet to a metropolis. He was one of our pioneers and he brought to this city a disposition so singularly limpid, gentle and pure; a nature so full of love for his fellowmen; a character so free from the fierce energy of action that is usually associated with the founding of cities, that his career was another illustration of the truth that

'The bravest are the tenderest.
The loving are the daring.'

"In the early history of Chicago the name of Orrington Lunt figures in almost every enterprise that went toward centering here the trade of this vast continent. And as Chicago grew to be a city of mark in the land the same name was found enrolled wherever action was being taken to yoke the refining elements of education and culture with its material activity and growth. It is impossible to fully estimate or appreciate the priceless value of such a life to such a stirring community as that with which Orrington Lunt united his fortunes. It imparted a leaven to the grosser lump which has never ceased to work for the purification and elevation of this city.

"Of recent years it has been a joy to look upon the beautiful face of this pioneer. Crowned with an aureole of silver hair, as pure white as his own spotless nature, he has walked among us a being beneficent. He has gone, but his public benefactions, his private virtues and the memory of his gentle, successful life remain to bless the community in which he lived.

"Yes, Orrington Lunt was indeed a rare being, a very radiant human energy, a just man, very beautiful with love. He died on the morning of April 5, 1897. He was buried on the following Thursday. On the day of the funeral the schools were closed, business was practically suspended and the national colors were half masted in Evanston. The entire city mourned as if he represented every interest there. A vast multitude gathered in the First Methodist church of Evanston to honor his memory and to listen to the beautiful ceremonies of his funeral. In place of the ordinary depressing and oppressive black the prevailing color of the funeral drapery was purple. That color accorded better with the sunny life, earnest spirit and ministering works that had adorned his personal history. The many tributes to his memory were marked by an unusual tenderness and reverence. All who knew him sorrowed and were grateful. The overflowing buoyancy of his nature had made sunshine wherever he was and left inevitably an uplifting shadow on every life out of which his smile had gone. Tears and thanksgiving mingled in every mention of his death, for by his manly and beneficent life he had brought men nearer to the heavenly world. No wonder, therefore, that his departure touched them like a benediction. The words spoken over his bier sounded like words of triumph.

"All that we loved him for is now immortal and the shadow of him will linger with us while we remain and remember. It is not simply his name that is woven forever into the history of this community and its institutions but his character has penetrated them and us and made us nobler than we were. Like some subtle mystery of climate that gives rare beauty and rare vigor to the happy children of the soil, so his influence will work its quiet marvels as the days go by and brighten the lives of many with transfiguring touch. The building that bears his name to posterity may crumble to its foundation; but so long as yonder lake that charmed him hither murmurs to human listeners the power of his faith and his example, carried from generation to generation, will break in praises of human blessing at the feet of God."

High on the roll of fame as a character builder his name is inscribed; deep in the hearts of those who knew him is his memory cherished. His name will forever adorn the pages of Chicago's history; his influence will remain as a blessed benediction to all who knew him.

THOMAS S. PHILLIPS.

Chicago in its geographical situation naturally became the center of the grain trade of the great Mississippi valley and its tributaries, the rich and alluvial soil of broad prairies offering splendid opportunities to the agriculturist. A market was found for the product of the fields in the city by the lake where shipping facilities were easily secured, the transfer of grain being at first made by the waterways while later the railroads became a strong competitor for the business. In the work of handling the immense product of the Mississippi valley many men have been engaged and some of the most enviably successful business careers of Chicago have been brought out in connection with the grain business center at this

point. Thomas S. Phillips was prominent among those who operated here and in accumulating the fortune that ultimately crowned his efforts he won at the same time the highest esteem among his business associates because of his strict integrity and executive ability.

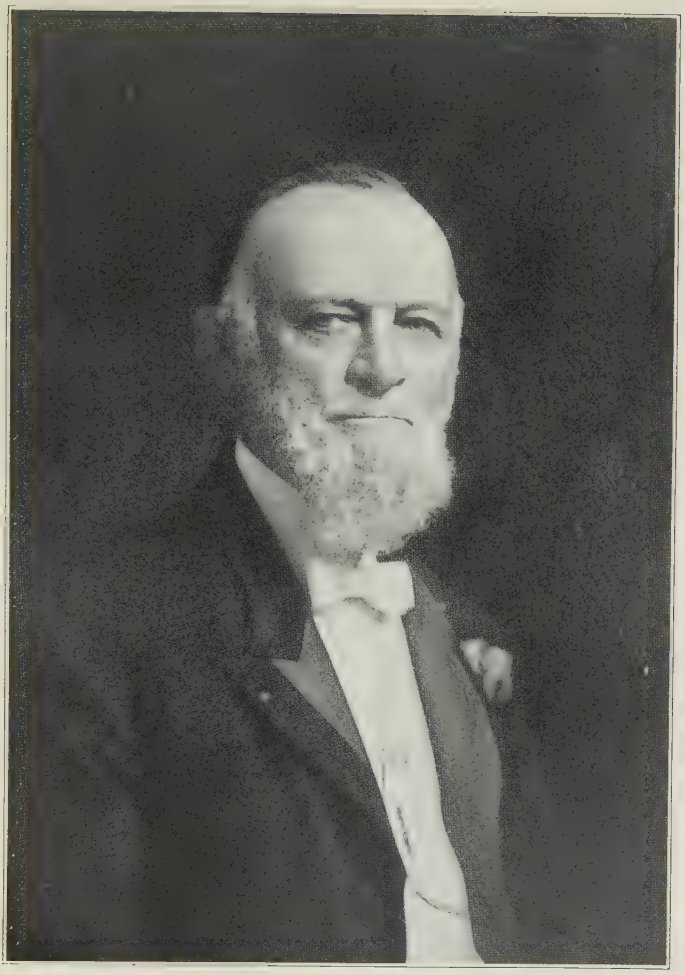
His life record began at Phillipsburg, Orange county, New York, on the 13th of September, 1824, and closed in Chicago on the 21st of April, 1886. His parents were William and Mary (Evertson) Phillips, who were prominently known in Phillipsburg, which place was named in honor of early members of the family of that name who there took up their abode. In the schools of his native village Thomas S. Phillips pursued his education and when a young man of about twenty-four years came to the middle west in company with his brother. They located in the vicinity of Galesburg and engaged in the grain business under the firm style of Phillips Brothers. In this undertaking they prospered, becoming successful grain merchants, and about 1860 joined the Chicago Board of Trade, becoming early members. In fact they were among the pioneer grain merchants of this city and a few years after taking up their abode here formed a partnership with George S. Carmichael in the grain trade. In this connection they built up a business of large and profitable proportions, handling a considerable amount of the grain which was marketed in this city. Their shipments were very extensive and the goodly profits which accrued from their labors at length made Thomas S. Phillips one of the wealthy men of the city. His business transactions were at all times strictly honorable and straightforward and no business associate or one who had dealings with him ever had aught to say against his commercial integrity or business methods.

On the 30th of June, 1857, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Martha Coon, a daughter of David and Esther (Williams) Coon, of Herkimer county, New York, her father being a prominent physician there. Their children are Harriet Gale and Bertha, the latter the wife of William A. Field, of Chicago, and the mother of three children: William Alexander, Jr., Harriet and Thomas Phillips.

Mr. Phillips gave his political support to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He attended St. James Episcopal church and held membership in the Union Club. He greatly enjoyed art and music. His friends found him sociable and entertaining and he was ever seen at his best when dispensing the hospitality of his own home, for it was a task in which he took great delight. His friends found him ever the same, his cordiality and geniality being two of his most pronounced characteristics.

PAUL CORNELL.

Paul Cornell, one of Chicago's builders, the founder of Hyde Park and the promoter of the south park system of the city, was born at White Creek, Washington county, New York, on the 5th of August, 1822. The ancestral line is traced back to Thomas Cornell, who, leaving his home in Essex, England, about 1638, settled with his family in Boston, Massachusetts. Subsequently he received a



PAUL CORNELL

grant of one hundred acres of land in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he erected a large house, which he occupied with his family until his death in 1655. The old ancestral home has since remained in possession of his descendants. Thomas Cornell was of the same religious faith as Roger Williams, with whom he was closely associated.

In the maternal line Paul Cornell traced his ancestry to Samuel Robinson, founder of Bennington, Vermont, and a prominent citizen of Hardwick, Massachusetts. For thirty years he was conspicuous for activity in civil, military and ecclesiastical affairs. He served in five campaigns in the French and Indian wars, also in the battle of Lake George, and when trouble arose over the boundary between New York and Vermont he with other prominent Connecticut men was sent to London in 1767 to lay the matter before the king.

Paul Cornell had not passed the period of infancy at the time of his father's death. His mother two and a half years later became the wife of Dr. Jonathan Berry and the family removed to Adams county, Illinois. Dr. Berry wished that his stepson Paul should study medicine but the young man's taste was not in that direction and, believing that he would find the practice of law more congenial, he began fitting himself for the bar. His work as a farm hand in the summer months enabled him to pursue his education in the winter seasons. He was a student in a select school for several terms and then took up the profession of teaching but devoted all of his leisure hours to the study of law and after the close of 1843 gave his entire time and attention to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. He was for a period a law student in the office of William A. Richardson, of Rushville, Illinois, who was afterward United States senator, and subsequently studied in the office of Wilson & Henderson, attorneys at Joliet. After two years of close application he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois and on the 1st of June, 1847, he started for Chicago as a passenger on one of the old Frink & Walker stages. His possessions were few—an extra suit of clothes, a package of business cards, on which was printed "Paul Cornell, Attorney at Law, Chicago," and a dollar and a half in money. When the journey was completed he sought entertainment at a small tavern known as the Lake House, near the corner of Clark and Lake streets, and while registering the little package containing his small wardrobe was stolen.

Mr. Cornell's initial connection with the practice of law in Chicago came to him as a clerk in the office of John M. Wilson, with whom he had formerly studied in Joliet and who was then the senior partner of the law firm of Wilson & Freer. He arranged to sleep in the office and secured day board at a dollar and a half per week. He won his first law suit and his fee was one dollar. Subsequently he entered the law office of James H. Collins as an assistant in trying cases, receiving for his services a moderate monthly stipend. He next became associated with Hon. Mark Skinner and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, then constituting the well known law firm of Skinner & Hoyne who were doing a very extensive collection business for eastern firms. When Mr. Hoyne was called to the office of probate judge he made Mr. Cornell his clerk, the latter performing the duties of his position in the evening hours while still active as outside collector for the firm during the daytime. Subsequently the election of Mr. Skinner as judge of the common pleas court caused the dissolution of the firm of Skinner & Hoyne and Mr. Cornell then

formed a partnership with the Hon. William T. Barron. This was in 1851. Such was the high regard which Judge Skinner entertained for the ability and personal character of his former clerk that he recommended the new firm of Cornell & Barron to his clients and thus threw a great amount of business in their way. They succeeded in retaining a large part of the collection business of the old firm and their clientage grew extensively so that at one time they had as high as two hundred cases on the docket. Following the election of Mr. Barron to the office of probate judge in 1856 Mr. Cornell was joined by John A. Jamieson (afterward judge of the superior court) and Perkins Bass under the firm name of Cornell, Jamieson & Bass and when Mr. Bass retired he was succeeded by H. N. Hibbard and the firm style was changed to Cornell, Jamieson & Hibbard. Through the years of his connection with the bar Mr. Cornell occupied a position of distinction as an able, learned and energetic lawyer and was accorded an extensive clientage until the time when he largely withdrew from the active practice of law in order to devote his attention to real-estate interests.

As early as 1853 Mr. Cornell began making investments in property in Chicago and vicinity, confining his purchases largely to the section lying south of the city. In the previous year he had employed John Boyd to make a topographical survey of the region now embracing Hyde Park and vicinity and, pleased with the report, he purchased in 1853 a tract of three hundred acres on the lake shore with a lake frontage of a mile and a half. He had become thoroughly familiar with this tract on his horseback rides, which constituted his chief form of recreation and enjoyment. Of his purchase he sold sixty acres to the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the condition that the railroad would run regular suburban trains to the embryo village of Hyde Park, which Mr. Cornell had platted and laid out. He was not only the founder of that village and owned the land on which Hyde Park now stands but also secured for it perpetual transportation facilities. His agreement with the railroad was that a daily train should be run, Mr. Cornell guaranteeing the company that he would bear the deficit should the patronage fail to pay the operating expenses. Several statements were sent him showing a deficit of several hundred dollars and requesting that he mail check to cover the amount. This he did for several months until Hyde Park became more thickly settled and railroad travel increased. These old documents in possession of the family have been framed and now hang on the walls of the Hyde Park Hotel, which is owned by his estate. A receipt for money thus paid to the railroad company is signed by George B. McClellan, then auditor of the railroad and afterward general-in-chief of the United States army.

In 1854, when many lives were lost in a railroad collision that occurred at what is now Grand Crossing, it was decided that "all trains should come to a full stop before crossing the intersecting roads at that point." In this decision Mr. Cornell foresaw the future village which was to spring up. On the 10th of November, 1855, he purchased a section of land at that point and adding thereto became the founder of the town of Cornell. It was originally subdivided under that name in February, 1872, when he built a large watch factory there. He changed the name, however, to Grand Crossing in the succeeding March, having learned that there was a town of the name of Cornell in Livingston county, Illinois. In the meantime he had actively continued the development of Hyde Park. In 1858

he began the building of the old Hyde Park Hotel in order to attract people to the town which soon became recognized as a flourishing suburban village. That hotel was destroyed by fire September 12, 1877, but later the present Hyde Park Hotel was built and is now the property of his estate. Whenever favorable opportunity offered Mr. Cornell invested in real estate until his holdings were very extensive.

With remarkable prescience Mr. Cornell foresaw the growth of the city and realized what would be the needs of the future. It was in this connection that in 1866 he joined with others in inaugurating the present park and boulevard system of Chicago, spending the entire winters of 1867 and 1868 in Springfield in the interest of the south park bill, which though strenuously opposed for a time was passed in 1867 and gave to the city one of the finest park systems. By appointment of the governor he became one of the park commissioners and by reappointment was continued in the office for fourteen years. In 1869 the lands for new parks were purchased at a cost of several million dollars more than would have been the price if the purchases had been made when Mr. Cornell first proposed that the land be secured. He acted as auditor of the park board during 1876, was the first secretary of the commissioners and again served in that capacity in 1878, continuing a member of the board until March, 1882. In many ways he aided largely in the material development and upbuilding of Hyde Park and was called to fill various offices there, becoming the first supervisor of the village. His business interests, too, were carried on in the most sagacious and satisfactory manner. He was one of the organizers and directors of the first Chicago Canal & Dock Company, which operated on the Calumet, and in the erection of the present Hyde Park Hotel he established a paying business proposition.

On July 24, 1856, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine, the ceremony being performed at the residence of her brother-in-law, Orrington Lunt, of Chicago. Other prominent Chicago men married sisters of Mrs. Cornell. One sister became the wife of Hon. John Evans, for whom Evanston was named and who was afterward governor of Colorado. Orrington Lunt and Hon. John Evans were associated in the building of the city of Evanston and the founding of Northwestern University. Another sister of Mrs. Cornell became the wife of George M. Kimbark, of the firm of Hall, Kimbark & Company and a brother of S. D. Kimbark. He was one of the founders of Riverside. It thus occurred that each of the brothers-in-law was associated in the building and early growth of separate sections of the city, Mr. Cornell with Hyde Park, Mr. Lunt and Mr. Evans with Evanston and Mr. Kimbark with Riverside. Mrs. Cornell was a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Fulton) Gray, the former of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and the latter of Topsham, Maine. The Gray family came originally from Bristol, England, and settled at Boston, Massachusetts, while the Fulton family, from the north of England, settled in Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Cornell were born five sons and two daughters. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Walter Stebbings, of Chicago, died in 1896. George Kimbark, who married Mrs. Blanch Cavaroc, is living in Chicago. John Evans, who married Katharine Spear, of Chicago, had four children: Katharine C.; Elizabeth, now deceased; John Evans, Jr.; and Grace Eldridge. Walter G. and Orrington both died in 1870.

Paul married Emily De Houx, of Chicago, and Helen is the wife of the Rev. H. D. French, of this city, and has one son, Paul Cornell French.

Mr. Cornell reached the venerable age of eighty-one years and seven months and was in full possession of his mental faculties at the time of his death, which occurred March 3, 1904. He was a man of marked benevolence and as he prospered the poor and needy found in him a generous benefactor. His friends—and they were many—gave to him their highest regard in recognition of attractive social qualities as well as of splendid business ability, and high on the roll of Chicago's builders his name is inscribed.

JOHN McCONNELL.

The name of McConnell has figured in connection with the sale of property in Chicago since the establishment of the land office here in 1834, the father of John McConnell being connected therewith. The latter has for more than a quarter of a century been associated with property transfers as a leading real-estate dealer and has an extended acquaintance among the representative business men of the western metropolis. He was born December 8, 1847, a son of Edward and Charlotte (McGlashan) McConnell, natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. The father left the Emerald isle about 1821 and took passage on a sailing vessel at Dublin which several weeks later, after a rough voyage, dropped anchor at Montreal, Canada. Edward McConnell spent the winter with relatives in the lumber woods of that country and the following year crossed the border into the United States, tarrying for a time at Rochester, New York, where he secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper in a lumberyard. Realizing the fact that a more liberal education than he had previously acquired would better qualify him for life's practical and responsible duties, he attended the Rochester Academy, remaining a resident of that city until about 1828. His ambition, however, reached out for larger opportunities which he hoped he might find elsewhere, prompting him to start out upon a walking trip through Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. He accepted positions at various places as he felt so inclined, and eventually returned to Buffalo, New York. In 1830 he left that city in company with several equally inclined partners in an open Mackinaw boat with Chicago as their destination. They were wrecked off Long Point, Lake Erie, their boat being driven ashore but all escaped serious consequences. They then proceeded to walk back to Buffalo where Mr. McConnell spent the winter and in the spring of 1831 he took passage on a sailing vessel which eventually brought him to Chicago late in the summer of that year.

Chicago, the city marvelous, was then a primitive western village containing a few hundred inhabitants, all of whom were shaking with the ague. He did not regard the settlement as a very favorable one and he, too, soon became a victim of the fever, so that upon convalescing he purchased a horse and rode away from the town. At length he arrived at Springfield, Illinois, where he entered the wholesale grocery house of Taylor & Company and remained there for three years, during which time he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, whom he after-

ward engaged as his attorney in several land cases. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war Mr. McConnell volunteered his services in one of the companies that were being raised to suppress the Indian uprising, but reached the field of action just about the time peace was declared. He later occupied a clerical position in the United States land office at Springfield for about a year, and when the land office was opened in Chicago in 1834 he came with the chief clerk to this city and remained in the office for several years. During the boom here in 1837 and 1838 —the city being incorporated in the former year—he invested all his savings in acreage property that is now included within the city limits. He lost much of this, however, in the reaction which was brought on by the financial panic of 1838.

Mr. McConnell, however, continued an important factor in the public development and progress of Chicago. In 1843 he was married to Miss Charlotte McGlashan, who came to Chicago in 1834 and they began housekeeping in what is said to have been the first brick house built in this city, the location being at the corner of Madison and Clark streets. A few years later he removed to his farm property at Twenty-second and Halsted streets, having purchased this land from the government at the usual price of a dollar and a quarter per acre. He continued to reside in Chicago throughout his remaining days, buying and selling property on his own account and realizing good financial returns as the growth of the city materially advanced prices. He was very retiring in his nature and never sought office or publicity of any kind. He died in 1879 and his wife later passed away.

In the family of Edward and Charlotte McConnell were four sons who reached adult age. Of these Edward A. McConnell served for three years in the Seventy-second Board of Trade Regiment during the Civil war, and the last year was chief of General McPherson's headquarters guard and was with the general when he was shot, Mr. McConnell carrying him off the battle field. Soon after the close of the war Edward McConnell died as the result of exposure and disease contracted during his service. George, the second son of the family, died in 1889, and Benjamin F. McConnell, the youngest, is now a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan.

John McConnell, the third in order of birth, was reared at the family home at what is now the corner of Twenty-second and Halsted streets, pursuing his education in the public schools, in the old Chicago high school and in the old Chicago University. Later he engaged in the picture-framing and molding business which he carried on until 1884, when he sold out and turned his attention to real-estate operations, buying and subdividing acreage property in Lake View. He has operated very extensively in that section of the city, has contributed much to its improvement and development and by his carefully directed investments and sales has won substantial prosperity, becoming recognized moreover as one of the leading real-estate men of Chicago.

Ever interested in the welfare of his native city and a cooperant factor in many measures for the general good, he served for two years on the district board of education and in 1884 was elected supervisor and president of the board of trustees of Lake View, being reelected the following year and thus serving for two terms. When Lake View became an incorporated city he served for two terms as an alderman.

In 1871 Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Kate Gooding, a native of Lockport, Illinois, and to them have been born four sons and a daughter: Edward D.,

who is engaged in the lumber and milling business in Trenton, Ontario; John G., on a ranch in Southern California; George M., who is engaged in the warehouse and produce-brokerage business in Chicago under the name of the West Side Warehouse Company; Kathryn C., the wife of Frederick Ludlow, a resident of Madison, New Jersey; and Kenneth G., who is a graduate of the School of Forestry and is with the Hettler Lumber Company of Chicago.

Mr. McConnell has lived for forty-five years in the same neighborhood in Lake View and for a quarter of a century has made his home at No. 546 Hawthorne place. He is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Yacht Club and the Edgewater Golf Club—connections which indicate the nature of his interests and recreation in leisure hours. With intimate and personal knowledge of the city and its upbuilding, for sixty-three years the course of its progress being a matter of daily interest to him, he has at the same time left his impress upon its development, long maintaining a foremost place as one of the upbuilders of Lake View.

CHARLES H. CHAPPELL.

Charles Henry Chappell, whose demise occurred on the 22d of June, 1904, long held a prominent position in railroad circles as the vice president and general manager of the Chicago & Alton. He was born in Du Page county, Illinois, on the 3d of March, 1841, his parents being Jason and Mary (Germaine) Chappell, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. In 1836 the father removed to Illinois, where for several years he followed the profession of teaching in the country schools, having previously acted as an instructor in New York. Later he embarked in merchandising at Batavia, Illinois, and subsequently became identified with that line of activity in Iowa and Nebraska.

Charles H. Chappell obtained his education in the public schools of Batavia, Illinois. He lost his mother when nine years of age and shortly afterward was thrown upon his own resources. Though bereft of a mother's guidance at the age of nine years, Mr. Chappell never acquired the habit of using tobacco or intoxicants of any kind; he never stooped to the use of profane language, thus manifesting the strength and worth of his character.

It is quite customary in speaking of men who have developed exceptional ability or genius in any particular calling to characterize them as born to that line of work or profession, and of Mr. Chappell it can be truly said that he was not only a born railroad man, but to become one was his first ardent ambition. From the moment he saw the first locomotive steaming into the village of Batavia he became possessed of an irrepressible desire to become a "railroad man." It is said of him that even then he seemed to comprehend and understand the rules and regulations in train service; and he seemingly had no need to learn the duties incident to any position he ever held in railway service. He knew them already. At the age of sixteen years young Chappell obtained a position as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the remainder of his active business career, covering a period of forty-three years, was devoted to railway service—

CHARLES H. CHAPPELL

years filled with varied responsibilities and arduous toil. He did not remain long as brakeman but was soon made conductor and a little later became train master. He seemed already qualified to fill any position connected with train service and was soon promoted to the duties of train dispatcher. An instance while braking, showed his keen perception and readiness to grasp an emergency. His train came to a standstill; upon investigation it was found that they had met another freight train and the sidetrack at this point was not long enough to accommodate either one. As the conductors were discussing the matter Chappell walked up and remarked that it was easy enough to get by, and, upon being called on for an explanation, took a stick and marked out in the sand a system which is known and used today and characterized by the expression "sawing by." It was this instance that was the means of directing the attention of the superintendent to the young freight brakeman, and of calling him to the superintendent's office. While in this position he was enabled to grasp all the details of transportation matters, so that when the first dispatcher's office was established on the Burlington road, located at what was then known as "Young America" and today bears the name of Kirkwood, Illinois, he conceived the idea of running and operating trains by telegraph. This was in September, 1863, and Mr. Chappell sent telegraphic orders for trains to meet and pass at a certain point, orders to be delivered by the station agent without trains stopping. From that day dates the great system of operating railroads by wire. Some idea of the manner in which this innovation was received in railroad circles can be conceived by the following extract from a letter written by an associate, who became one of the leading railroad men of Chicago, to George B. Harris, president of the Burlington upon the death of Mr. Chappell:

"I spent my evenings for a while listening to the sending of train orders by Mr. Chappell. I remember looking with awe upon the man who could do such wonderful things. One night I left my town and rode seventeen miles to Mendota on a freight train for the purpose of seeing, with my own eyes, Mr. Chappell send train orders. Somehow, I anticipated that he had some machinery or device to assist him. I found the office vacant and the simple table with a telegraph instrument and a clip of paper, without a modern train sheet or anything to show how he did it. I inquired for Mr. Chappell and was told that he was out on the coal platform helping to coal up three or four engines with stock trains that were then there. I watched him finish that work and then followed him to the telegraph office, where he commenced sending orders with no other guide than his clear head. Mr. Chappell was the first train dispatcher, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the first railroad in the entire west to adopt train order movements, and I well remember how much of the hero he seemed to the rest of us. Mr. Chappell's early success was due not so much to superior ability as to the superior force, energy and devotion which he applied to every duty. I enjoyed a familiar acquaintance with Mr. Chappell for a great many years and he completely filled my conception of a first-class railroad man. From that time on, I continued to get as near to him as I could while he was in our service."

Mr. Chappell's intuitiveness and keen comprehension enabled him to readily master the workings of the telegraph. Until the time he located in Chicago he always had a telegraph instrument installed in his residence. When out on the road he invariably carried a pocket outfit for telegraphic use. He was familiar

with almost every kind of railroad work. He could run an engine, throw a switch, take the place of a telegraph operator, etc. In 1865, when but twenty-four years of age, he was appointed the general agent of the eastern division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.

During the latter days of the Civil war Mr. Chappell was in charge of a little railroad along the White river in Arkansas which was owned and operated by the United States government and was then the means of handling and transporting many government supplies. It was shortly after this that he was called back to the Burlington to accept the position of chief train dispatcher, and in 1869, during the pioneer railroad construction work in the far west, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the second division of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He served there for one year and was largely instrumental in the construction of the road beyond Cheyenne towards Ogden.

In the latter part of 1870 he returned to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as division superintendent. His splendid ability had by this time attracted the attention of other managers. In 1874 he was made general superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, with headquarters at Sedalia, Missouri. For a short time, he was superintendent of the Texas & Pacific, his office being located at Marshall, Texas; later he took charge of the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific, which position he filled until 1877, when he accepted service with the Wabash, holding the title of superintendent and having headquarters at Springfield, Illinois.

In 1880 he was called to accept the position of assistant general superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and located at Bloomington, Illinois. Within five months he was made assistant general manager and transferred to Chicago, which city was his home up to the time of his death. In 1883, upon the retirement of J. C. McMullen, he was made general manager. His every thought was of his life's work and his constant attention to duty was the cause of a severe illness during 1886. He was a passenger on board a train that was snow-bound; not content with idly watching the efforts of the train hands to release the imprisoned cars, he jumped in, shovel in hand, and materially assisted in removing the obstructing snow. The illness resulting from this exposure was of some duration, but he kept in constant touch with all railroad affairs. In the early '90s he was made vice president and general manager and given entire control of the whole Alton system. His fair and conservative judgment was recognized by all, and he was often asked to arbitrate great railroad questions and disputes.

During the World's Columbian Exposition he was an active member of the General Managers Association and a director in the great fair itself. He was a member of the transportation committee and had much to do with the handling of the immense crowds which were incident to the fair.

He was much admired and beloved by all his employes, and during the great strikes and labor troubles of 1894 the switchmen of the Alton passed resolutions thanking him for his consideration and uniform courtesy in dealing with them. It was during this strike that he, assisted by his office force, did the switching necessary to facilitate the movement of some important trains. Mr. Chappell served the Alton for twenty years and during that time enjoyed one of the most enviable

records. It probably has never been equalled, in that during his entire administration not one passenger was killed. He retired from active service, January 1, 1900, but retained a directorship in the Alton to the time of his death. At the earnest request of some of his friends he acted as the receiver for several railroad properties.

From every point of view Mr. Chappell was essentially a man of affairs. Never for a moment was his mind directed in other channels or diverted from the one great and abiding ambition of his life—to become a potential force in the railway world. Personally he was one of those modest, unobtrusive men frequently possessed with a latent power which manifests itself only when and where occasion suggests or where duty demands its exercise. He was no more esteemed for his genius and abilities in his chosen field than for his uncompromising honesty and purity of character. His tastes and habits were plain and unostentatious, and whether in his official capacity or in social intercourse he was the same sincere and courteous gentleman. He was just, modest, accurate, honest and fair, and simplicity characterized his life. He was a leader, manifested great capacity for business and was quick in judging men and things. He knew when any man in his employ was doing his work properly.

The following are some of Mr. Chappell's maxims for young men:

First choose an occupation that, in addition to its remunerative powers, will enable you to derive pleasure from proper attention to its necessary duties.

Make it a point to live on less than your income no matter what it may be. It is hardest to save the first hundred dollars.

Bear in mind that when the whistle blows your work is not completed if there remains anything to be done. Where the employe drops everything on the stroke of the clock, he never reaches a very high pinnacle of success and seldom attracts the serious attention of his superiors.

A man's pleasure should be derived wholly from two sources—his family and his business.

Application, thrift and gentlemanly conduct are the elements that go to make up a young man's success.

On the 25th of January, 1865, Mr. Chappell was married to Miss Orianna M. Ward, a native of Putnam county, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Chappell were born two sons: Charles H., Jr., who resides in Chicago, is the father of two sons, Jay Frank and Charles Henry III; and Jay Dixon Chappell, a young man of great promise, died at the age of thirty.

Charles H. Chappell was a man of domestic tastes, caring nothing for society, and derived all his pleasure from his business and his family but never discussed business cares in his home. He was a member of several clubs, among them being the Illinois, Calumet, Union League and the Washington Park, but he was never in any sense a club man, nor did he at any time aspire to political office. He was at all times accessible to his employes, and his honesty and sincerity of purpose were known and admired by all. The latter years of his life were devoted entirely to others. He never had a thought for himself but was always planning some enjoyment or pleasure for those around him. He was a lover of outdoor sports, particularly baseball, and took a great interest in the national game. Though not a church man, he insisted upon his sons attending divine service. One of his warmest friends and admirers was Dr. William Lawrence, a Baptist clergy-

man. His death was a beautiful example of the termination of a successful and honorable career, his last words being: "I have accomplished my life's work." He passed away peacefully on June 22, 1904. His demise was sudden and was occasioned by heart affection. The funeral was held at the family home, 3657 Michigan avenue, Dr. William Lawrence officiating. The active pallbearers were men associated with Mr. Chappell for years as officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The list of honorary pallbearers included the names of E. H. Harriman, S. M. Felton, E. P. Ripley, Paul Morton, A. J. Earling, George B. Harris, A. C. Bird, T. H. Wicks, John J. Mitchell, James Charlton, C. A. Goodnow, A. V. Hartwells, William Mitchell, E. C. Walter, B. A. Eckhart, M. J. Scrafford and C. Huntington.

ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

In a great metropolitan center like Chicago there are acrimony, petty contention and backbiting as factors in politics and a continuous struggle on the part of some to get ahead and win from those whom they regard not merely as opponents, but as foes in their office hunting. In none of these things has Robert M. Sweitzer ever indulged and his policy of good cheer and good-fellowship, as well as his natural ability, have gained for him the success which has come to him in politics. Of the men who are to be found in the offices of the county building perhaps none is more popular than Robert M. Sweitzer, who in November, 1910, was elected to the office of county clerk. Throughout his life he has followed the pathway of cheer, with results that would seem to commend it to others.

His birth occurred in Chicago, May 10, 1868, his parents being Martin and Sarah (Lamping) Sweitzer, the former a native of Strassburg, Germany, and the latter of Joliet, Illinois. In 1849, or when only three years of age, the father was brought to Chicago by his parents. Here he was reared to manhood and throughout the intervening period of sixty-two years has witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of the city. He is a self-made man in every sense of the term, for in early youth, of necessity, he made his start in the business world and from that time has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He was connected with the theatrical business for a number of years, becoming stage manager for the old McVicker and other early theaters of the city. He was also a member of the first minstrel company that toured the country, known as the Arlington, Kemble and Cotton minstrels. His stage name was John Sweitzer Roach and he is still known by many old-timers as Johnny Roach. He is a great friend of all the old-time actors of today and usually makes it a point to visit or meet them when they come to Chicago. For a number of years he has been interested in the firm of Chapin & Gore and, although now well advanced in years, he is still hale and hearty, being wonderfully well preserved and looking much younger than he is.

His son Robert M. Sweitzer was educated in the public schools of Chicago, supplemented by business and commercial training in St. Patrick's Academy, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then engaged with the James H. Walker

Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, with whom he continued until the liquidation of the business in 1893. At that time he became connected with the John V. Farwell Company as territory manager, and remained with that house until his name was brought before the democratic nominating convention in July, 1910, during his absence on a business trip in the east. He was selected without solicitation or any knowledge on his own part and after his name was placed on the ticket for county clerk his friends and the party rallied to his support and he was elected by a plurality of twenty thousand, becoming the second democrat to occupy this office. It was because of his business ability and popularity that he was selected for the position, for aside from his connection with the house of John V. Farwell Company, he is a director of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, an organization numbering ninety-two thousand commercial travelers as its members.

The county clerk's office is now the most important office of Cook county. It carries with it the office of comptroller of Cook county, clerk of the county court, clerk of the commissioners, and there are altogether about three hundred employes. Mr. Sweitzer has the full confidence of the voters of the county and his official career is demonstrating the soundness of their judgment in calling him to the position. He is preeminently a business man and not a politician, and he is bringing to his work the same sterling, sturdy, stalwart business principles which have characterized him in the conduct of the important interests entrusted to his care by the John V. Farwell Company.

On the 3d of August, 1904, Mr. Sweitzer was married to Miss Alice Kevil, of Chicago, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Kevil, and they have two children, Robert M. and Alice Genevieve. Mr. Sweitzer belongs to Chicago Lodge, B. P. O. E., Garfield Park Lodge, L. O. O. M., the Royal League, of which he was formerly a member of the supreme council, and the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a district deputy. He is also a member of the Iroquois Club. He is always genial and courteous, is never too busy to be cordial, nor too cordial to be busy. He has delivered public addresses on the joy of living and is himself a splendid exponent of that subject.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HARNWELL.

Frederick William Harnwell began the practice of law in Chicago eighteen years ago and by close attention to his profession has won standing at the bar which entitles him to the recognition he receives as one of the successful attorneys of the city. He has also served as consul of Bolivia since July 11, 1902. He is a native of Ohio and was born at Mount Vernon, September 18, 1869, his parents being Benjamin and Emma (Probasco) Harnwell. The father was born in New York state but took up his residence in the south and became well known as a journalist. He was editor of the Memphis, Tennessee, Argus and was very active in promoting the cause of the Confederacy, his paper being for a time its official organ. After the close of the Rebellion he removed to Ohio and later to Arkansas, where he engaged in rice farming. He continued in that state until his death, which occurred in August, 1902. The grandfather and great-grandfa-

ther of our subject were both clergymen of the Church of England, the former having come to America from Suffolk about 1805. The family was once very numerous in England. The ancestors of the mother of our subject were of Portuguese origin and the first members of the family to arrive in America settled in New Jersey. Later the Probasco family became well known at Cincinnati, John Probasco, the father of Mrs. Harnwell, being a prominent lawyer and jurist of that city, as was also his father. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harnwell, one daughter and three sons. But two of the sons are living, Charles P. being an attorney of Little Rock, Arkansas and Frederick William of this review.

Mr. Harnwell of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he matriculated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and was graduated from that institute with the degree of Ph. B., in 1889. Soon afterward he entered the Cincinnati Law School, which in 1891 conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio in 1892, but did not begin practice until a year later, when he came to Chicago and associated with the firm of Swift, Campbell & Jones, soon demonstrating his ability in a profession for which he is eminently adapted by natural talent and education. Since 1906 he has been a member of the firm of Thoman, Harnwell & Pearsons. He gives his attention principally to real-estate and corporation practice and has gained a fine reputation as a successful advocate and counselor.

On the 31st of March, 1902, Mr. Harnwell was married, at Evanston, to Miss Anna Jane Wilcox, a daughter of George G. Wilcox, and they have one son, Gaylord Frederick, who was born September 29, 1904. The family resides at 615 University place, Evanston. Politically Mr. Harnwell is not affiliated with either of the leading parties, perferring to vote independently. His religious views are indicated by membership in the Episcopal church. He is actively interested in charitable and educational work and is a trustee of Kenyon College, a director of the Evanston Hospital and is also identified with other institutions. He belongs to the University and Evanston Golf Clubs and the Phi Upsilon fraternity, and served very acceptably for several years as secretary of the Ohio Society of Chicago. A thorough student, he early in his professional life mastered the principles of law and, being a man of cool judgment and clear discrimination, he has met with more than the ordinary measure of success in his practice. He is an interesting speaker, a good reasoner and is equally at home in the courtroom or upon the platform before a general audience. The high estimation in which he is held by his legal brethren and his wide circle of acquaintances indicates that he made no mistake in selecting the law as his vocation and the great city of Chicago as his field of operations.

WESLEY A. STANGER.

Wesley A. Stanger, the editor of The Office Outfitter, is a native of Chicago and resides at 1525 Davis street, Evanston. He has completed three decades of his life's journey. He comes of English-American parentage and has remained continuously in this city save for brief periods. On one occasion his father re-

moved with his family to Kansas but arrived there just as the boom of 1888-90 was being terminated so that he soon afterward returned. Having completed his education in the Evanston schools Mr. Stanger entered the field of newspaper publication, his initial experience being gained with the Evanston Press and the Chicago Times-Herald. Later he was a member of the Tribune staff and was the first reporter employed by William Randolph Hearst when he entered the journalistic field in Chicago. Mr. Stanger's connection with the Tribune was that of assignment reporter and afterward police reporter, which latter position he accepted on leaving the service of Mr. Hearst. For a time he was connected with the Commercial Tribune of Cincinnati as a writer of Sunday feature stories and subsequently went to Buffalo, New York, where he became telegraph and later city editor of the Buffalo Review, a paper that has since passed out of existence. He was also known in journalistic circles of Chicago as a member of the Inter Ocean staff but withdrew from the newspaper business to enter the employ of Rockwell & Rupel as special representative, in which connection he established agencies in many cities for this firm, engaging in manufacturing filing systems, card-index systems, office fixtures, etc. He was manager for the house in St. Louis, Buffalo and other cities, taking charge of territories and developing the business to a point where it was productive and profitable, after which he established resident managers.

Mr. Stanger was married in Evanston, on the 24th of May, 1905, to Miss Jennie M. Price, and they have a son, Wesley Allen, Jr., born in April, 1909. At the time of his marriage Mr. Stanger reentered the publishing business as editor and manager of the General Merchants Review in Chicago, which was later purchased by the Root Newspaper Association. He was especially successful with that proposition and when consolidation was effected became editor and publishing director of Office Appliances, the most successful paper in this field and one of the largest in its class in the country. It was a factor of little force when Mr. Stanger assumed control but through unfaltering application and the capable direction of its interests, combined with a thorough understanding of such work, he made it the leader in the business. At length he withdrew to join Edward C. Thurnau in establishing The Office Outfitter and later he purchased his partner's interest. He also began the publication of a trade magazine called Illumination which he sold. The Outfitter today is one of the best trade papers published and is still successfully conducted by Mr. Stanger.

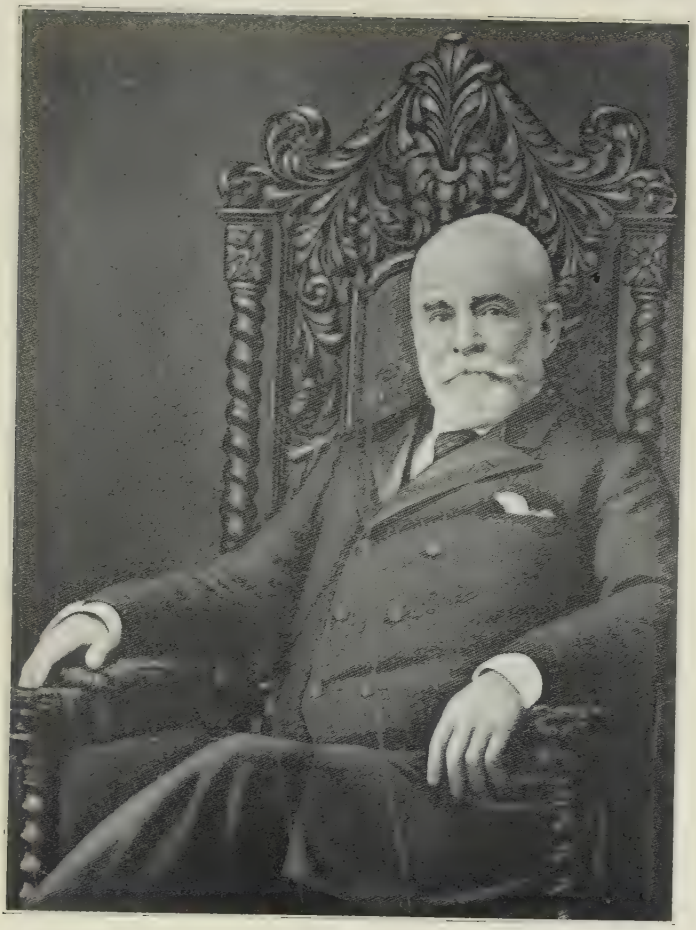
Beyond the field of editorial writing and publication he has extended his efforts, for while publishing Office Appliances he promoted the Evanston & Interurban Electric Railway Company, an Illinois corporation, for the purpose of building city and interurban lines to Elgin and intermediate points. This was successfully financed and money obtained for construction with all rights secured but was temporarily abandoned owing to the passage of unfavorable ordinances insisting upon conditions that could not be fulfilled. He has been active in the promotion and management of National Business Shows and other national expositions held in the Coliseum of Chicago and in Madison Square Garden, New York. Besides editing The Office Outfitter he is a regular contributor to various business magazines and general publications and is the author of two published volumes. He is frequently called upon to make addresses in the principal cities of the

United States before publishers, trade associations, sales managers' associations and state and national conventions. He holds membership in the Chicago Trade Press Association, of which he was formerly secretary, and he has served as national delegate to numerous conventions of publishers, retailers and trade associations.

Mr. Stanger was the promoter of the first successful and permanent school organization in Evanston, with Ellen E. Foster as principal, by organizing the neighborhood of the Foster street school which led up to the establishment of neighborhood clubs organized around the schools. The Neighborhood Club of the Foster street school is still flourishing. It was formed for the purpose of providing means of cooperation between teachers and parents and to supply amusements for children, and has resulted in the entire organization of the school along lines of self government. One of its features is the providing of illustrated lectures and entertainments for monthly meetings. Mr. Stanger has taken an active part in practically every civic movement in Evanston for many years and is a worker in local and state politics. He has never believed in accepting the benefits of citizenship and of government without adequate return in service for the upholding of the political status. He was a delegate to the last state convention at Springfield before the passage of the direct primary law. He is unfaltering in his advocacy of republican principles and has been twice candidate for state representative, losing the first time by about five hundred votes and the second by three hundred and sixty-four votes, in a factional fight in the party over the Lorimer scandal, his position being against the Lorimer faction. None there are who know aught of the history of Evanston but recognize and acknowledge the worth of his service in matters relative to the public welfare. He is a member of the supervising committee of Mason Park and belongs to the Small Parks and Playground Association of Evanston. He has ever manifested a deep and helpful interest in the vital and significant questions of the day, whether of local or national importance. He belongs also to the Chicago Press Club; to Evanston Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M.; Evanston Chapter, No. 144, R. A. M.; and to Evanston Historical Society and the Young Men's Civic Club of Evanston. He affiliates with the Church of Christ Scientist and in all of his work in behalf of humanity, whether done in the name of religion or otherwise, his efforts have proven a potent force in the attainment of practical results.

CHARLES FARGO.

One frequently turns to nature for a simile expressive of the growth of many's genius and ability resulting in successful accomplishment. The great river that finds its source in the little spring, the strong and sturdy tree that sprang from the tiny seed, and many other phenomena of nature have been made the metaphorical expression of man's development. Any such would aptly apply to the life record of Charles Fargo, who, as a youth of sixteen years, left home to enter business life, and when seventeen years of age became connected with the American Express Company, which with its forty thousand miles of railroad connection



CHARLES FARGO

owes its extension and substantial growth largely to the efforts, the careful organization and the wise direction of its business affairs to Charles Fargo. There was only a brief period at the outset of his life when, because of the natural conditions of childhood, he had to depend upon others. There was only a very brief period at the close of his earthly career when he put aside business cares and rested from the labors that had so long engrossed his time and attention. The years of his activity were many and the scope of his energy and usefulness most broad.

The ancestral history of the Fargo family is traced back to sunny Italy, where the name is sometimes spelled in the original tongue Fiergo. Rome was the ancient family seat although from an early period in the colonization of the new world the family has been represented on American soil. His grandfather was a resident of Connecticut and it was in that state that his father, William C. Fargo, was born. The latter espoused the American cause in the second war with England, became a corporal in the army and was stationed at Mackinaw, Michigan. Following the close of hostilities he became a resident of Onondaga county, New York, and there married Miss Tacey Strong. The family was established at Watervale, New York, and there Charles Fargo was born, April 15, 1831. The public schools of his native town afforded him his educational privileges but the little municipality did not give him scope for his budding ambition and business instinct. He sought the larger opportunities offered in Buffalo and became a clerk in a book store in that city, occupying the position for two years. Then he journeyed further westward to become a clerk in the office of the American Express Company at Detroit, Michigan, in 1851. From that time until a few years before his death he was connected with the company, the constantly developing and extending interests of which had made it a corporation, second perhaps only to the mail system of the country. He remained at Detroit for fifteen years, his ability winning him recognition in continuous promotions through intermediate grades until he was made superintendent for the entire state of Michigan. Again promotion came to him in January, 1866, when he was transferred to Chicago as successor of his brother in the office of assistant general manager of the northwest division of the American Express Company, while his brother, James C. Fargo, went to New York to become general manager of all the lines of the company's system.

Chicago accordingly became Mr. Fargo's home in 1866 and from that date until his death he was closely identified with the interests of upbuilding of the city. He remained as assistant general manager until 1883, when he became general manager of the northwest division, which embraced all of the territory west of Buffalo, New York, and the region north and south of the city. Under his guidance the development of the American Express Company in the west was proportionate to that of the railway extension. He overlooked no opportunity to promote the growth of the business, which in its mammoth ramifications came to cover over forty-five thousand miles of railway and in the conduct of its interests employed more than nine thousand men. Mr. Fargo certainly displayed a genius for organization and it is well known that one of the features of his success was his ability to judge of the capacities and powers of men with whom he came in contact. He thus surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants

and placed the management of various departments of the business under competent heads. He was made a director of the company in 1875, and in 1882 was chosen the second vice president and a member of the executive committee. There is perhaps no more perfect organization than that of the American Express Company. Every detail of business transacted under this name is recorded in such a manner that it can again be easily referred to. Losses in transmission are practically impossible and while the actual work of carriers has been continued, Charles Fargo and other men at the head have extended the business of the company until it today reaches from ocean to ocean. He was one who "found in labor a delight," and the solution of an intricate and involved business problem was a matter of genuine pleasure to him. He could unravel the most intricate entanglement in regard to business affairs and yet so carefully had the business been systematized that a complication of interests was scarcely possible. Forceful and resourceful, he stood ready to meet any emergency and yet his keen discrimination and wise direction avoided any complexity in matters of detailed management. His business ability, however, was by no means limited to the interests of the American Express Company, important and extensive as they were. He also was one of the directors of the Elgin National Watch Company, and this and other business concerns claimed his attention and cooperation and profited by his keen discernment and business management.

In 1854 occurred the marriage of Charles Fargo and Miss Mary J. Bradford, a daughter of Harvey Bradford of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York. They became parents of three daughters and a son: Irene, the wife of a Mr. Andrews, of Chicago; Livingston Wells Fargo; Adelaide P., the wife of Henry G. Lord, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Florence, now Mrs. Frederick R. Wheeler, of Buffalo, New York. The son was graduated from Williams College of Massachusetts and after a year spent in travel returned to become his father's assistant in the management of the northwest division of the American Express Company.

Mr. Fargo's interest in citizenship was not perfunctory. While he never sought or desired office, he kept well informed on the general questions of the day and was a stalwart champion of republican principles. He held membership for many years in Christ's Reformed Episcopal church and he belonged also to the Commercial, Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park Clubs. Death came to him October 13, 1900, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife had passed away in February of the previous year, and having traveled life's journey so long together, they were separated for but a brief period in death. One of the local papers at his demise, writing of his life work, said: "Within a half century he helped to build from a small domestic company of a few thousand miles of railway a company which today controls forty-five thousand miles of service in this country alone and has a large European business of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand of steamship and railway service." His name is indeed written large upon the pages not only of Chicago's history but of the western world and it was not alone his splendid success that made him one of the dominant factors in this city, but his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship that won for him high and uniform regard. His executive force was balanced by an appreciation for what others accomplished; his powers of organization did not o'ertop the claims of citizenship nor make him unmindful of his obligations to his fellow-

men whose lines of life were cast in less fortunate places. He recognized the fact that life not only offered him advantages in a business way but gave him opportunity to aid those with whom he came in contact, and he was as quick to appreciate and utilize the one as the other.

DANIEL CORKERY.

When an individual has attained preeminent success or prominence there are others who point with pride to the fact that they knew such a one in the days of his obscurity or his poverty, but few there were who at that period extended a helping hand or spoke a word of encouragement. It was the self-reliant spirit and determined purpose of Daniel Corkery that led him from humble surroundings to a position prominent in business circles, making him in time the founder and president of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Company, which operated extensively in the coal fields of Indiana and of Illinois. Chicago numbered him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred February 25, 1853. His parents, Timothy and Julia (Shea) Corkery, were both born at the historic old Blarney castle in Ireland and, coming to America, settled in Chicago in 1849. Here they reared their family, including Daniel Corkery, who attended St. John's parochial school and also the public schools of the city to the age of fourteen years, when he began carrying water for men engaged in building the first sewers in Chicago. He was nineteen years of age when he determined to start out independently and with the funds saved from his earnings he purchased a coal wagon and began operations in a line of business that was eventually to lead him into prominence. The growth of his trade was slow at first but he persisted until his enterprise and his reliability won him patronage. When twenty six years of age he formed a partnership with Dan McGarry and two years later, terminating this relationship, started alone in business at Twenty-sixth street and Stewart avenue. From that time forward he prospered, his business growing rapidly as he extended his efforts into the various departments connected with the coal trade. In 1892 he erected a large office building at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Canal streets and at the time of his death was the owner and superintendent of one of the largest business undertakings in his line in the city. As opportunity had offered he had purchased coal bearing lands and was the owner of four mines in Indiana, two at Brazil and two at Mecca. He was also interested in other coal mines and conducted business under the name of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Company.

In December, 1878, Mr. Corkery was married to Miss Mary A. Austin, a daughter of Lawrence and Julia (Dohney) Austin, the former a pioneer settler and business man of Chicago. Their only child, a daughter, Julia, died at the age of three years. Mr. Corkery twice visited Europe, the latter time in company with his wife, at which time he traveled considerably over the continent and also went to his ancestral home in Ireland. He always attributed much of his success to the encouragement and assistance received from his wife. Mrs. Corkery still has an active interest in the business and possesses great executive talents as well as courteous, kindly, unassuming and truly womanly qualities. Mr. Corkery was a

member of All Saints parish and attended St. John's Roman Catholic church. He likewise belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was a member of the Sheridan and Iroquois Clubs and also of the Jefferson Club, which he organized. He took great interest in politics as a supporter of the democratic party and was active in ward organizations, being the acknowledged leader in that field of political service in Chicago. He was also instrumental in building up the fifth ward, in which the greater part of his life was passed. He served on the school board until he resigned to become a member of the first board of election commissioners appointed in Chicago. The "Daniel Corkery School" on the West Side was named for him. In disposition he was social and genial and a man of engaging personality who won friends wherever he went and held their high regard through his many substantial and admirable characteristics. He died June 25, 1894, and was laid at rest in Calvary cemetery.

HERMANN BENZE.

Chicago was claiming the right to some recognition as an enterprising and growing city when in the latter part of 1855 Hermann Benze established his home within its borders, yet the development was but in a crude state and the efforts of many enterprising business men were yet to play an important part in its upbuilding ere it should gain recognition as a rival of the older metropolitan centers of the east. Mr. Benze was at that time a youth of fifteen. He was born at Helmstedt, Hanover, in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the 23d of October, 1840, his parents being Christian and Minna (Niemann) Benze. The father died during the infancy of his son Hermann, who, spending his early youth in the place of his nativity, acquired the essentials of an education in the schools of Helmstedt, also in the German Academy. The tales which he heard concerning business conditions and opportunities in the new world fired his ambition and aroused his determination to become a resident of America and when fifteen years of age he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States, landing at New York on Thanksgiving day of 1855. He made his way at once to Chicago and his first work here was in connection with his stepfather, A. F. C. Mueller, who was a distinguished lawyer of an early day and at one time a leader in political circles, who served as a member of the state legislature. After a year spent with Mr. Mueller and a year or two in minor positions Mr. Benze entered the real-estate office of S. H. Kerfoot, under whose direction he received the training that made him in later years one of the well known and successful real-estate operators of this city. Subsequently he was employed by the board of public works for a few years, when he again went into business with Mr. Kerfoot. In the latter part of the '70s he was active in politics, being a member of the state central committee and in 1880 Governor Cullom appointed him commissioner of the Joliet State Penitentiary, which position he held for six years. Subsequently he devoted his entire time to the real-estate business and operated in that field of activity until his death. When the first elevated road of the city—the south side line—was planned, he was requested to become the right of way

agent for the road and as such purchased, sold and settled all the property of the south side lines. Later he performed a similar service for the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and his name is associated with many of the most important realty transactions of the city.

On the 18th of October, 1868, Mr. Benze was united in marriage to Miss Betty Kadish, a daughter of Charles Alexander and Anna (Zwonizek) Kadish, who came from Austria to America in 1849. They were located in Chicago from 1860 until 1865, during which period the father was engaged in the restaurant business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Benze were born five children, of whom two daughters are living, namely: Flora, the wife of A. C. McClaughry, who is a dealer in investment securities; and Lillie, the wife of B. M. Norton, a druggist of this city, and has one child, Herbert B. Norton, born October 28, 1899. The death of Mr. Benze occurred suddenly on the 25th of June, 1910 and the interment was at Graceland. He had long been well known in political circles as a stalwart advocate of republican principles and was a devoted member of the German Lutheran church. His home, which, since 1904, had been at what is now known as 4642 Sheridan Road, and the present home of the widow and daughters, was the center of his universe and the companionship of his family most dear to him. He was particularly interested in young people and they always recognized his sympathy and counted upon his friendship. Literature and art afforded him rest and recreation and possessing a wonderful memory he could recall almost instantly the main points of anything that he had read or seen. He regarded friendship as a precious gift and no man was ever more loyal to his friends than Mr. Benze. Business colleagues and contemporaries have spoken of him in terms of kindly regard and respect and those who knew him in social relations had for him only words of praise and admiration.

SEYMOUR GABRIEL NELSON.

Seymour Gabriel Nelson, a nurseryman and landscape architect, was born in Chicago, May 30, 1858. His father, Swain Nelson, was a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1854 and two years afterward removed to Chicago, where he established a landscape-gardening business which developed later into a nursery and landscape-gardening enterprise that is now conducted by his sons under the name of the Swain Nelson & Sons Company, of which Seymour G. Nelson is the president. The father was closely identified with the improvement of the park system, having made the plans for Union Park in 1865 and for Lincoln Park in 1866, receiving in competition for the latter a prize awarded by the board of public works. Later improvements of the parks were made under his supervision for many years. One of the first steps which he took in connection with the development of Lincoln Park was to rent adjoining property on which to establish a nursery. There were in those days no landscape nurseries in America, so he imported from England and Scotland large numbers of elms, maples, lindens and other shade trees and the product of this nursery was for many years used exclusively in the planting of Lincoln Park. At the time of the great Chicago fire

many hundred families found refuge in this nursery, the leaves of the trees offering them the only protection from the elements. In the earlier years of the park construction work he removed quite a large number of full grown ash and other trees from where the lagoons were dug, planting them in other parts of the park, where they are growing and flourishing today. Successful in moving these trees, Mr. Nelson soon hauled in other specimens of similar size from the woods in the vicinity—undoubtedly the first large trees in America to be moved and transplanted thus for ornamental purposes. The product of his nursery was used exclusively in the completion of his contracts for the park. A few years later he established a second nursery at River Forest, stocked partly with trees removed from Lincoln Park nursery and partly from new sources. This nursery was established primarily because of his contracts for planting the west side parks and later its product was used to a considerable extent in the planting of private grounds. Many of the most attractive estates around Chicago bear testimony to his skill. In his work he always followed the idea of "landscapes without waiting," using trees and shrubs that would show immediate results. He took the contract for landscape improvements in Graceland cemetery when it was first projected and in addition to his public work his efforts have constituted the chief factor in making attractive the grounds around many of the finest homes of this city and the northwest. He is now eighty-three years of age and for a number of years has lived retired. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Johanna Sophia Hoppman, was a native of Sweden and died in 1897, at the age of sixty-nine years. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom died in infancy. The surviving brother, Alvin E., is associated with Seymour G. in business, and the daughters are Mrs. Selma Gyllenhaal, J. Amelia and Adah J., all of whom reside in Chicago.

Seymour G. Nelson pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Chicago and following his graduation in 1876, pursued a business course. He afterward spent some time in traveling and while thus engaged made a special study of landscape gardening. His early training in that direction was received under his father and soon after his graduation he became his father's associate in the business, in which he still continues, being now president of the company. In 1894 they established a nursery at Glen View, Illinois, seventeen miles from this city and six miles west of Wilmette, comprising now one hundred and fifty acres. They have made the plans and carried out the work of improvement for numerous parks, cemeteries, state institutions and private grounds throughout the northwest and occupy a foremost position in connection with this branch of business. Seymour G. Nelson is also an officer of the American Park Builders, a corporation recently organized for the promotion and development of the parks of American cities. Its object is to further the park and playground movement by planning and developing for municipalities and private individuals the most practical and artistic grounds without losing sight of business-like economy.

On the 25th of December, 1881, Mr. Nelson was married at Chicago to Miss Annie E. Magnuson, a native of Sweden, and they reside at Glen View. Mr. Nelson belongs to the American Civic Association of the United States and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He is also a member of Immanuel church (Swedenborgian) of Glen View, in which he is serving as a member of the council. He is a member

of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, which is the national organization of that sect. It is true that in his career he entered upon an established business, but in enlarging and developing the enterprise many a less resolute spirit of more limited outlook would have failed. He has not only been a follower but has also been a leader in his chosen life work, ofttimes displaying an initiative spirit which has enabled him to accomplish results before others had considered the advisability of following the new ideas which he instituted. He is perfectly familiar with all the scientific phases of his business and with its practical side as well, and long experience and study have given him knowledge that has won for him a distinctive position as a landscape artist.

RALPH CLARKSON.

As an artist and promoter of art interests in Chicago Ralph Clarkson needs no introduction to his fellow townsmen, but the life history of one who has attained distinction in a chosen field is always of interest to the general public and the work which Mr. Clarkson has done to further art development in Chicago both as artist and instructor has made his life history of vital significance to the city. He was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 3, 1861, a son of Joseph True and Susan (Watson) Clarkson, the former a carriage manufacturer. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and came to America in 1718, when two brothers settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They had been members of the Pretender's army and brought with them the colors of their regiment, which one of their descendants some years ago presented to the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Ralph Clarkson was educated in the Amesbury (Mass.) High school and his native artistic ability was early manifest. In his school days he was called upon to decorate the blackboards when any special celebration was to take place and his desire to one day enter West Point was early overcome by the stronger inherent desire of becoming an artist. Early in 1880 he went to Boston and entered the office of James R. Osgood & Company as a draftsman. In 1882 he became a student in the Museum of Fine Arts of that city, where he remained until 1884, when he went to Paris, entering Julians Academy under Boulanger and Lefevre. He applied himself diligently to art studies until 1887, in which year his work won recognition by being placed in the Salon.

Returning to America in that year, Mr. Clarkson resided for a short period in Hartford, Connecticut, but finally established a studio in New York city. On the 15th of January, 1890, he married Miss Fanny Rose Calhoun of Hartford, Connecticut, a daughter of Judge David S. Calhoun, who for many years was on the Connecticut bench, while her brother is also a well known lawyer, and the family was intimately connected with the early history of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson resided in New York until 1892, when they went abroad, spending two years in Paris and one in Italy, returning to the United States in 1895. Mr. Clarkson devoted his time during that period to further study as well as to painting, thus advancing the efficiency which had already established his reputation as one of America's foremost artists. In December following his return he visited

Chicago and found the social atmosphere here so congenial that he decided to remain and has since been a resident of the Lake city.

Mr. Clarkson has not only maintained a studio from which he has sent out some of the notable works of art but has always been actively interested in all public art movements, putting forth zealous and earnest effort to promote the art development of Chicago. He is president of the Art Commission of this city and also of the Art Commission of the state of Illinois. He has been president of the Chicago Society of Artists, the Arts and Craft Society and has been called upon frequently to serve as juror on art exhibits, acting as a member of the jury for the art section at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis in 1904. He was also a member of the International Jury of Awards at St. Louis in the same year and has recently been made a member of the painting jury of the American Federation of Arts at Washington, D. C. He is teaching painting as one of the Art Institute faculty and he was one of the founders of the Friends of American Art. He is president of the Municipal Art League and associate of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1911. He was also one of the organizers and is the secretary of the Cliff-Dwellers, is a member of The Little Room and of the Illinois Athletic Club. Wisely and conscientiously developing the talents with which nature endowed him, he stands today among those who are giving an individuality to American art, his work winning notable recognition not only in the United States but also in the art centers of Europe.

CLINTON LOCKE, D. D.

Of the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., it was written: "Strong as bands of steel were the tender ties of loving interest and mutual devotion which bound him and his people together." And the great warm heart of Clinton Locke made all Chicago and indeed all humanity "his people." In a spirit of generous helpfulness his sympathy reached out to all mankind and during the thirty-six years of his connection with Grace Episcopal church as its rector, no one left a more indelible and enduring impress for good upon the life of this city. His history is written in the lives of those who came under his influence and followed his teachings and in the splendid organization of Grace church and as well in St. Luke's Hospital, of which he was the founder. Dr. Locke was born in New York city on the 24th of July, 1829, and had therefore passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey when on the 11th of February, 1904, the final word of his earthly activity was written. He had pursued his education in the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, New York, and in Union College at Schenectady, from which he was graduated with the class of 1849. The succeeding two years were devoted to tutoring in Virginia, after which he spent two years in the General Seminary. Previous to this time, however, he had spent two years with pupils in European travel, and the scenes which he visited made indelible impress upon his mind. It is said that from early youth everything in his life tended to prepare and equip him for the work of the ministry. His education was planned and directed to this great purpose. In addition to his special studies for the ministry of the

CLINTON LOCKE

church his mind was enriched and his experience enlarged in many directions. Study of the most varied sort, knowledge of modern languages as well as ancient tongues, travel and acquaintance with noted men of America and Europe made him a most versatile and unique character. His mind was alert, his reasoning sound, his logic convincing and, moreover, his position was never an equivocal one. His thoughts early turned to the west and he left the easier work of the well established church of the east to make Illinois the scene of his labors. He had been ordained a deacon at Dobbs Ferry, New York, in September, 1855, and remained until the following July as assistant to William McVickar, rector of Dobbs Ferry and Irvington. He was then called to Christ church at Joliet, Illinois, and during the three years of his pastorate there he was instrumental in securing the erection of the Episcopal house of worship and also commencing the one at Manhattan. He further extended the field of his religious labors by holding regular services at Morris, Illinois. Accepting the call from Grace church, Chicago, in July, 1859, he entered upon a ministry which in its duration had exceeded up to this time that of any other preacher of the gospel in Chicago.

Grace church is so largely the product of the earnest Christian work and zeal of Dr. Locke that its history seems a very part of his life. The church was founded in 1851, when a number of the members of Trinity church withdrew and with their pastor, the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, founded a new parish, the church being organized on the 19th of May. The congregation at once began the erection of a little wooden building at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets—the site now occupied by the Inter Ocean building but then the center of the best residence section of the south side. It had seating capacity for about three hundred and the first services were held therein on the 18th of April, 1852. Two years later Rev. Swope resigned the rectorship and was succeeded by Rev. Louis L. Noble, who remained, however, for little more than a year. On the 9th of June, 1856, Rev. John W. Clark became rector, the congregation at that time numbering about thirty communicants. In August of that year ground at the northwest corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue was purchased and the little wooden church was removed from Madison and Dearborn to the new location. Many, however, regarded this as very unwise, believing that the situation was "too far out of town ever to attract a congregation." Rev. Clark resigned June 12, 1859, and on the 1st of August of that year Dr. Locke became rector. The congregation owed about seven thousand dollars on the lot and there was a floating debt of between two and three thousand dollars, while the membership numbered only about eighty. Not discouraged, however, by the outlook, he resolutely set to work and his zeal and interest inspired his parishioners, while his forceful, eloquent utterances from the pulpit drew the attention of others and the membership of the church increased. Gradually the debt was paid off and in the summer of 1863 a good parsonage was built on the rear of the lot fronting on Peck court. This remained the home of the rector until the second year after the great fire. In July, 1864, the church was enlarged and in 1867 Dr. Locke urged his people to build at a point farther south, recognizing the fact that if they did not do so a new parish would be established in that direction. As the result of his efforts a lot eighty-five feet in width was purchased in July, 1867, and in April, 1868, ground was broken for the present Grace church, which was finished and opened

on Easter Sunday, 1869. The church was heavily in debt but considerable time was allowed for payment and all seemed to be going well until October, 1871, when the demon of fire claimed Chicago as its prey. The church was spared but many of its members lost very heavily, so that it was impossible to contribute toward paying off the church indebtedness with the generous hand which they had expected to do. Moreover, for weeks after the fire the church and chapel were filled with homeless people who slept and ate there, while immense quantities of provisions were daily distributed to the needy from the vestibule. Dr. Locke was most prominent in the work of relief and comfort. He gave himself unsparingly to those who were made homeless and desolate, interested himself in raising necessary funds and supplies and gave his time to their equitable distribution. His wife, too, was most closely associated with him in all of this work.

Dr. Locke had been married in the year which was the opening of his ministry here to Miss Adele G. Douthitt, a daughter of Robert and Adele (Gleim) Douthitt. Her father was a prominent banker of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and her mother was a daughter of Colonel Christian Gleim. Dr. and Mrs. Locke had four children but the three sons are deceased. The daughter, Fanny Cottinet, is the wife of Frederick Hatton, dramatic editor of the Chicago Post, and there are two children, John Donald and Locke Lytton. The most ideal relation ever existed between Dr. and Mrs. Locke. Their interests were one and Mrs. Locke in her way, as well as the Doctor in his, labored untiringly for the benefit of the church and of the people of the city.

On the first Sunday following the fire it was decided in vestry meeting that the sittings should be free and Dr. Locke insisted that his salary should be reduced from six thousand to two thousand dollars. On the following Easter, however, by unanimous desire, the pews were again rented for about fourteen thousand dollars and the rector's salary was restored. From time to time a portion of the indebtedness was discharged and when on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Dr. Locke's rectorship, the offertory at that service was five thousand dollars, it was at once applied to the reduction of the bonded debt. On Easter Sunday, the 13th of April, 1884, the entire indebtedness was discharged. It was one of the most happy days in the life of Dr. Locke. It seemed to him that now his labors could be continued without hindrance and indeed the note of progress was sounded throughout the various departments of the church work. In 1890 the church purchased a fine and commodious home at No. 2825 Indiana avenue for a rectory. From time to time improvements have been made in the church property but more than all else has been the spiritual growth of the church, as seen in the organization of the different societies and in the systematized work of the congregation, much of which was promoted by Dr. Locke. His bishop wrote of him in this connection: "His love was not confined to his parish, though to it he was devoted and untiringly faithful. His horizon extended beyond parish bounds and he worked loyally and without reserve for the diocese and the general church. A strong missionary spirit made him an unfaltering advocate of church extension. . . . As rector he was the true parish priest and loving pastor, the leader of his people in all good works. His relation to all his parishioners was most tender and loving. The warmth of his friendship was thoroughly known only by those who worked with him day by day and saw

the largeness of his sympathies. . . . In his pulpit he was a great power for good in Chicago. His preaching was of a very striking order and was altogether the product of his own personality. He had exceptional power in teaching lessons from the pulpit which went home to the hearts of his hearers and wrought results in their lives. His faculty for illustrating truth and making difficult things plain was very remarkable. Yet he was always the preacher of Christ and His church. . . . He was the devoted pastor of all classes of people committed to his care. He never neglected any of them. Treating rich and poor alike, his heart was open to them all. The sick found in him a comforting friend and spiritual guide —those sick in soul as well as those sick in body. He never lost courage or hope and thus gave renewed strength and resolution to the spiritually broken. There was great power in his life, great strength in his character. If we seek its secret, the source of his special strength, it was to be found in his exceptional unselfishness and in the vivid consciousness that he was the servant of Him who 'came not to be ministered unto but to minister.' "

The splendid work of Dr. Locke for Grace church found its counterpart in his equally beneficent service for St. Luke's Hospital, which he founded in 1864. It was the first free hospital of the city; it has remained the leading institution of this character to the present day. He remained its president for thirty-nine years and his interest therein remained as one of the chief activities of his life. He was the founder of St. Philip's and St. Stephen's churches of Chicago and from 1868 until his death served each year as a delegate to the general convention of the church. He was again and again made a member of the standing committee and for more than two decades was dean of the Northeastern Deanery. Racine College, of which he was for many years a trustee, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Aside from his work as priest and pastor there were many elements in the life of Dr. Locke that drew people to him in ties of strong and enduring friendship. He was a man of most scholarly attainments whose reading covered an almost limitless range, and a remarkably retentive memory enabled him to call to mind for illustration or for enforcement of a point any fact which he had once read. He was a remarkable linguist and among the last letters which he ever wrote he spoke of how he was occupying his time at Biloxi, Mississippi, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, writing: "I am reading the Eaneid in Latin and the inimitable Don Quixote in Spanish, and also my Greek testament and some French and Italian and German." He had indeed a marked sense of humor and was an inimitable story teller. He was sought continuously for social occasions and on such his remarks usually made strong appeal to the humorous side in the nature of all present. However, he never sacrificed his dignity even when he "caused the merry laugh to go 'round." A Chicago paper said in this connection: "Eloquent and ready with quip and joke, he never pointed his wit with the barb of malice nor drove the arrow of sarcasm into the breast of friend or foe. His humor was warm and mellow, and his wit was always kind." He was extremely methodical and this, together with his great punctuality on all occasions, enabled him to do an amount of work that would be utterly impossible to a man of less systematic habits. His relation to Chicago was ever that of a public-spirited man and his efforts and energy did much for the betterment of the city. Recreation came to

him through travel and literature, in both of which he found great delight. Music and art also contributed to his entertainment and enjoyment and many of his happiest hours were spent in the art galleries of Europe. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and his fraternal relations were with the Masons, his membership being with the lodge, chapter and commandery. It is said that his life history is written upon the hearts of all who knew him. From a memorial prepared at the time of his demise we take the following excerpt: "We speak for all the parishioners of Grace church, for all the guilds that he organized in aid of charity and that still remain in active work and membership, for all to whom he administered the holy rite of baptism and later on presented at the altar for confirmation, and especially for all who passed in and out of St. Luke's Hospital, the recipients of its gentle care and unselfish charity: all these knew and loved Dr. Locke." While his own convictions were very strong and deep, his charity was large and sincere. He respected the convictions of others and had none of the spirit of the partisan. He was an influence for the largest sympathy and the most kindly feeling for those who differed in their conceptions of duty and faith, and yet longed to work for the good of mankind.

Dr. Locke remained as rector of Grace church until Easter, 1895, and the utmost harmony existed between priest and people throughout that period. The service at which he terminated his rectorship was one never to be forgotten by those in attendance. One of the daily papers said: "The parting of the clergyman and his congregation was most touching. Pastor and people were so closely bound together through years of association and the commonality of interests that neither strove to conceal the emotions that the hour called forth." While he ceased to be pastor, he remained as one of the forces of the church for good, continuing in active connection with Grace church to the end of the journey. He is numbered among

> "The choir invisible of those immortal dead
> Who live again in lives made better by their presence."

His own powers seemed to spread and grow with the growth of the city. His name came to be familiar to the great majority of Chicago's residents and it stood as a synonym for that which is highest and best in man's service to his fellowmen. He never courted fame nor distinction but they came to him as naturally and as logically as the harvest follows the planting when rain and sun come in needed measure. They were the result of the outpouring of his life for others. Nature endowed him abundantly and time and talents were used for the benefit of mankind and for the glory of his Creator.

WILLIAM CHARLES HARTRAY.

Words, looks and actions are the alphabet by which we supply character and in the life of William Charles Hartray these have had no uncertain sound. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who better than he, gives substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." With the realization of this truth he

has labored persistently and energetically not only to win success but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellowmen.

Mr. Hartray was born in Evanston, March 27, 1873, a son of James Hartray. He pursued his education in the public schools of Kenosha, Wisconsin, but left the high school when sixteen years of age to pursue a special course in preparation for the study of law. He was graduated at the Kent College of Law in 1897 with the LL. B. degree and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Chicago where he has continuously followed his profession and for some years he specialized in the practice of probate law, but in later years has engaged in general practice. A good clientage has been accorded him and his labors in connection with the courts have largely been of an important character. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he has put forth an energy and determination which have enabled him to pass from the ranks of the many and stand with the more successful few. He belongs to both the Chicago and the Illinois State Bar Associations.

Mr. Hartray has for many years been widely known as an active member of the republican party. In 1904 he was elected county commissioner and is now serving for the seventh year in that office, having been thrice reelected. He has held the chairmanship of nearly every important committee of that body and has been a member of the finance committee during the entire period. He was for some time chairman of the hospital committee, in which connection he devoted much of his time to the charity work of the service and was chairman of the industrial school committee which looks after the welfare of all children committed to the schools by the juvenile court. Upon the formation of the joint committee of the county board, the city council and the board of education, which included among its members Judge O. N. Carter, Judge Julian W. Mack, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and other very prominent people, he was chosen as its chairman. This committee brought about the erection of the present juvenile court building, the finest and most complete of its kind in the country, and was also largely responsible for the broadening of the scope and activities of the juvenile court and worked out the detail of its present system. Greatly interested in the charitable and humanitarian movements conducive to the welfare of the young, Mr. Hartray was one of the organizers and is now president of the Frances Juvenile Home Association for the treatment of children most of whom are young girls afflicted with venereal diseases. His great sympathy enables him to easily win the confidence of children and therefore to know what is most needed to help each particular case. Moreover, he is as just as he is considerate and while he adds to justice the higher attribute of mercy, he does not believe in condoning offences or overlooking a situation or condition that will give a child a false or unreal view of life. He has delivered many illustrated lectures on county affairs and few men are better equipped to speak upon the great economic and sociological problems that confront one in charitable work among the juvenile.

On the 1st of July, 1901, Mr. Hartray was married to Miss Mae Fleming, who was a daughter of Edward and Johanna Fleming. She died July 17, 1908. His home is at No. 610 Lake street, in Evanston, and he is a member of various social, benevolent and fraternal organizations there. For many years he has been an active member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and also belongs to the Evanston

Club and the Evanston Golf Club. He is president of the Men's Club of St. Mary's church in Evanston, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. In all his life he has endeavored to bring about better conditions, whether in his profession, in his official service or in his benevolent work, and he has ever united the intensely practical with high ideality.

ROBERT WOOLSTON HUNT.

Robert Woolston Hunt has advanced through successive stages and consecutive development to a position where his opinions have largely come to be regarded throughout the country as authority upon all matters relating to the iron and steel industry and also to intricate and involved mining and engineering problems. For long years an active factor in the development of the iron and steel trade in the country, he has come into still greater prominence as a member of the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, inspecting and consulting engineers with headquarters in Chicago but operating on both the continents that constitute the western hemisphere and also in Europe. He was born in Fallsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of December, 1838, a representative of the Hunt family of Trenton, New Jersey. His father, Dr. Robert A. Hunt, following his graduation from Princeton College and the University of Pennsylvania, became a successful practicing physician but eventually, because of impaired health, gave up active work and removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he died in 1855, survived by his widow and only child, Robert W. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Lancaster Woolston, was of a well known Quaker family of Pennsylvania. The son Robert W., about sixteen years of age at the time of his father's demise, had to assume a man's duties in the management of the drug store which Dr. Hunt had been conducting in Covington. For two years he remained in charge and then was compelled to sell out because of the condition of his health. After a short rest in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, he entered the iron rolling mills of John Burnish & Company in Pottsville. Actual work in the mill gained him practical knowledge of puddling, heating, rolling and other features of the iron industry and he qualified for still further advancement by pursuing a course in analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Booth, Garrett & Reese, after which, in 1860, he was given charge of the first analytical laboratory established in America by an iron and steel company, the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, being the owners of this laboratory. In the spring of 1861 he aided in establishing the Elmira Rail Mill at Elmira, New York, but in the following fall entered the military service of his country, and a year later, in the autumn of 1862, was given command of the rendezvous camp at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, known as Camp Curtin, with the rank of captain. He served as mustering officer for Pennsylvania in 1863 and the following year assisted in recruiting Lambert's Independent Mounted Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service as a sergeant, having drawn lots with a friend as to who should receive the lieutenant's commission.

On the expiration of his term of military service Mr. Hunt returned to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and on the 1st of May, 1865, was sent by the Cambria Company to represent them at the experimental pneumatic (Bessemer) steel plant at Wyandotte, Michigan. At that point a plant had been built by a combination of iron and steel companies under the patents of William Kelly and Robert Mushet, this being in competition with the experimental plant at Troy, New York, built by Winslow, Griswold & Holley under an arrangement with Bessemer. Mr. Hunt assumed charge of the Wyandotte plant in July, 1865, remaining there about a year, after which he was returned to Johnstown as the Cambria Company intended to erect a Bessemer plant at that place. The work, however, was delayed for several years and in the meantime Mr. Hunt took charge of the rolling of steel rails of the company in their Johnstown mill from ingots produced in the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, Pennsylvania. These were the first commercial steel rails rolled in America, all previous work having been of an experimental character and not to fill orders. Later Mr. Hunt was associated with George Fritz, chief engineer of the Cambria Company, in designing and erecting a Bessemer plant for that company, and upon its completion in July, 1871, assumed charge of its operation. Each change in his business career has marked a forward step, bringing him broader opportunities and indicating increased powers and capacities as developed through experience and comprehensive study of subjects bearing upon the iron and steel industry. In September, 1873, he left Cambria to take charge of the steel plant of John A. Griswold & Company at Troy, New York, and when that company consolidated with Corning & Company, also of Troy, he was promoted to the general superintendency of the new organization, known as the Albany & Rensselaer Steel & Iron Company, and later of their successor, the Troy Iron & Steel Company. During those years he almost completely rebuilt the various works of the company and also erected a large blast furnace plant of the most complete character. Interested in every phase of the business, watching its marvelous development through the inception of modern processes, Mr. Hunt himself displayed a marked initiative spirit and as a result secured several letters patent on steel and iron metallurgical processes and machinery, both individually and in conjunction with John E. Fry, William R. Jones, Dr. August Wendel and Max M. Suppes. He was associated with Mr. Jones and Mr. Suppes in the production of the rail mill feed tables which are now, under license, universally used in the rail mills of the country.

Mr. Hunt changed his base of operations when, in April, 1888, he removed to Chicago and organized the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, inspecting and consulting engineers. The scope of their business now embraces all of North America and extends in considerable measure to South America and Europe. Branch offices have been established in Pittsburg, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, London, England; Montreal, Canada; in the City of Mexico and in Buenos Aires. Mr. Hunt has been accorded high honors by the profession, having been elected to the presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1883 and again chosen as its chief officer in 1906. He is a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and also of the Western Society of Engineers. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the American Railway

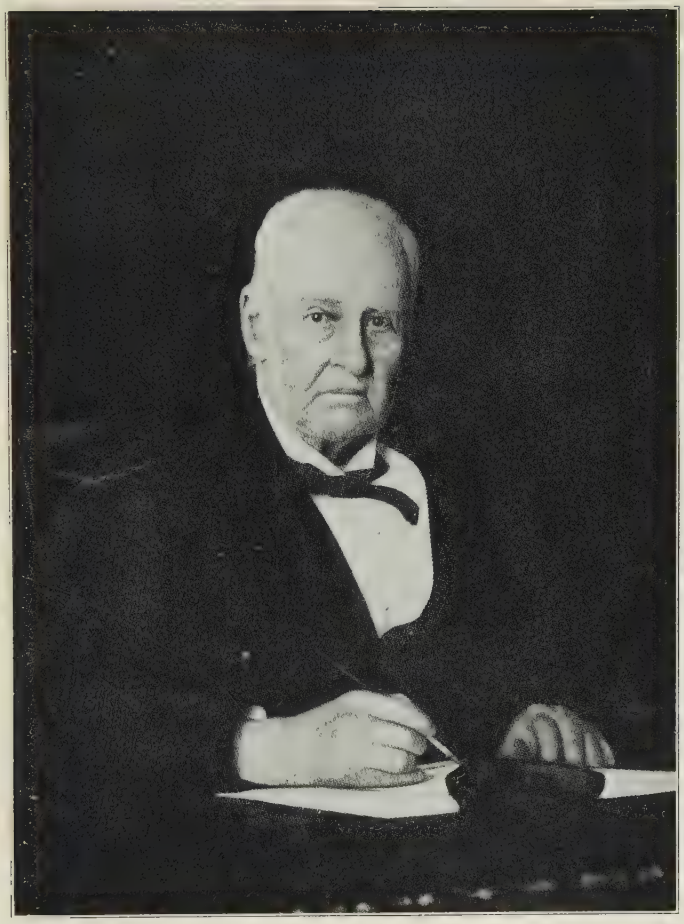
Engineering & Maintenance of Way Association and the American Society for Testing Materials. He was a member of the executive committee of the advisory board in relation to structural materials and mineral resources appointed by President Roosevelt, and following the dissolution of that body has been retained as consulting engineer of the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey. He is a member of the boards of various industrial companies, has been a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession and has discussed many themes before the several technical societies of which he is a member. He has also lectured before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the graduating classes of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, of which he is a trustee: Sibley College, Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hunt was married in 1866 to Miss Eleanor Clark, a daughter of George Clark, of Ecorse, Michigan. His social nature finds expression in his home life and relation with various clubs and societies. He was a member of John A. Griswold Post, No. 338, G. A. R., of New York, and for three terms served as commander, resigning that position upon his removal to Chicago in the spring of 1888. He is prominently known in the club life of this city, holding membership with the Chicago, Engineers, Saddle and Cycle, South Shore Country, Illinois Athletic, Glen View and Chicago Golf Clubs. He also belongs to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, the Engineers Club of New York, the Mexico City Country Club. Without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost inspecting and consulting engineers of the country, his ability being based upon comprehensive practical as well as technical knowledge and gaining for him the honors which the profession accords only to superior merit and worth.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY.

When the history of Chicago and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record no more distinguished career than that of Judge Joseph E. Gary. If "Biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the state, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Judge Gary, one of the most able and learned members of the Illinois bar, to whom was accorded an honor conferred upon no other man of the nation—the honor of forty-three years of continuous service upon the bench.

The life record of Judge Gary had its beginning in Potsdam, New York, on the 9th of July, 1821. The family of which he was a representative was founded in New England in early colonial days. There lived his grandfather, Seth Gary, who was the father of Eli Bush Gary. The latter married Frances Orilla Easton, also of Puritan extraction. They were residents of Potsdam, New York, at the time of the birth of their son, Joseph E., who acquired his literary education in the common schools of his native place, and in an academy in that state. The opportunities of the middle west attracted him and in 1843, when about twenty-two years of age, he



JOSEPH E. GARY

went to St. Louis, where he pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Seeking a favorable location, his attention was called to Springfield, then the principal town in southeastern Missouri, and also the location of the United States land office. He entered upon his professional career there and was making headway in his chosen calling when his interest was aroused in the newly acquired territories secured through the war with Mexico. Over the old Santa Fe trail he traveled to New Mexico and in a district where civilization was but in its embryonic state he resumed practice, settling at Las Vegas. The majority of the natives spoke only the Spanish language but Mr. Gary at once began studying that tongue which he soon learned to speak and write so as to make practical use of it in his professional business in that territory. It is related that on one occasion he defended a Mexican accused of murder. The evidence against his client was strong and he was convicted. Judge Gary, however, asked for an appeal to the supreme court with time in which to present a bill of exception. These requests were promptly granted by the judge who then added: "Mr. Gary, the supreme court sits in October; there will be no stay of proceedings and your client will be hung in September," all of which took place as the judge said it would. The work of the courts of New Mexico was then scarcely large enough to support many lawyers and Judge Gary availed himself of an opportunity to add to his financial resources by assisting in driving a herd of sheep to the Pacific coast, and on foot he traversed the many weary miles between New Mexico and San Diego. At the latter place he boarded a steamer bound for San Francisco, where he engaged in the practice of law for three years. The picture of life in San Francisco at that time is a familiar one to students of history. It was the Mecca of the gold hunter who had been successful in his search for the precious metal and found here opportunity for the riotous joy which is ever a feature of a new community. The glittering bars, music halls and gambling hells had no attraction for the young lawyer from New York, however, and when not occupied in the preparation of a trial or case, he gave his time to study, storing his mind with legal principles and precedents from which he drew at will in his later career as a jurist. But a yearning to see the old home in New York, to meet again the friends of his youth, led him to sever his connection with the far west and from San Francisco he returned to Potsdam. Later he proceeded to the middle west and in Berlin, Wisconsin, formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Swetting, whom he wedded on the 28th of November, 1855. She is a daughter of Judge John and Mary (Sessions) Swetting, natives of Clinton, New York, and Vermont respectively. Both are of English descent and now make their home near Boston, Massachusetts.

The year following his marriage Judge Gary established his home in Chicago and almost from the beginning of his connection with the bar of this city he was accorded prominence in its ranks. While in New Mexico he had formed the acquaintance of Murray F. Tuley, with whom he practiced law for two years after his arrival in Chicago. During the succeeding three years he was a partner of Evert and James Vanburen, but was called from the private practice of law to the bench of the superior court of Cook county in 1863. He sat upon that bench for forty-three years, a record unparalleled in the history of the courts of the United States, if not in the world. Again and again he was elected to the office. The people of Chicago would almost as quickly have said that the court should have no ex-

istence as that Judge Gary should not occupy its bench. There is no man in the judicial history of Illinois in whom the people have placed such implicit confidence in his professional integrity and ability. He was noted for his great discharge of business and for the rapidity of his decisions. These, however, were the result of a most careful consideration of the facts and the law applicable to them. The rapidity with which he disposed of law business was the result of his comprehensive understanding of legal principles. It was not necessary for him to refer to the numerous law volumes but only to call upon his retentive memory which as the years passed was made the storehouse of a most broad and profound legal learning. He never for a moment forgot the dignity of his position nor the high purpose of the courts. He felt that lawyers had no right to indulge in long and prosaic dissertations or to employ rhetoric or oratory in an attempt to enshroud the real cause at issue. In dealing with such he made them confine their efforts to the points before the court, having a very incisive way of getting at the gist of the matter to be decided. He permitted no wandering but held the older as well as the younger members of the bar strictly to the points in question. But humor, however, was not an unknown feature in the court room, for he loved a keen encounter of wit, but nothing was allowed to detract from the real work to be performed there. His administration of justice was entirely satisfactory to the community without respect to political opinion. On four occasions of his reelection he received the nomination of both political parties, a fact which indicates that he had inspired general confidence by an unimpeachable personal character as well as by marked professional skill. In November, 1888, he was transferred by appointment of the supreme court of the state to the appellate court of the first district of Illinois and became its chief justice.

While his experience as a lawyer and jurist covered a wide field, that which brought Judge Gary most prominently before the public was the trial of the anarchists in Chicago in 1886. Perhaps no other case ever tried in America's courts attracted such widespread attention, owing to the fact that it involved problems and interests that were and still are before the people. A dynamite bomb was thrown into the midst of a battalion of police and of the sixty-seven men injured seven died. Eight men were tried for complicity in the offense. There was no certainty as to the identity of the thrower of the bomb, and reliance must therefore be placed on the statute which makes the accessory guilty of the crime of the principal. The indictment was one of the most voluminous ever returned in a murder case. The evidence was directed to prove conspiracy whereof the killing was the overt act. The bomb was thrown March 4, 1886, and the trial began on the 7th of June, twenty-one days being spent in impaneling the jury, while nine hundred and eighty-two men were examined before the twelve were selected. The trial lasted sixty-two days, the prosecution examining one hundred and forty-three witnesses and the defense seventy-nine. All this examination necessarily gave rise to numberless objections and exceptions, each requiring prompt decision by the court and each decision being made with the consciousness that it was subject to revision by the supreme court and refusal in case it should be found erroneous and injurious to the accused, for the prosecution could not have a new trial in any case. When seven of the accused were found guilty the case was at once carried to the supreme

court where Justice Magruder pronounced the entire trial free from fatal or material errors.

Judge Gary in pronouncing sentence gave evidence of some of his most strongly marked characteristics—his kindness of heart, his firm and upright mind, and his sterling, clear-sighted view of common law and common sense. In speaking of the lawlessness sometimes displayed by "organized labor" he said: "What I shall say will be said in the faint hope that a few words from a place where the people of the state of Illinois have delegated the authority to declare the penalty for a violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge of and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsel and followed your advice. I say in the faint hope, for if men are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men, and kill the police, if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to preserve the peace, there is little ground of hope that they will listen to any warning. Not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor it is to endure the tyranny of mobs who, with lawless force, dictate to them under penalty of peril to limb and life where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure their lawful avocations and safety for their property and persons while obeying the law."

All this was followed by a phase of the case which by no means pleased Judge Gary. He received hundreds of commendatory and congratulatory letters in which there seemed to be an element of approval of a courageous course. It was not what Judge Gary wanted. His position, as he claimed and as every thinking man must realize, was not that of a hero taking an iniative step in the face of danger; he was simply the judge administering the law without partiality, basing his address to the jury upon the facts of the case and the law applicable to them. Judge Gary felt so deeply upon this subject that in an article in the Century Magazine of April, 1893, he explained the points of law involved in the case in a vigorous and incisive manner. "Mixed with all the approval of my own part in the conviction of the anarchists that has come to my eyes and ears," he says, "the amount of which is beyond my summing up, there has been an undertone, like a minor strain in music, that the anarchists deserved their fate; that society has the right to enforce the first law of nature—self-preservation; and, therefore, if I had a little strained the law, or administered it with great rigor against them, I was to be commended for my courage in so doing. I protest against any such commendation and deny utterly that I have done anything that should subject me to it." He therefore applies himself to show that the verdict of the jury was right, that they were not the victims of prejudice, not martyrs for free speech, but in morals as well as in law were guilty of murder. Another motive of his paper is to show the laboring people, of whom the anarchists claimed to be the especial friends, that that claim was a sham and a pretense, adopted only as a means to bring manual laborers into their ranks, and that counsel and advice of the anarchists, if followed by the workingmen, would expose them to the danger of becoming, in law, murderers. "Brought up myself to manual labor," says Judge Gary, "it never ceases to seem strange to me that there are not virtue and strength enough vested anywhere to protect from mob violence

and assault a humble, peaceable citizen, obedient to all law and blameless in his life, in his efforts to earn for himself and those dependent upon him a livelihood by honest industry; or if he be wronged through a loophole in that protection, to avenge his wrongs. I spent the summer of 1840 at a carpenter's bench by day and singing campaign songs by night, though not yet a voter, and I think now that I would as readily have fought for the right to do the one as the other. Hopeless as it may be to write the warning, yet it should be made so clear that nobody could be ignorant that the law is, that if men enter into a combination which contemplates for the success of its purpose and the exercise of unlawful force against the property or the persons of other men, and killing is done by any of the men in the combination, in pursuance of the plan upon which, and in effecting the purpose for which the combination was formed, then murder by the hand of one is murder by all." After a thorough and exhaustive review of the evidence, Judge Gary reiterates the conclusion that "in law and in morals the anarchists were rightly punished, not for opinions, but for horrible deeds."

In Waterman's history of Chicago in a sketch of Judge Gary appears the following: "He had a vigorous mind that seemed never to need rest or to be dull. His memory was phenomenal. He knew, not dimly or hazily, but with substantial accuracy what the supreme and appellate courts had held upon every question presented to them; and he knew also where to find the decision he wished to call attention to. In his judicial office he was utterly indifferent to the applause of the multitude, the blandishments of power, as well as the bitterness of those who took offense at his conduct. He was devoted to his family, loved his friends and hated no one. He brought sunshine into every room he entered and carried good cheer wherever he went. He was a delightful working companion; fought fairly and good-naturedly for his view and helped those who differed with him to find authorities for the conclusions they held. He recognized that the fundamental distinction between free government and despotism is that the former is a government by law and the latter by men; that in a free government all, high and low, poor and rich, are not only equal before the law but it is to be equally and impartially administered to all, and that the downfall of liberty begins with a denial of the protection of the law to a despised or feeble few. For more than forty years he sat as a judge, ever endeavoring, not to win favor, fame, applause or renown, but to apply the law to the facts presented to him. The judgments he rendered were not of his choosing; they were such as in his view the law pronounced. As a judge he endeavored, not to make, but to declare and apply the law. He understood that in free governments the function of executive and judicial departments is to act under, be servient to, apply and obey the law; that in this blessed land, law reigns and rules over all."

Those who met Judge Gary in home and social relations found him a most genial and companionable gentleman, duly appreciative of the worth of others. Unto him and his wife were born three daughters, Mary Louise, Fannie Elizabeth and Charlotte Blanche. All are now married, the eldest daughter having become the wife of James W. Sheahan, of Winnetka. Fannie, the second in order of birth, wedded Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, a practicing physician of Chicago, and Charlotte is now the wife of Dr. A. T. Barnum, of Toledo. They also lost two children.

Judge Gary's manner in private life was one of entire simplicity in which ostentation and display had no part. He hated sham and pretence, admired true worth and held integrity as one of the crowning virtues. He possessed a most kindly spirit. Even in the courts he pitied what he condemned. Those in need of substantial assistance found him generous and ready with his aid. He was particularly the friend of young lawyers to whom, when asked, he quickly spoke the word of timely advice or gave to them a point which would assist them in their professional duties. While at home in the most cultured society, he had the tact to make the poorest and humblest feel at ease in his presence. It has been said: "By posterity he will be admired for what he has done; but among his contemporaries he is loved also for what he is." He passed away in November, 1906, at the age of eighty-five years. His was "An age serene and bright," and his activity to the last makes us mindful of the fact that

> "Age has its opportunity no less than youth,
> Though in another dress."

He held court on the day before his death and in the evening entertained company at his home; a slight indisposition in the morning and he did not get up. The physician thought a day's rest was all that was needed but at two o'clock P. M. he passed and thus his death was the fulfillment of the wish that he had often expressed that he would die at home.

No man was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the honor in which he was held than did Judge Gary. The people of the state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement. A gracious presence, a charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and quiet dignity of the ideal follower of his calling combined to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of Illinois.

A. VOLNEY FOSTER.

A. Volney Foster, vice president of the North Shore Consolidated Gas Company and identified with various other important corporate interests, was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, August 18, 1878, a son of Volney William and Eva Adele (Hill) Foster, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He obtained his preparatory education at the Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy, which he attended from 1894 until 1897, and then entered upon his college course at Harvard, where he won his B. A. degree upon graduation with the class of 1901.

Mr. Foster was united in marriage, on the 12th of May, 1906, to Miss Grace Leslie, a daughter of George Hampton Leslie, of Winnetka, Illinois, and they now have one daughter, Leslie, four years of age. On entering upon his business career Mr. Foster became identified with the North Shore Consolidated Gas Company at Waukegan in September, 1902, and in the following year was elected vice president and director, which position he has since filled. His attention is

largely given to the management of interests connected with his father's estate. Since 1904 he has been president and director of the United States Silica Company; vice president and treasurer of the Palestine (Texas) Light, Heat & Power Company which he organized in 1904; a director of the Monroe National Bank of Chicago since 1905; a director of the National Business League of America; and a trustee of the estate of Volney W. Foster.

In his political views Mr. Foster is a republican and in religious faith is an Episcopalian. He also belongs to the Society of Mayflower descendants and various Revolutionary societies, and his club associations are with the University and Onwentsia Clubs. He greatly enjoys a game of polo or tennis and manifests particular zest in hunting. He is well known in the leading social circles of this city and his business record stands in contradistinction to the generally accepted opinion that the son of a successful man generally lacks the qualities which have brought his father into prominence.

JOHN D. PARKER.

Chicago has well been termed the City Marvelous. History, ancient or modern, does not record such rapid growth as is shown in the records of the western metropolis. Mr. Parker has witnessed its development from a population of seventeen thousand to two million, it having only the former number of inhabitants when he arrived here on the 1st of October, 1848. He was then a youth of eight years, his birth having occurred in Butler, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1840. His parents were Thomas and Maria Parker, both of whom were natives of the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania. The father came of Irish ancestry who lived near Belfast, Ireland, while the mother was an Argile Campbell.

On arriving in Chicago John D. Parker became a pupil in the Dearborn school on Madison street, which he attended until 1850. He afterward entered a private school conducted by G. W. Hathaway on Lake, near State street, the third floor of the building being used for school purposes. After putting aside his text-books he became errand boy for the Merchants & Mechanics' Bank at No. 39 Clark street, and so continued until 1857, when he entered the office of Harless & Parker, grain dealers and vessel owners, whom he represented in the capacity of bookkeeper until the 1st of April, 1863. By the 1st of August of the same year he had perfected his plans to engage in the lumber business and so continued until May 1, 1871.

The success which he achieved in that field enabled him to embark in other undertakings, and believing that there was broad opportunity in real estate he took up the real-estate business. In the years which have since passed he has become more and more extensively engaged in promoting financial enterprises and railroad projects, and at the same time has been largely interested in mining operations in different sections of the country, making heavy investments in coal and metal mines. He has instituted, formulated and executed many plans of wide-reaching effect in business life, and while his primary object has been the attainment of

success, the public as well has been a large indirect beneficiary, for the reason that his labors have greatly stimulated trade and commerce.

The only enterprise in which Mr. Parker has engaged with any semblance of a public character was that which resulted in the removal of the Board of Trade from Washington street to Jackson boulevard, and the vacating of La Salle street from Jackson to Van Buren, followed by the building of the Parker block at Nos. 6 and 8 Sherman street, opposite the Board of Trade. This is now known as the Wheeler building. In this connection Mr. Parker was prominent among those whose efforts have resulted in the transfer of the business center southward. In his youthful days it centered along the river, Lake street being one of the leading retail districts of this city. He has furthermore contributed to the improvement of Chicago through the erection of many residences and through the subdivision of about forty acres within the city limits to be used as building lots.

On the 30th of October, 1866, in Trinity Episcopal church, then situated on Jackson street between Wabash and Michigan avenues, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Amanda J. Wills, who was born at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois. After a happy married life of more than forty years she passed away in Chicago on the 22d of January, 1907, leaving a daughter Agnes.

Mr. Parker has always been a republican in his political views, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He is inclined to liberality in religious belief. A broad-minded man, he looks at vital and significant questions not from any narrow view point, but discusses subjects of public importance with the same breadth that has marked his business operations, whereby he has reached a position of prominence among financiers and promoters in Chicago. The development which characterized his own business career is typical of the growth of the city. As Chicago has advanced with rapid strides from a straggling western town to the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, so has Mr. Parker, with perfect understanding and appreciation of the opportunities offered, continued his activities in fields wherein are demanded strong intellect, keen insight and initiative spirit, resulting in the careful formulation and correct execution of plans. His leisure hours have largely been given to travel, and since first crossing the Atlantic, in 1866, he has made many tours over Europe and has also visited every state in the Union.

COURTENAY BARBER.

Courtenay Barber, general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and one of the largest personal producers of business for the society, with whom he has been associated during his entire business career, is a conspicuous example of the new and most useful type of life insurance man, "service" being the controlling principle of his purpose. He was born in Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, June 5, 1877, his parents being Charles Edgar and Josephine A. (Lowe) Barber, both of whom were natives of Canada, but are now residents of Chicago. The father practiced law in Canada for many years, but is now retired.

Courtenay Barber acquired his education in the public and high schools of his native town. Arriving in Chicago, September 22, 1892, he secured employment with Libby, McNeill & Libby, at the Union Stock Yards, where he continued for three months, leaving on December 22 to accept a position as clerk in the Chicago office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. After serving six years and a half in the office he resigned June 30, 1899, to become a solicitor under E. A. Nelson, general agent. In August, 1902, he secured a general agent's contract with the society, in which relationship he has continued and is now serving.

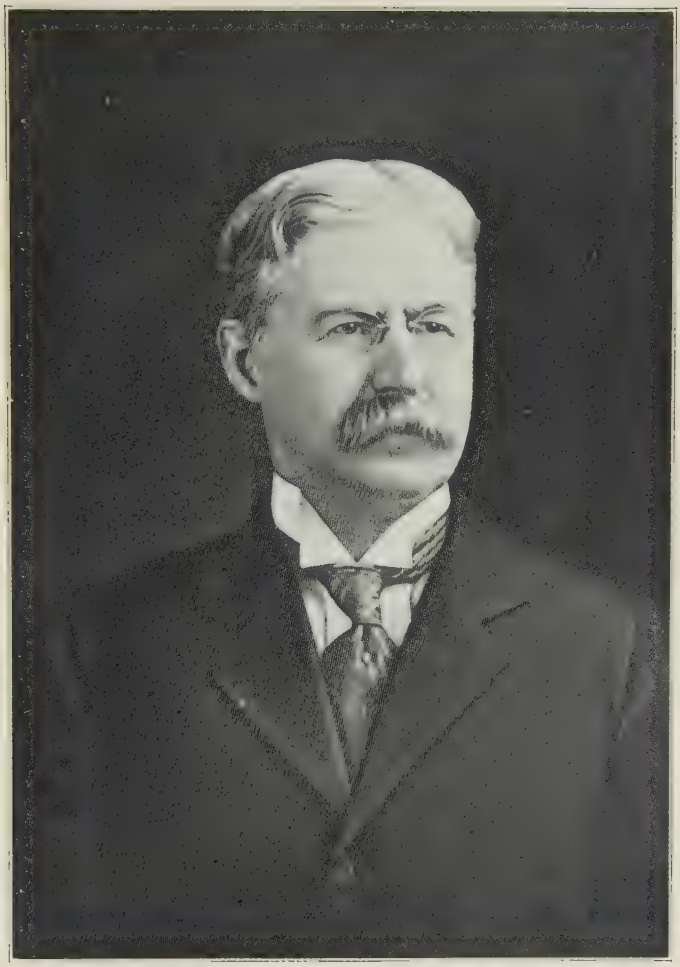
On the 16th of January, 1902, Mr. Barber was married to Miss Leila Cook, of Chicago. They have three children, Leila Cook, Courtenay, Jr., and Josephine. The parents are members of the Episcopal church, Mr. Barber having served as vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer for a number of years. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew (an organization in the Episcopal church) since 1893 and at the present time is second vice president of the national organization. Mr. Barber was one of the organizers of the Chicago Home for Boys, serving since the date of organization on the board of trustees and as secretary.

In national politics Mr. Barber is a republican. In Masonry he is a member of the Kenwood blue lodge, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Union League Club. Out of the struggle with small opportunities he has come finally into a field of broad and active influence and usefulness. An initiative spirit, ready recognition and utilization of advantages and persistent effort have given him his present high standing in insurance circles, a position which has won for him the honor and respect of all who know aught of his career, and especially of those who are familiar with the exacting requirements and the multiplicity of duties devolving upon insurance men.

HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

Among the men who in the last forty years have utilized the opportunities offered in Chicago for business progress and attained thereby notable success is Henry Harrison Walker, the founder and head of the well known firm of Henry H. Walker & Company, dealers in real estate, mortgages, loans and investments, as well as in the general management of property, with offices in the Tacoma building. He is today one of the best known and most successful real-estate men in the city and his activity has contributed to the general progress and improvement as well as to individual prosperity. During his identification with this business he has handled millions of dollars worth of property, either as an individual or for others.

The name of Walker has for more than half a century been prominently identified with Chicago's growth and development, for it was in 1853 that the older brother, Samuel J. Walker, first became interested in Chicago real estate. He later became one of the most prominent real-estate men in the city and at one time was the largest individual landowner within the corporation limits of the city. In reference to his business ability he was far ahead of his time, and during his residence here planned and executed some of the most important real-estate projects that



HENRY HARRISON WALKER

had been launched in Chicago up to that time. His largest holdings were in dock property and included all of Canalport, or the first, second and third dock additions. His development of this property resulted in location thereon of the great McCormick plant, as well as other large industrial interests, and causing the west fork to become a most important part of the Chicago harbor. It was he who transformed what was then Reuben street into Ashland avenue, by widening it and making the lots from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet deep and establishing a building line. He also lined it with large shade trees along the wide walks.

Henry Harrison Walker was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, and on the paternal side is of German extraction, while his mother was a representative of the old Cooper family of Virginia. His early education was secured in the schools of his native county and he later attended high school at Newport, Kentucky, and a commercial college at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Walker became interested in the dry-goods trade in Covington, Kentucky, in connection with his brother, J. W. Walker, and later disposing of his interests there joined his brother, Samuel J. Walker, in Chicago. This was in 1869, since which time he has been intimately identified with the real-estate interests in this city. In connection with his real-estate business he has laid out a number of subdivisions to the city and has handled a large amount of dock property, particularly suitable for manufacturing sites.

Mr. Walker has traveled extensively and has visited Europe many times during the past twenty years. The experience thus gained in the study of public utilities, together with a wide observation and extended converse with intelligent men, has broadened his mind into a comprehensive knowledge of the needs of an up-to-date city. He has been particularly zealous in his support of the Chicago river, believing that its best interests would be conserved in the preservation and improvement of that waterway in its natural relation to the city. Mr. Walker has devoted years of study to harbor and drainage facilities and their influence upon the commercial development and prosperity of a great city. Mr. Walker's long and successful career as a real-estate man has given him a prominent place among the shrewd judges of such values in Chicago, his holdings including large and valuable factory property both in his own fee and in trust for others. He has always taken a deep interest in the city's welfare, never hesitating to advocate or oppose any measure or project which in his judgment merited indorsement or opposition. He represents a high type of citizenship and is regarded as one of the leading business men of Chicago, occupying a high position in commercial and social circles. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Historical Society and is also connected with the Onwentsia Club, the Wheaton Golf Club and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

Politically Mr. Walker is non-partisan, particularly in municipal and state matters, supporting issues or candidates with regard to their merit and virtue rather than party affiliation. In national affairs he is usually in sympathy with the democracy, yet that does not serve to enlist his support regardless of party attitude.

Mr. Walker married Miss Jessie Spalding, a daughter of Jesse Spalding, one of the lumber kings of his time and a prominent citizen of Chicago. Their city residence is at No. 1721 Prairie avenue. Having attained the age when many business men have retired or are preparing to do so, it is doubtful if such a thought has ever entered his head, his being a sturdy, persistent and conscientious nature that has supreme faith in the continuity as well as the dignity of labor. He has a pleasing

presence, is polished in conversation, refined in manner and genial and courteous at all times. His is a splendid type of an alert, enterprising business man and his record is an indication that success is ambition's answer.

JAMES HARVEY BOWEN.

The world thrills with the story of great achievement, and no record indicates greater resourcefulness, ability and marvelous insight than that of the man who sees the possibility in the crude material and sets himself to work to produce a finished product which should be a thing of utility, symmetry and beauty. It has been said that James H. Bowen was a man twenty years ahead of his time. He could see in the swamps and sand dunes opportunities for the building of a great city, and although this was a Herculean task, he set himself to the work and so successfully accomplished it that others have taken up the labors which an untoward fate forced him to abandon, and there stands today as a monument to his memory the city of South Chicago, with its great industrial and commercial enterprises. Thus did he inscribe his name deeply upon the keystone of the arch whereon is found the record of Chicago's builders and her illustrious dead.

When he started upon life's journey in the little village of Manheim, in Herkimer county, New York, on the 7th of March, 1822, the most far-sighted would never have prophesied how brief was to be his work and how far-reaching its influence. He was the eldest in a family of eight children and in the home was felt the influence of a Puritan ancestry in the careful habits and moral training of the children who thus early came to a recognition of the basic principles of right and wrong. In addition to acquiring a common-school education, when opportunity was offered to attend school, James H. Bowen aided his father in carpentering and cabinet-making until fourteen years of age, when he turned his attention to commercial interests, accepting a position as clerk in a store and postoffice near his old home on the 6th of May, 1836. The remuneration for his services as salesman, bookkeeper and general man of all work was thirty dollars per year, and the situation was offered him because it was believed that he was especially adapted to the duties that would devolve upon him. For three years he remained there and that his labors were entirely satisfactory is indicated by the fact that his brother was taken as his successor. A subsequent position at Little Falls, New York, brought him a salary of one hundred dollars per year with board and laundry. Again his capability won him advancement and he was given the management of one of the largest houses in that portion of the country. The next progressive step in his career, made three years later, brought him to the position of secretary and treasurer of the Wool Growers Manufacturing Company at Little Falls, New York, where a large mill was operated, and while in that position he also became the first agent of the American Express Company at that place. His close confinement to business from 1842 until 1846 so undermined his health that he was obliged to seek a change and, on the 1st of July of the latter year, he removed to Jefferson county, New York, where he established a general store and also filled the position of postmaster and assistant United States marshal. In other ways

he was also an active factor in the public life of the state. His business was successfully continued there until May, 1853, when he sold out and became connected with Van Heusen & Charles, leading merchants of Albany, New York, with whom he was associated until 1857.

In the meantime Mr. Bowen had married and with his wife and four children removed to Chicago, where he became an active factor in the business circles of this city as one of the organizers, on the 1st of July of that year, of the firm of Bowen Brothers, composed of James H., George S. and Chauncey T. Bowen. With a capital of thirty thousand dollars they secured a stock of dry goods, crockery and notions, which they placed on sale at 72 Lake street, and such were the progressive methods of the house and the popularity of the partners that at the end of the first year their sales had amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. The gradual but rapid increase of the business brought the annual sales to millions. From time to time enlarged quarters were secured and in 1863 the business was removed from the original location to Nos. 19 to 21 Lake street, where the firm erected what was then considered one of the mammoth stores of the city. In 1866 they built a five-story building at Nos. 15 to 29 (inclusive) Randolph street, Colonel Bowen remaining an active factor in the control of the enterprise until 1867, when he retired although retaining a financial interest in the newly organized firm of Bowen, Whitman & Winslow.

While bending his energies to the upbuilding of the business which came to rank as the leading mercantile establishment of the city, Colonel Bowen was alert to opportunities in other directions, both for his own benefit and for the public good. It was characteristic of him that while engaged in the development of most complex and important business plans he never neglected his duties of citizenship nor failed to recognize and meet his obligations toward his fellowmen. When the country was engaged in Civil war he became a member of the Union defense committee, which organized, equipped and sent to the front the first six regiments from Illinois. He gave generously of his time and means to furthering the cause of the war and to promoting the comfort and welfare of the soldiers who passed through the city. In November, 1864, he was for the second time commissioned a member of the staff of Governor Richard J. Oglesby with the rank of colonel. As a prominent factor in Illinois politics he became a member of the state central committee and as such chanced to visit President Lincoln in Washington only a few hours before his assassination. Following the death of the president he was intrusted with full charge and direction of the details in connection with the transportation of the president's remains to Springfield and the solemn ceremonies which were conducted where the body lay in state en route to his old Illinois home.

In 1867 government appointment made Colonel Bowen United States commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition. The remarkable display of western agricultural products, the American primary schoolhouse and the farmer's cottage, were the result of his efforts and were among the most enlightening and useful object lessons of the exposition. The Empress Eugenie was a frequent and interested visitor and the emperor personally bestowed upon Colonel Bowen a decoration. Deeply interested in all the grave problems which the country has faced, Colonel Bowen gave ardent support to the national bank policy of Secretary Chase, and when the Third National Bank of Chicago was organized under the

provisions of the national bank law he was chosen its president and made a special movement in favor of an organized system of bank exchanges which resulted in the organization of the Chicago Clearing House Association. Not only was he interested in the national banking laws but also in the building of railways at a time when the construction of such lines constituted a most important feature in the upbuilding of the west and the promotion of commerce. He earnestly desired to see the completion of the great transcontinental railroad system, whereby the union of the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts might be effected. He was instrumental in promoting a celebration in acknowledgement of the completion of this communication across the continent. In May, 1869, the final rail was laid which connected the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific roads at Odgen, Utah, and when the golden spike had received its last stroke a prearranged telegraph message was the signal for the general cessation of business in Chicago and a street parade organized by Colonel Bowen began its enthusiastic march. A year later as the result of his carefully formulated and well executed plans there was made the first transcontinental excursion in which prominent statesmen of Illinois, together with the leading representatives of banking, commercial, mercantile and journalistic interests in Chicago went to California, banquets being held at San Francisco and Sacramento, while a visit was made to the Yosemite Valley and other points of interest on the coast.

The year which witnessed the completion of the first transcontinental railroad also saw the beginning of the undertaking which may justly be regarded as the most colossal work of Colonel Bowen. His commercial genius and his remarkable insight into undeveloped possibilities led him to undertake the stupendous task of reclaiming thousands of acres of Calumet swamp lands preparatory to founding there a commercial and industrial center. He foresaw that the rapid growth of Chicago must needs have a greater area on which to found and continue its industrial and manufacturing enterprises, increasing both in number and extent. It became his hope by day, his dream by night. He was always a man of action, however, rather than of theory, and no sooner had the idea become in his mind a well formulated plan than he undertook its execution. For this purpose he organized the Land Improvement & Irrigation Company, but finding that its charter was too limited, in 1870 he organized the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, of which he became president. The company acquired vast stretches of land in the Calumet region upon which there has since been built a great industrial city. "Many men in Chicago, without a sign of gray yet in their hair, can recall the time when the region about Calumet and along the banks of its river was a sportsman's paradise; the whole stretch of country from the originally S shaped mouth of the river, down beyond Wolf lake to Hegewisch, was the feeding place for millions of wild fowl of every description. The bridges across the streams were fallen logs, and the whole country was filled with marshy ponds, where reed-growths and small vegetation flourished luxuriantly. To lovers of the gun and rod the weekly or monthly pilgrimage to 'the Calumet' was eagerly looked forward to as late as 1888." As the result of Colonel Bowen's efforts the river has been made navigable to commerce, and amid the swamps and the sand dunes of the Calumet river there now stands the progressive towns of South Chicago, Pullman, Grand Crossing, Roseland, Kensington, West Colehour, Irondale, Hegewisch, Wind-

sor Park, Bryn Mawr, Riverdale and Blue Island. The hunter no longer has opportunity to indulge his love of sport, for wild fowls have long since been driven out by the hum of machinery, the whistle of great factories and the sounds of trade and traffic which go up from the miles of docks and the varied business enterprises that have been established there. Thousands of men find employment there and each month there is paid out for skilled labor a sum exceeding that paid in any other locality of the same size in the United States.

In September, 1843, Colonel Bowen was married to Miss Caroline A. Smith and unto them were born five children: Ira Pardee; Jennie, the wife of William H. French; Charlotte Eliza, deceased; James Allison; and Arthur Peabody. In his political views Colonel Bowen was a stalwart republican. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. James church at Cass and Huron streets. His broad humanitarianism finds expression in his sympathy and kindly assistance given to many who needed aid. He was fond of music and art and was a great lover of books, reading the best that the libraries of the country afforded. His standing as a citizen is indicated by the fact that the board of education honored him by naming one of the public schools for him, and this is one of the finest schools of the country. Colonel Bowen had an attractive home called Wildwood in what is now the Hyde Park district of Chicago. He was ever most devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, and above all that society had to offer, he had appreciation for the enjoyment to be had at his own fireside. Heavy losses came to him in the memorable conflagration of 1871 and yet the courageous spirit of Colonel Bowen never faltered at the time of this disaster. In the year 1881 he was serving for a second term as trustee of the village of Hyde Park, following previous service as comptroller, and had been engaged on business relative to the village when he started to return home. At a railroad crossing the horse became frightened at escaping steam and rearing, the vehicle was overturned, throwing Colonel Bowen and the driver to the ground. The former never regained consciousness, passing away almost instantly. The Chicago Journal of that day said: "The community was inexpressibly shocked this morning to hear of the sudden death of Colonel James H. Bowen, one of the pioneers of Chicago, and whose loss will be keenly felt by thousands of citizens. * * * In the death of Colonel Bowen Chicago loses one of her most energetic, enterprising and honorable citizens and the town of South Chicago can be said truly to mourn the loss of its founder." Twenty-two years later the Record Herald of May 3, 1903, contained the following: "Colonel James H. Bowen will be remembered by thousands of Chicago people as the great advocate at all seasons and in all places of the magnificent future ahead of South Chicago and the whole Calumet district. By the sheer force of his persistence he kept this subject before the public for thirty years—and by his labors, which resulted in the incorporation of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, of which he was the first president. He gave the district its first commercial start." Another wrote of him: "He was in business a man of the strictest integrity and the most progressive methods, dealing justly and generously with every one. * * * There were few among the old or the new merchants of Chicago that had his energy and perspicacity. His farsightedness amounted to a real genius, and this coupled with that fiery impetuosity that was always so great a characteristic of his nature made him a power in the

community. He was not only a power in the old days but his prophetic sense has left its impress upon the development of this wonderful city for all time."

Those who remember Colonel Bowen, and they are many among the older business men of the city, remember that his extraordinary energy and business ability were not devoted to his own selfish benefit. The simple weight of his character and ability carried him to a foremost place among the city's great men. "All around him he has left monuments to mark what one man, having the good of the community at heart, can accomplish."

FRANK CUNEO.

To set the standard in any field of activity by establishing a business that becomes the foremost in its line, exciting the admiration and stimulating the efforts of others, is to give proof of the possession of superior business qualifications. This Frank Cuneo has done, being today a partner in the largest importing and wholesale business in fruit and nuts in America. The secret of his success is not far to seek for close application, indefatigable energy and progressive methods have constituted the foundation of the enterprise which he has built up. He is numbered among Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred January 6, 1862. The surname indicates his Italian ancestry, his parents being John B. and Katherine (Lagomarcino) Cuneo. Leaving Genoa, Italy, in the early '50s, the father became one of the first representatives of his country in Chicago, where he established and conducted a wholesale grocery business. His keen business sagacity also prompted his investment in real estate and for many years his ownership of down-town property was extensive. He also became an active factor in the public life of the city and, in close sympathy with the republican form of government and imbued at all times with the spirit of progress, he was influential in promoting the work of general improvement and upbuilding. He died in 1904, having for about four years survived his wife.

In the public schools of Chicago Frank Cuneo pursued his education and in 1881, when nineteen years of age, became one of the partners in the firm of Garibaldi & Cuneo, of which he has been the active head for the past quarter of a century. The business has been steadily developed along substantial lines until the firm is today the largest importers and wholesale dealers in fruits and nuts in the United States. They make a specialty of bananas and tropical and California fruits and their trade extends over a wide territory and includes many of the leading houses of Chicago. Into other fields Mr. Cuneo has extended his efforts with equal success. He now owns considerable stock in the Merchants Fruit Exchange, which controls all California deciduous fruits coming east, and of this company he is one of the officers. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Lion Fig & Date Company of which he is president and is an officer of the Texas Nut Company. He is likewise known in financial circles as one of the directors of the Hamilton National Bank and his ownership of real estate in the business center of the city has made him well known to those who are interested in the purchase and sale of down-town property. His labors have not only been an element

in promoting his own success but have also constituted a potent factor in developing its trade interests. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Illinois Central freight house at the foot of South Water street and was the prime mover in the organization of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been the president from the beginning, in 1908. His labors in this connection won the recognition of the Italian government, which knighted him with the cross of Savoy.

In February, 1885, Mr. Cuneo was married in Chicago to Miss Amelia Gandolfo, of this city, who died in 1891, leaving four sons: John F., who is engaged in the book-binding business; Lawrence, F., an importer of olive oil; Columbus F., sales manager for the Lion Fig & Date Company; and America F., who is attending school. The family reside at No. 4849 Sheridan Road. Mr. Cuneo manifests his political allegiance to the republican party but takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. In business life he has always followed constructive measures. To build up rather than to destroy is his broad policy and he attacks everything with contagious enthusiasm. The simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations and he has long been recognized as a foremost merchant of his native city.

JAMES DAVIS.

Commercial and financial interests find a worthy representative in James Davis, now vice president of the Northwest State Bank, and also an extensive dealer in wall paper and paints. That he is a man of discriminating judgment is shown in both connections, for his labors have constituted practical elements in the attainment of honorable success. Mr. Davis was born in Koenigsberg, Germany, March 7, 1869, a son of Peter and Katherine Davis, who were also natives of the fatherland. They came to the United States during the early boyhood of their son James and settled in Chicago, where the mother still resides. Mr. Davis, however, passed away in 1903 after living retired for a number of years.

James Davis was educated in the public and private schools of his native city and also attended a commercial college. After accompanying his parents to the new world he secured employment in a paint factory in Chicago and later became a salesman. In 1894 he engaged in the paint and wall paper business at Nos. 1075 and 1077 Milwaukee avenue, where he occupied a two-story frame building until 1905, when he moved to 1400-06 Milwaukee avenue, where he occupies a large and spacious building four stories in height. Here he carries an extensive stock of paints and wall paper, conducting a business of most gratifying proportions, his trade extending largely into the country. He has about fifty employes and has developed one of the leading houses in his line in the city. He has built up the business through honest dealing and unfaltering diligence, recognizing at all times that satisfied patrons constitute the best advertisement. His success in that field has enabled him to branch out in other directions and he is now well known in financial circles, having been one of the organizers of the Northwest State Bank.

During the first year he served as one of its directors and the following year was elected its vice president, which position he has since filled to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Davis has become known in Masonic circles as a member of Garden City Lodge, and The Chicago Association of Commerce. He also belongs to the City Club, the Mendelssohn Club, the Idlewild Golf Club, the Central Turnverein and to a number of charitable institutions, for his humanitarian spirit reaches out in kindly sympathy and aid to the unfortunate. In politics he is a republican and takes an active part in campaign work.

On the 20th of August, 1895, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Leah Davis, a native of Chicago, and they have three daughters, Lucille, Bernice and Pasette. Such in brief is the history of one whose well spent life commends him to the confidence and good will of all. His attention has been chiefly given to the upbuilding of the business which today is second to but few similar enterprises of the kind in Chicago. He began on a very small scale and had no knowledge of the trade; how well he has succeeded may be learned by visiting his establishment and seeing his magnificent stock and well equipped store. A progressive spirit and unfaltering determination have constituted the chief sources of his success and his record proves what may be accomplished when determination and energy are dominant features in a man's life.

FRANKLIN PARMELEE.

Franklin Parmelee, who was the head and founder of the great transfer system which bears his name, was born in Byron, Genesee county, New York, August 11, 1816, being the son of Edward and Mercy (Hopkins) Parmelee. In 1815 the parents had removed to Byron from Vermont, Edward Parmelee being among the pioneer agriculturists of the Genesee valley. The school advantages of young Parmelee were such as a country settled by New England pioneers might be expected to furnish. He therefore thoroughly gained the rudiments of learning, although his home was on the frontier and his school days came to an end before he had entered upon his teens. Prior to his twelfth birthday he put aside his text-books and left the parental roof to earn his own livelihood. His mother, though unable to aid him financially, gave him plenty of good advice and added to his belongings a needle and spool of black thread, admonishing him to take pride in himself and always keep neat and clean. Going to Avon Springs, he began work on a farm and a year later became clerk in a public house under his previous employer. At the age of fifteen he entered a stage office in Batavia, remaining there for five years. On the expiration of that period he settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he served for the same length of time under General Reed, who owned various steamers and employed our subject as clerk on one of them. Mr. Parmelee's first visit to Chicago was due to his intimacy with General Reed. Through him he obtained a position as clerk on the steamer James Madison, which in 1837 was running between Buffalo and Chicago. He continued as clerk on various steamers until 1850, when he embarked in the mercantile business on his

FRANKLIN PARMELEE

own account in Will county, Illinois. In the spring of 1853 he took up his abode in Chicago, here continuing to reside throughout the remainder of his life. Immediately following his arrival he began the operation of the Chicago Omnibus Line, the first one in this city. His outfit consisted of six omnibuses and wagons. In addition to furnishing facilities for depot travel, in 1854, Mr. Parmelee established a line of omnibuses on Madison street, which ran as far west as Bull's Head or the present Union Park. A four-horse omnibus line was put on in 1855 and extended to Cottage Grove, by way of State to Twelfth street, then the outskirts of this city. This line Mr. Parmelee maintained until 1858, when the right of way was granted to the Chicago City Railway Company to lay tracks on State street and Cottage Grove avenue, on Archer avenue and on Madison street to the city limits. The permission to construct the tracks was granted to Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmelee and Liberty Bigelow of Boston. In 1856-7 Mr. Parmelee placed another line on Clark street. M. O. & S. B. Walker put on an opposition line, and Mr. Parmelee withdrew from the field. After 1863, when the horse-railway charter covering the west-side lines was sold, he devoted himself exclusively to the transportation and transfer business, which was transacted in his splendid slate-roofed building, the Garrett block, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, afterward destroyed by the great fire of 1871. At that time Liberty Bigelow was his partner. Eleven weeks after the destruction of his property by the fire, a brick structure, one hundred by one hundred and fifty-three feet, had been erected. In 1881 an addition of eighty-eight by one hundred and fifty-three feet was made to the original building. Mr. Parmelee occupied nearly half a square block between Franklin street and Fifth avenue and had contracts for the transfer business with all the railroads entering in Chicago. He was one of the incorporators of the Chicago City Railway Company, his associates being Liberty Bigelow, Henry Fuller and David Gage. Its projectors obtained from the legislature a confirmation of their rights by an act which was approved February 14, 1859. Subsequently the Parmelee transfer business was capitalized for a half million dollars and the stock was divided among the members of his family. In 1901 it was sold to a syndicate composed of Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, Frank Lowden and other prominent Chicagoans, who still continue the business under the name of the Frank Parmelee Transfer Company.

Franklin Parmelee often declared that the needle and thread, together with the words of advice, which his mother gave him when he started out in the world on his own account, were the most powerful factors in his success. He carried that thread and needle until the day of his death and they were buried with him. In speaking of the subject, he said: "It has made me take pride in myself and appear to advantage before others. That's what you must do if you wish to win success." "That was the secret of my success," he told each of his children when they were old enough to understand the moral. His career was one of almost ceaseless endeavor, marked by continuity of purpose throughout. Beginning his career in comparative obscurity and poverty, he gradually rose to a position of prominence and affluence and lived to enjoy the fulfillment of his greatest ambition —the development of a transportation business that would be a credit to his name.

In September, 1840, Mr. Parmelee was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Whitney, of Hindsburg, Orleans county, New York, who died in January, 1864,

leaving four children. Adeline is now the widow of Charles W. Wheeler, who died on the 14th of March, 1902, and was a son of Hiram Wheeler, a prominent early resident of Chicago and a member of the firm of Wheeler, Munger & Company, grain merchants. The late C. W. Wheeler and his brother, George Henry, were also members of that concern. The other children of Mr. Parmelee and his first wife were: John Whitney, who is now deceased; Charles King, who has also passed away and whose widow resides in Kenilworth, Illinois; and Franklin Parmelee, Jr., who wedded a Miss Freeman of Chicago. In October, 1868, Mr. Parmelee was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Roxana W. Smith, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, who is now deceased.

In politics Mr. Parmelee was a democrat, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Universalist church. He was also a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Naturally of a kind heart, his sympathies were easily enlisted in behalf of those who needed assistance. To his family he was a devoted husband and father and he held friendship inviolable. He possessed a strong nature, a kindly spirit, and his life was actuated by high, manly principles, and when he was called from this earth Chicago mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens and representative men.

ARTHUR R. SAWERS.

There is no better indication of a man's real worth and character than the opinion entertained for him on the part of his business associates and colleagues. It is in business where the real nature of the man comes to the forefront, where he may display a selfish greed or a thoughtful consideration of the rights and privileges of others. The salient features in the life of Arthur R. Sawers may be judged from the fact that he was beloved by all who knew him, as much in business circles as by those with whom he came in contact in social relations. He figured for a number of years as a prominent representative of the grain brokerage business and yet was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, having only passed the forty-eighth milestone on life's journey. He was born in La Fayette, Indiana, September 10, 1861, and passed away in Chicago, on the 22d of June, 1910.

His father, James Sawers, was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was a descendant of an old Scotch family. He married Henrietta Donnelly, who came from the north of Ireland. They had previously settled in La Fayette, Indiana, and were there married, Mr. Sawers becoming closely identified with the business circles of that city as a jeweler.

Arthur R. Sawers pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of La Fayette and following the death of his father attended night school in order to perfect his education, realizing fully that education is an almost indispensable concomitant of business progress and success. At the age of nineteen years he managed the business of William Timberlake, proprietor of a grain elevator at Iroquois, Indiana, in whose employ he had been for some years before. After the removal of Mr. Timberlake to Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Sawers went to that city and continued with his former employer for six years. In 1888 he came to Chicago,

for Mr. Timberlake had removed to this city and desired to have the benefit of the faithful and able services of Mr. Sawers at this point. In July, 1895, the latter entered the employ of the Calumet Grain & Elevator Company on joint account, and when he disposed of his interests in that company he accepted the management of the interests of the J. Rosenbaum Company at El Paso, Texas, remaining at that point for three months to arrange the business there, after which he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he continued as manager for the same company for two years. In June, 1905, he returned to Chicago and engaged in the receiving business on his own account, securing a large number of good shippers who trusted him implicitly. He also supplied a number of mills with milling wheat to their liking and made for himself a creditable and enviable position as a representative of the grain brokerage business at this point. For nearly ten years he was a member of the board of directors of the Grain Dealers' National Association and during much of that time served on its executive committee. He attended many of the meetings and did much to promote association work, both state and national. In the early days of combined and cooperative interests of this character in Indiana he contributed largely to the promotion of the La Fayette division which was the forerunner of the state organization. He was likewise a member of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association. As chairman of the committee which drafted the trade rules of the national association he showed that broad grasp of trade customs and practices and that firm faith in the efficacy of fair play which resulted in rules so equitable that settlements of many trade differences and disputes have been effected by mere reference to the rules. It is said that his genial greeting was long one of the pleasing features in the gatherings of the grain association. The Grain Dealers Journal at his death wrote: "Always thoughtful, considerate and kind, he won a host of friends in the trade who will deeply mourn his loss." His remains were interred in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 28th of December, 1887, Mr. Sawers was married to Miss Helen A. Bowman, a daughter of Henry A. and Ann E. (Eastland) Bowman, the former a prominent pork packer of Cincinnati, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Sawers were born four children, of whom two, Annette and Jeannie are deceased. The living children are: Helen B., who was born July 19, 1892; and Arthur R., born October 12, 1893. Mr. Sawers enjoyed travel and was deeply interested in the different parts of the country, its history and its possibilities of development. He had keen appreciation for the social amenities of life and held membership in the Beverly Country Club, the Men's Club of Englewood, the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. Above all, however, his interests centered in his home and his love for and devotion to his family were among his most salient characteristics. He held membership in the Englewood Baptist church, having been baptized in that faith at the age of ten years and for nearly eighteen years was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and a most earnest, active and helpful church worker. His interest in church and Sunday school work came first with him—always; no matter how far distant from Chicago on Sunday, he would endeavor to be present at Sunday school and church. He was generous to a fault, honorable and true in every relation of life. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the lives of many with whom he come in contact and his memory is cherished by all who knew him.

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a good man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

EDMUND BURKE.

The life record of Edmund Burke covered the intervening years between the 18th of May, 1836, when he was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, and the 11th of October, 1904, when he passed away in Chicago. During much of that period he was identified with business interests of the latter city, where he established his business as a representative, enterprising and reliable man. His parents were Edmund and Judith Nash (Arms) Burke. The father was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, and became a manufacturer of North Adams and of Conway, Massachusetts. The history of the Burke family can be traced back to a remote period in Irish history.

The mother was a native of Conway, Massachusetts, and a representative of one of the oldest American families. The first representative of the Arms family in this country came in 1630 as a passenger of the good ship "Mary and John," and many others of the name arrived during the next ten or twelve years. William Arms, born in 1654, an ancestor of Edmund Burke, came from an island in the English channel, arriving in America in 1674, at which time he located in River Valley, Connecticut. He was a soldier under Captain Turner Hadley and participated in the famous battle of the Falls in 1676. King George, in 1704, granted a tract of land to the Arms family following King Philip's war, this and other land being given to the survivors of the Deerfield massacre. Descendants of the original owners still have that property in their possession. The great grandmother of Edmund Burke was a sister of General Nathaniel Green, one of the distinguished commanders of the American forces in the Revolutionary war. Among the ancestors of Mr. Burke were many who aided in founding and settling Massachusetts and Connecticut towns, including Dorchester, Windsor, Hartford, New Haven, Weathersfield, Northampton, Hadley, Sunderland, Deerfield, Conway and many others. John Catlin, the founder and the first property owner of Newark, New Jersey, was also an ancestor. The family records also contain the account of various military services upon the part of the ancestors of our subject. There were three captains, five lieutenants, four ensigns and four sergeants, all of whom were in the Colonial army. Eight were slain by Indians and five were massacred in their homes.

Edmund Burke pursued his education in the Boys school of Suffield, Connecticut, under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Ives, and thus prepared for Yale, although

he never attended the university. His father gave him the choice of a business life or college education and he chose the former. In 1854 he went to New York, where he entered the employ of Hoyt, Tillinghast & Company, wholesale clothiers, with whom he remained for two years. In 1856 he left the eastern metropolis with the intention of going to New Orleans. While en route he stopped at Chicago where he met C. N. Henderson, the well known boot and shoe manufacturer and merchant, who offered Mr. Burke a position. He accepted it and his business ability was proven in the fact that when only twenty years of age he was holding the responsible position of cashier with the large shoe house of which Mr. Henderson was the head. His advancement was rapid and soon after becoming identified with the house he was taken into partnership and was made financial manager, in which position he continued until 1881. He inaugurated many business methods which were of marked value in the conduct and development of the business. He was the first merchant to meet with success in sending out upon the road traveling salesmen who carried samples. In 1882 he entered the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he continued for three years, when he retired on account of ill health and went abroad, spending four years in European travel.

On the 29th of August, 1877, Mr. Burke was united in marriage to Miss Alice Armstrong Lyon, a daughter of William and Katherine (Mulholland) Lyon. Her father was a well known lawyer of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Lyon family came originally from Scotland and the ancestors of Mrs. Burke living in America were represented in early colonial wars and in the struggle for independence. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burke were born six children: Louise, at home; Edmund, who is now in Oregon; Alice, the widow of Albert Keep, 2d; George Lyon, a resident of Chicago; Ethel, the wife of Lawson Valentine Pulsifer, of New York city; and Mabel, at home.

Mr. Burke gave his political support to the republican party and always kept well informed on the vital and significant questions of the day. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Club and he possessed many attractive social qualities, being witty, genial and companionable. He greatly enjoyed the company of his friends and family, was artistic in temperament and found pleasure in art, general literature and history. His reading was broad and varied and the breadth of his learning and the variety of his interests lifted his conversation far above the commonplace, making his personality a force among men.

CHARLES ELLSWORTH ATKINSON.

Charles Ellsworth Atkinson, whose business career exemplified a most progressive spirit in the art of bridge building, his labors in that direction being to a large degree a step ahead of what others had accomplished in that field, rose to prominence in business circles although handicapped in youth by a limited education and a lack of financial resources at the outset of his career. He was born in Swanton, Ohio, November 28, 1862. He had hardly reached the prime of life when, on the 11th of June, 1910, his earthly labors were untimely ended in death.

His parents, John and Harriet (Skinner) Atkinson, were natives of Canada, who, removing, to Ohio, settled at Swanton, where the father became a prominent farmer. The district schools of his native county enabled Charles E. Atkinson to master the elementary branches of learning, but when only eleven years of age he left home to enter upon the struggle for those material things which have made business life likened to a battle ground on which the individual must wage constant warfare if he would come off victor in the strife. His first situation brought him a salary of three dollars per month and board. He was always eager, however, for advantages that would enable him to work his way upward, and improved every opportunity which led to taking a forward step.

At the age of sixteen years he came to Chicago and secured a position that eventually led him into the broad field of bridge building, in which he won success and distinction. The position was that of water boy in the employ of John Hart, a bridge builder who recognized the ability, industry and close application of the boy, and therefore promoted him. At the age of eighteen he became a foreman. All of his leisure time was devoted to the study of engineering problems and he built the first bascule bridge in Chicago. Among other important contracts awarded him, as he became known as a distinguished and successful builder and engineer, were the Thebes bridge across the Mississippi river, connecting Missouri with Illinois, its entire length being three thousand, nine hundred and ten feet, and the viaduct over Lawler's canyon at Vollmar, Idaho, the largest railroad bridge in the United States, being over three miles long, and which connects the cities of Vancouver, Washington with Portland, Oregon. He was also superintendent for the construction of the Ferris wheel at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and many other famous steel structures on the grounds. He put in all the iron on the dome of the Horticultural building, Fish and Fisheries building and the large Machinery hall.

For many years he was associated with Frank J. McCain Company, and in 1896 he became vice president of the Kelly-Atkinson Construction Company of Chicago, which was incorporated in 1897. He became widely known throughout the country because of his progressiveness in bridge building. He was really a man ahead of his time in that field of construction. He became one of the country's most famous bridge builders, his work attracting the attention of expert engineers throughout North America. The evidences of his labor are seen in various parts of the country in bridges and steel construction work, which are a monument to his untiring efforts and superior ability. Although limited at the outset by meager educational advantages, earnest and persistent study, carefully pursued at every available opportunity, brought him to a place of prominence in the field of labor which he had chosen for his life work.

In 1895 Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage, in Chicago, to Mrs. Hattie J. Smith, a daughter of David Garrow and Mary E. (Brook) Smith, the former a prominent farmer of Green Bay, Wisconsin. By a former marriage Mrs. Atkinson had three children: Walter E. Smith; Dora D., the widow of Thomas F. Owens; and George W. Smith, all of Chicago. Her grandchildren are: Dora D. and Thomas Frances Owens, and Idabelle, Walter Ellsworth and Helen Louise Smith. Few men give to home ties the ideal relation that Mr. Atkinson did. His stepchildren were to him as his very own and he proved a kind, loving father as well

as a devoted husband. At his old home in Ohio, one sister, Mrs. Hattie Lester and two brothers, George B. and John T. Atkinson still survive, all of them being farmers.

In 1908, impaired health caused Mr. Atkinson to give up active business in the hope that a rest would restore his strength and permit him to resume the active direction of affairs. He had always looked forward to the time when he would be able to consult his pleasures in recreation and diversion from his business cares. This period had been reached and provisions made with that object in view. However, his weakened constitution did not build up. He erected on the banks of Lake George, at Hobart, Indiana, a beautiful cottage, which was planned for his recreation and rest and with the idea that it would afford him freedom from society, as well as an opportunity for indulgence in fishing and hunting, of which he was very fond. On the banks of the historic Maumee river, at Perrysville, Ohio, he built a beautiful residence which could be used, not only as a home during the heated months, but as a destination on frequent motoring trips, of which sport he was an enthusiast. He also owned a farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres near Hobart, Indiana, where it was his custom to make frequent runs in his automobile, as he was a great lover of outdoor life. Since 1905, the family home in Chicago has been at what is now 5618 Indiana avenue, where Mr. Atkinson died and where his widow resides.

In politics he was a republican, but the honors and emoluments of office were without attraction for him. He saw in his chosen field of labor the opportunity for constantly broadening effort, and he found enjoyment in the mere accomplishment of the task to which he set himself entirely aside from the financial consideration. It is true that he desired that success which is the legitimate reward of all earnest endeavor, and yet there were interests in life which to him were paramount to the mere attainment of wealth.

JAMES COTTLE HALLSTED.

Among the prominent civil engineers of Chicago is James Cottle Hallsted, who for a number of years has given his attention to the testing of materials for the construction of important buildings in the large cities of the country. Born in Seneca county, New York, November 22, 1859, he is a son of James C. and Margaret (Bunn) Hallsted, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in New York state. He died in 1893 and his wife succumbed in 1884. In their family were two sons: Charles B., who is engaged in civil engineering in New York city; and James C.

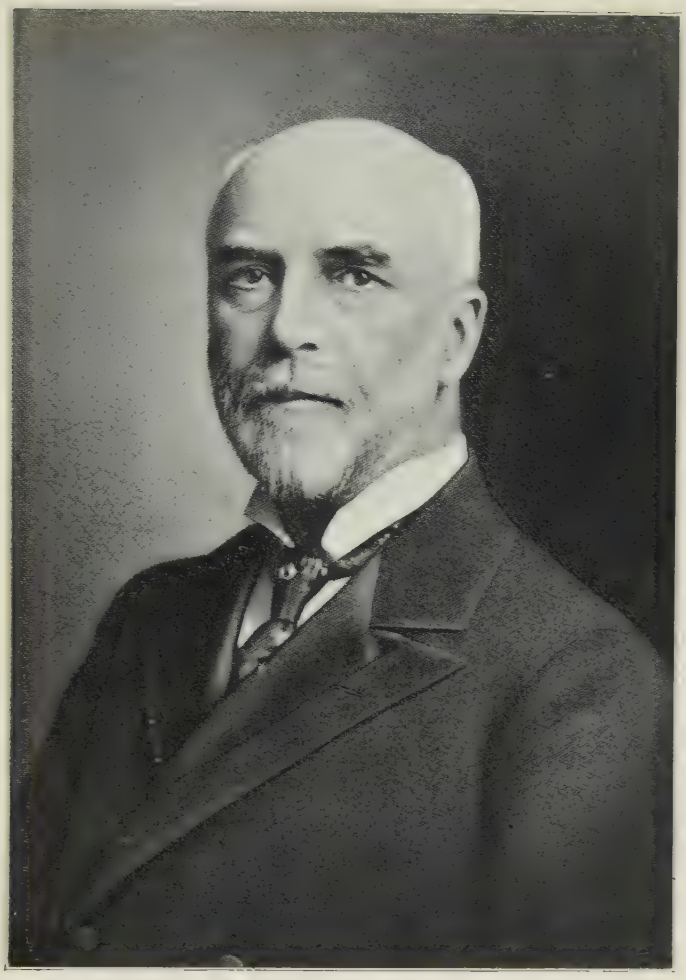
After completing the regular course in the public schools of Waterloo, New York, James C. Hallsted matriculated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of C. E. in 1883. Immediately after leaving the institute he was employed as assistant engineer for a bridge works at Louisville, Kentucky, a position which he occupied for two years. He then turned his attention to inspection work, for which he has shown rare adaptability, and he has been actively connected with that branch of

engineering ever since. In 1885 he associated with the inventor of the Ferris Wheel as a member of the firm of G. W. G. Ferris & Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the end of nine years he retired from the firm and became senior member of the firm of Hallsted & McNaugher, of Pittsburg. In 1900 he entered into partnership with Captain Robert W. Hunt as a member of Robert W. Hunt & Company, the business of which consists in the inspection and testing of engineering materials. This company has been identified with the construction of many of the largest and most important buildings of the country, among which may be named the Singer tower and the Metropolitan tower of New York city, the Auditorium, Congress, La Salle and Blackstone hotels of Chicago and also the Commercial National Bank building, the McCormick building and the new City Hall of this city. The company ranks among the best known in this specialty in America, and each year its reputation becomes more firmly established. Professionally Mr. Hallsted is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers Club of New York city and the Engineers Club of Chicago.

On the 22d of July, 1891, Mr. Hallsted was married, at Waterloo, New York, to Miss Lydia Hunt Laney, a daughter of Enos Laney. Mrs. Hallsted died February 28, 1898, leaving one child, Richard Hunt, who is now eighteen years of age. On April 10, 1901, Mr. Hallsted was again married, to Miss Annie Dillingham, a daughter of E. R. Dillingham, of Brooklyn, New York. They have two children: Robert Dillingham, who is now nine years of age; and Margaret, aged seven. The family resides at Evanston. Politically Mr. Hallsted is independent. He recognizes his obligations to the city, state and nation and votes for the men and measures that seem best adapted to advance the general welfare. His name does not appear upon the rolls of any religious denomination, but he is an attendant of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston. Socially he is connected with the Union League, Engineers, and Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago, the Glen View, Evanston Golf and University Clubs of Evanston, and the Engineers Club of New York. He has gained practically a national reputation among architects and builders of the country and the marked success he has attained is evidence of his ability and personal worth.

JOHN H. SNITZLER.

In an age of competition and money getting, a character that can be honored and trusted should be appreciated. Where we see one whose character is greater than his reputation, or, his bank account, we know the struggle to keep the good name has been more difficult than the attainment of riches. John Henry Snitzler was a man with a purpose in life, directed toward high ideals—self-sacrificing and forgetful of self in his service for others. He was born in Orsoy on the Rhine, province of Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, December 19, 1842, and upon his head, in the simple village church, Frederick William Krummacher, who became the court preacher at Potsdam, laid his baptismal blessing. The home in which his father, John Snitzler, was also born, February 5, 1813, had descended to the elder Snitzler from his mother's family, whose patronymic was Von Unna,



JOHN H. SNITZLER

originally titled Austrians. The houses, lands in the vicinity, even the pew in church were in the possession of the Von Unnas over three hundred years. The mother of Mr. Snitzler was born at Werth, Rhenish Prussia. Her name, Joanna Alida Sterneborg was a Danish one of title, and her mother, née Hollenck, was a native of the Netherlands. Three generations of Snitzlers were elders in the church and, strange for the nationality, none used tobacco. Thus, Mr. Snitzler's extraction from the Dutch Puritan—the respected burgher—combined with the gentler European blood, all contributed in making a desirable foster son of America.

When John Snitzler came to this country, in 1848, with a wife and three children, the passage, made in four weeks, in a sailing vessel, was called a speedy one. He is supposed to be the first of this surname to come to America, with the exception of a John Snitzler who was sent from London to Charleston, South Carolina, to build the first church organ in the United States. The family resided on North Clark street, opposite the Revere House, and young John Henry attended the Kinzie school, and at the age of seven, having acquired English, could converse (with a child's vocabulary) in four languages.

His father was one of three to form a nucleus for the first Reformed Dutch church in Chicago, meetings being held in a room on the west side, in Dutch. The mother died in 1849 from cholera and was buried in North Clark street burial ground—now Lincoln Park. Deaths were frequent, interment often took place without a clergyman, and John Snitzler, in several cases, followed the wagons and offered prayer over the graves of strangers. After the mother's death, the family moved to Michigan. The father was ill several years, so that all means were consumed. His regret was not to have bought lots in Chicago, when he had money.

After a few years at the public school in Grand Rapids, young Snitzler entered a retail store where he remained eight years. Evenings, he received instruction from Dr. John Mason Ferris, his pastor, who told him if he would study for the ministry, means would be provided for his college education; but Mr. Snitzler chose a commercial life, and, in 1863, entered the wholesale house of "Bowen Brothers," Chicago, remaining with this firm and its successors for fifteen years, as domestic manager, receiving the highest salary in the house, which, finally became "Richards, Shaw & Winslow."

In 1878 Mr. Snitzler arranged a partnership with A. W. Rollins, whose brother had withdrawn from "A. W. Rollins & Company" and, "Richards, Shaw & Winslow," having gone out of existence, he induced Theodore A. Shaw, Sr. to join them and the firm name became "Rollins, Shaw & Company." Mr. Rollins then withdrew and the name was changed to "T. A. Shaw & Company." In 1893, on account of ill health, Mr. Snitzler withdrew from the business with a comfortable fortune and built a handsome residence at 4339 Drexel boulevard, purchased later by C. H. Randle.

The earlier part of his married life, Mr. Snitzler resided on the west side. He was married in New York, and his wife was the daughter of Judge N. R. Graham, formerly of Kingston, New York. They had three children, Julia Graham; John Theodore and James McClintock Snitzler. Mr. Snitzler was an officer for fifteen years in the Third Presbyterian church. Campbell Park church was started as a

mission of the Third church, and Mr. Snitzler as its superintendent, devoted years of hard work to it, until it became a self-supporting society. For two years he was superintendent of Foster Mission on Halsted street, Mrs. Snitzler assisting in both missions as organist, and in various ways. It was in Campbell Park Mission that Mr. Snitzler selected five little boys, to form Miss Wing's class—a class that has since become famous as "Bible Class D" of the Third Presbyterian church; the boys when they grew up, followed their teacher to the mother church.

Upon moving to the south side, Mr. Snitzler was made ruling elder in the Sixth Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Snitzler traveled extensively in America and made several trips abroad. Miss Julia Snitzler was married to John Lee Mahin, and in 1898, upon returning from a lengthy stay abroad, Mr. Snitzler returned to Chicago and entered into the advertising business with his son-in-law, forming the firm of "Mahin Advertising Company." In this instance, as with "T. A. Shaw & Company," there was a modest effacing of personality, but never of an individuality, which was far reaching in its influence. In 1903, Mr. Snitzler separated from "Mahin Advertising Agency," and established his two sons, John T. and James M., in the "Snitzler Advertising Company," giving them financial aid and the prestige of his good credit and honored name.

At the time of Mr. Snitzler's death, which occurred November 25, 1905, he and his wife were living at the Lakota Hotel. He dropped instantly to the floor in the elevator of the hotel, from heart failure, and is buried at Rose Hill. Although not particularly a club man, he had been prominent as a speaker in the Presbyterian Club, and, at the time of his death, was a director in the Holland Society of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Mahin have lived a number of years in Evanston and have three children. Mrs. Mahin is recognized in philanthropical work and is a social favorite.

The elder son, John Theodore Snitzler passed examination to enter Yale, before he was seventeen, but did not remain. He was for five years in the wholesale house of McNeil & Higgins, when he married Miss Stella Montgomery of Sedalia, Missouri,—a descendant of representative Virginia and Kentucky families, such as Osborn, Montgomery, Menge and Flournoy. They have two sons, John Henry and James Montgomery. In 1908, after selling his interest in "Snitzler Advertising Company" to his brother James M., he removed with his family to Marysville, Ohio, where he has a stock farm. He is prominent in Masonic and military circles, having command of the armory at Marysville and is captain of Company E, Fourth Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

James McClintock Snitzler was educated at Princeton-Yale preparatory school and Chicago University, class of 1900. He was connected with Mahin Advertising Company for a year or so, as was his brother John. He was with the editorial and business department of the Chicago Tribune, 1902-3, and organized with his father and brother, in 1903, the "Snitzler Advertising Company," of which he has been president and sole owner since 1908. He is an officer and director in four other corporations; is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Association of Commerce, Press Club and a golf club. In 1896 he married Miss Ursula Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Floyd Marshall. Her parents are both English, and she is the granddaughter of a British Army officer who was a garduate of

Oxford, and is also granddaughter of a Lord Bishop of the English church—Harry Floyd Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Snitzler reside at 4817 Sheridan Road and have no children.

GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON.

George E. Q. Johnson, lawyer and lecturer and one of Chicago's most progressive citizens, is constantly striving toward the attainment of high ideals in municipal life, and the practical nature of his service and of his opinions has led to substantial and desirable results in various connections. He has been the molder of public thought and action among those who regard a public office as a public trust and who seek for the attainment of that which is best for the individual and community at large. Mr. Johnson was born in Harcourt, Webster county, Iowa, July 11, 1874. His father, John Johnson, was a native of Jonsjöping, Sweden, and came to America in 1867, establishing his home at Altoona, Illinois, whence he removed to Iowa in 1869. In Webster county he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mathilda Linderholm, was also a native of Sweden and is now living in Chicago.

George E. Q. Johnson supplemented his early education by study in Tobin College at Fort Dodge, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1897. He was afterward a student in the law department of Lake Forest University and won his LL. B. degree on graduation with the class of 1900. He at once entered upon practice in Chicago and after remaining alone for a time formed a partnership with Charles P. Molthrop, under the firm style of Johnson & Molthrop, which still maintains. He is engaged in general practice and has handled many important civil cases in the local and supreme courts. He is also a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He holds to high ideals in his profession as he does in other relations of life, never seeks to lead the court astray in the matter of fact or law, and always treats the court with that deferring courtesy which is its due. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice, he gives to his clients a service of ability, talent, unwearied industry and broad learning, yet never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and the right administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

Mr. Johnson is well known as a lecturer and from the platform has spoken upon many themes. He has done much research work on the subject of the early settlement along the Delaware by the Swedish people in 1638 and also concerning the Hebrew law on the trial of Jesus, on both of which themes he has delivered many interesting and instructive lectures.

In his political views Mr. Johnson is a republican and has been very active in party work, doing much campaign-speaking for several years. He does not seek, nor desire office, however, his political service being the expression of his honest conviction on vital questions. He is now a member of the Chicago Plan Commission and has for years been vice president of the South End Business Men's

Association. He has served as chairman of its transportation committee and was largely responsible for the extension of the Calumet and South Chicago Street Railway, representing his association in the negotiations of the road in reference to improvements and extensions. He is secretary of the South End Federation of Civic Bodies and was chairman of the committee on track elevation and also greatly aided the passage in the council of the ordinance resulting in the elevation of traction lines on the south side. He has also been prominently identified with charitable societies, was president of the Swedish National Association for three years, and during his administration maintained a free employment bureau which furnished labor to nine thousand people without cost to employe or employer. He was one of the organizers and is now the president of the Washington Park Hospital, which owns a building and equipment worth one hundred thousand dollars. It seems that there is no significant question which he has not thoroughly studied and his labors have been an effective force for public progress and for molding public opinion. He has been a member of the deep water ways convention for two years and has served on the committees to secure the development of a harbor in Lake Calumet. Socially he is connected with the Hamilton Club, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the North Star Fraternity. He also belongs to the Elim Lutheran church and in his religious belief is found the source of his various activities for the benefit of his fellowmen and the improvement of existing conditions.

Mr. Johnson was married in Chicago, September 8, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth M. Swanstrom, a daughter of James Swanstrom, of Lynchburg, Kansas, and they reside at 11104 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Johnson is well known as a dramatic reader, especially as a reader of operas for Dr. Clement A. Shaw, and of Norse traditions. She is a member of the Martha Washington Club and the Woodlawn Woman's Club and is quite active in charitable work, being a member of various committees of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS.

Success is measured not merely by the heights to which one attains but by the distance between the altitude which he has reached and the starting point of his career. William W. Watkins was numbered among Chicago's prosperous men who, without family aid or influence, being left an orphan at the age of eighteen, made his start empty-handed, building his success upon the foundation principles of untiring effort, intelligently directed. Diligence and determination are unconquerable forces in business, and recognizing this fact Mr. Watkins persevered and through untiring energy advanced step by step to the goal of success.

A native of New York, he was born at Trenton, Oneida county, on the 24th of July, 1837. His life span extended over into the twentieth century, and on the 4th of October, 1907, he passed away. His parents were Phineas and Sarah Watkins, who during his early boyhood lived at Trenton, New Jersey, where he pursued his education in the public schools. Later he became a student in the academy at Prospect, New York. He was but fourteen years of age when his

father died and had but reached the age of eighteen when his mother was called to her final rest, so that ere he had attained his majority he was forced to face the world equipped only by the wise counsel of his parents and the education which he had had opportunity to acquire.

The necessity of providing for his own support led to his initial step in the business world. He secured a situation as clerk in a small general store at Prospect, New York, earning a wage of fifteen dollars per month. He soon displayed aptitude in business, however, and the value of his service was recognized by his employer, who steadily increased his salary. He carefully saved his earnings, practicing the strictest economy and when five years had passed he had accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to become a partner in a general merchandising enterprise at Prospect, in which he was associated with his half brother. Their business relationship was maintained for four years, at the end of which time William W. Watkins became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted alone through the ensuing four years.

Desiring to have still broader opportunities than were furnished in the little village of New York, Mr. Watkins disposed of his interests at Prospect and removed to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the United States Hotel, of which he remained proprietor until April, 1867. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and purchased what was then the Palmer House, conducting that hostelry until July, 1868, when he removed to Macon City, Missouri. He continued in the hotel business by purchasing the North Missouri Hotel, which he managed until September, 1873, when, attracted by the opportunities of Chicago, then just recovering from the great fire of 1871, he removed to this city and purchased a third interest in the hop, barley and malt firm of Hull & Lidell, afterward known as Hull, Lidell & Watkins, then doing business at Nos. 131-133 Lake street, where they had both their warehouse and office. The partnership was maintained for about four years, at the end of which time Mr. Watkins purchased the interests of the others and became sole proprietor, remaining at the head of the business until his death. He successfully managed his interests and with sound judgment determined upon that which was essential in its conduct. He closely watched all opportunities for the expansion of the trade and as the years passed gave proof of the soundness of his judgment and his keen discrimination in the success which followed his efforts. In 1876 he purchased a membership on the Board of Trade and was one of its active promoters.

Mr. Watkins was married twice. In 1862 he wedded Miss Joanna Fretts, of Richfield Springs, New York, who died in 1901. On the 3d of July, 1902, he wedded Theresa Foley, a daughter of Lawrence J. and Elizabeth (Banningan) Foley, of the state of New York, who came to Chicago in 1866. The father, who was one of the pioneer team contractors of this city, died December 9, 1910. His family numbered six children, namely: Mary A., who was born in 1872; William J., born in 1874; Theresa, who was born in 1876, and is now Mrs. Watkins; Thomas F., born in 1878; Ida, who was born in 1881; and Jennie M., whose birth occurred in 1884.

The Watkins home is at No. 3536 Lake avenue, Mr. Watkins erecting his residence there soon after his arrival in Chicago, where his widow now resides. He was well known in Masonic circles, holding membership in Landmark Lodge, No.

422, A. F. & A. M., Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M. and Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K. T. He also held membership in the Union League and Douglas Clubs, and greatly enjoyed the comradeship of friends of congenial tastes and interests. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and for one term he represented the fourth ward in the city council, but his interests were in other directions than office holding. He was always identified with the Episcopal church and for years was treasurer in St. Mark's.

One who knew him well said of him: "He preserved his honor untarnished, accumulated a handsome fortune and won the esteem and confidence of the thousands who knew him." This brief summary is an indication of his life which in every relation was honorable and upright. Although the opportunities afforded him by others were limited and he was preeminently a self-made man, he became as well a man of broad and liberal education and culture, to whom art and music were a delight and literature always a source of deep interest. He found enjoyment in travel and made many trips, not only to various sections of this country, but also abroad. His love of home found constant expression in his efforts to promote the happiness of his wife and the friends who surrounded him. There was in his nature much that causes his memory to be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

FRANK NAY.

The successful accomplishment of any task has a reflex action, bringing strength, courage and inspiration for later achievement. This is manifest in the life record of every successful business man. The angle of his usefulness is a constantly widening one until it eventually expands into a broad field of activity. Such has been the history of Frank Nay, comptroller for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and president of the Calumet Trust & Savings Bank of Morgan Park. Not only along business lines, however, has his service been of prominent value, but also in those connections which have their basis in man's obligation to his fellowmen—the fraternal, social and religious activities which are as much a part of life as the industrial, commercial and financial affairs.

Mr. Nay was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 19, 1861. His father, Gustavus S. Nay, a native of Vermont, removed westward to Ohio in early manhood and in 1866 became a resident of Illinois, settling on a farm near Greenville, where he still makes his home. He retired from business cares about five years ago. At the age of seventy-three years he is still one of the leading citizens of his community, where he has been very active in local politics and public interests, holding various township and county offices, including that of county commissioner, in which capacity he served for a number of years. He married Margaret J. Haughn, a native of Virginia, who is still living at the age of seventy years.

Frank Nay is the eldest of their family of twelve children, of whom nine survive. He pursued his education in the country schools and in the high school of Greenville up to his graduation with the class of 1878, and devoted the succeeding five years to teaching. In 1883 he went to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company as statistical clerk, filling that position

from the 1st of April, 1883, until the 14th of April, 1884. He then became statistical and freight clerk for the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, now a part of the Gould system, and so continued until April of 1887, when he was made traveling auditor. The first of January, 1889, brought him promotion to the position of chief clerk in the office of the general auditor, there remaining until April, 1899, when he was made auditor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, in which capacity he served until April, 1903. He was also auditor of the Iowa Central Railroad during the last year of that time. His association with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific dates from the 1st of April, 1903, when he was appointed second assistant comptroller, and on the first of May, 1904, was chosen assistant comptroller. On the 14th of November of the same year he was made general auditor and in December, 1909, became comptroller. Through his twenty-eight years' service with railways, all of which have been spent in the accounting departments, his rise has been gradual and continuous and is due entirely to his own efforts and not to the influence of wealth or of friends. A poor country boy, without acquaintance in railway circles, he made his start in one of the lowest clerical capacities, and through close application to his duties, ability and resourcefulness, has won promotion after promotion until he is today at the head of the accounting department of one of the largest railway systems in the world. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the association of American Railway Accounting Officers and has taken very active part in its work, serving as its president in the year 1907-08, the highest recognition attainable in his line. He was one of the committee of twenty-five members of the association chosen in 1906 to assist the interstate commerce commission in formulating their new system of accounts and has since continued a member of that body.

On coming to Chicago in April, 1903, Mr. Nay located in Morgan Park, a suburb which has just recently been taken into the corporate limits of this city. He manifests a keen interest in the affairs of the village and in 1907 he was elected a member of the school board of Morgan Park, serving until 1910, and since 1909 has been village president. He is also president of the Calumet Trust & Savings Bank of Morgan Park, to which office he was elected in January, 1910. Politically he is an independent republican and is now serving as treasurer of the Morgan Park Republican Club. For the past twenty years he has taken an active and helpful interest in church affairs and is a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of Morgan Park Methodist church and teacher of the Frank Nay Bible class, which he organized about five years ago. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen and the Royal League and his club affiliations with the Union League and the Ridge Country Clubs.

On the 9th of September, 1891, at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Nay was united in marriage to Mrs. Stella Uzzell, of that city, and by this union have been born three children, Lucile, Lloyd and John, aged respectively eighteen, fourteen and eleven years. By a former marriage Mr. Nay has one son, Frank B. Nay, connected with the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minneasota, and Mrs. Nay by a former marriage became the mother of three children: George W. Uzzell, of Spokane, Washington; Thomas H. Uzzell, of St. Petersburg, Russia; and Ruth, the wife of James W. Leech, of Tucson, Arizona. The life record of Mr. Nay is a notable example of the fact that progress and honesty are not incompatible ele-

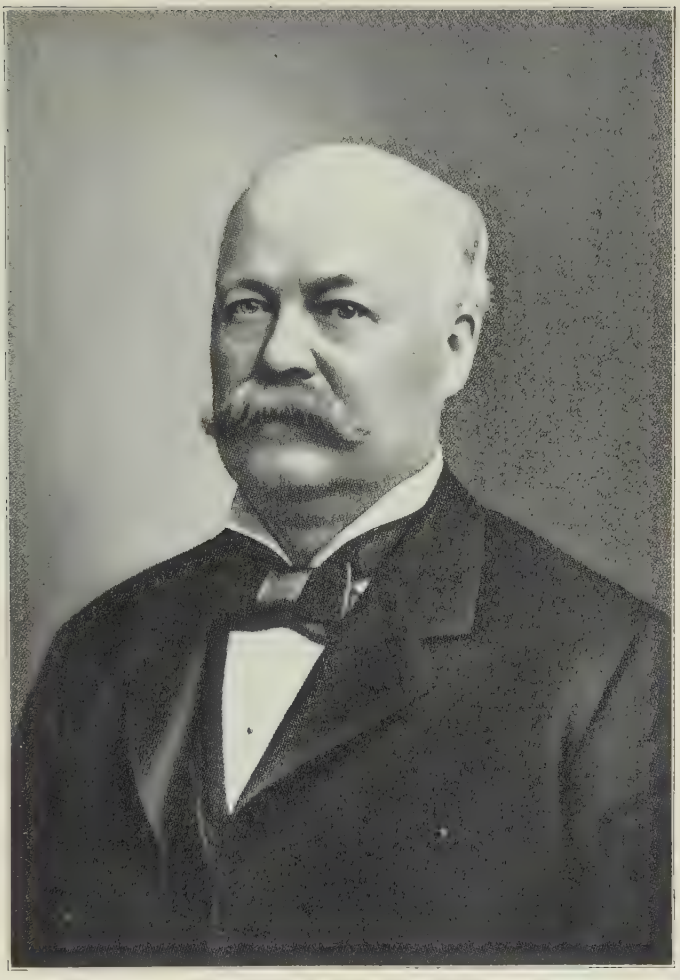
ments but that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. Moreover he is proof that business activity and Christian work may go hand in hand. In manner he is unassuming, content that each day's duties are well performed and that the obligations of life are fully met.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Frederick Augustus Smith, who has carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch of Illinois, has throughout his life been a resident of Cook county. He was born in Norwood Park, February 11, 1844. His parents were Israel G. and Susan (Pennoyer) Smith, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, while 1816 was the natal year of both. In 1835 the father removed from the Empire state to Cook county and from the rich prairie land selected a tract for which he received a government deed in return for the usual nominal price. There he developed the family homestead and continued to reside there throughout his remaining days. He had for some time survived his wife, who died in 1894.

It was upon the old family homestead that Judge Smith was reared, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of Chicago he became a pupil in the preparatory department of the old Chicago University in 1860. Two years later he enrolled as a regular student in the collegiate department but a year later put aside his text-books to espouse the cause of his country, enlisting as a private of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. During the year of his enlistment he served in the Missouri and Kentucky campaigns, remaining with his regiment until it was mustered out in 1864. Returning to Chicago he again entered the university and the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him at the time of his graduation in 1866. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the Union College of Law the same year and was graduated in 1867 with the LL. B. degree. He has since been an active member of the Illinois bar and, forming a partnership with C. C. Kohlsaat, engaged in practice under the firm style of Smith & Kohlsaat until 1872. He was thereafter alone in general practice until 1890, when he became senior partner in the law firm of Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price, which remained his business connection for twelve years. As a lawyer he possesses few of those dazzling meteoric qualities which attract widespread but effervescent admiration, his abilities being more of a substantial quality, characterized by the continuity that endures and is manifest in the masterful grasp of the problems presented for solution. In 1898 he was made the republican nominee for judge of the superior court, and although defeated in that campaign was in June, 1903, elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook county for the term expiring in June, 1909. In December, 1904, he was assigned to the appellate court and his record is that of one of the strongest and most able jurists that have sat upon the appellate bench.

On the 25th of July, 1871, Judge Smith was married to Miss Frances B. Morey, a daughter of the Rev. Reuben and Abby (Clemons) Morey, of Merton, Wisconsin. They reside at No. 609 Rush street, and their hospitable home is the favorite resort with many friends.



FREDERICK A. SMITH

Judge Smith is a prominent figure in various clubs and different organizations which bear strong relation to the upbuilding and improvement of Chicago. He was formerly president of the Hamilton Club, with which he still holds membership, and he is also a member of the Union League, Marquette, Chicago and Literary Clubs. His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Law Club of Chicago in 1887, and was chosen president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1890. He is identified with two of the most prominent educational institutions of the city, being a trustee of the Chicago University and also of Rush Medical College. In his judicial position Judge Smith stands as an eminent representative of the Illinois bench, and while because of his broad humanitarianism and charity he is inclined toward mercy rather than severity, believing that the highest purpose of the law is to reclaim rather than to condemn, his decisions nevertheless indicate strong mentality, careful analysis and thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. Individuality, personal feelings, prejudices, peculiarities of disposition are with him lost in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing superior qualifications, Judge Smith justly merits the high honor which was conferred upon him by his elevation to the appellate bench.

CHARLES WALKER.

Viewed through the perspective of the years, one comes to realize how great was the work, how permanent the values and how broad the outlook and clear the vision of Charles Walker. He labored not alone for his own time and locality but for all ages, inasmuch as he instituted business activities which have not, nor will they for many years to come, cease their fruition in the life of the great western metropolis. Coming to Chicago ere the city had a corporate existence, he believed that it must ultimately become the great center of trade and commerce of the west and he lived to see his prophecy fulfilled. Moreover, in all of his work he labored for the end in view that his acts might count as factors for good in the greater city which he believed was coming. His name therefore should be inscribed high on Chicago's roll of fame and his memory honored as that of one whose "works do follow him." The extent of his operations made him known throughout America as its foremost grain merchant and yet, when the hour of his departure came, it was not his wealth that was the subject of general discussion, but his upright life that conformed so closely to the pattern of Christian manhood.

Mr. Walker started upon life's journey almost with the opening of the nineteenth century, his birth having occurred in Otsego county, New York, February 2, 1802. His parents were Colonel William W. and Lucretia (Ferrell) Walker, both natives of Massachusetts. The Walkers are of English ancestry—a family prominent in Cromwell's time and also during the early colonization of New England, where representatives of the name lived as early as 1640. The grandfather of Charles Walker removed from Massachusetts to Rindge, New Hampshire, where he conducted successful operations as a dealer in cattle. His son, Colonel Walker, left the New England home in which he had been reared to seek his fortune in

central New York, settling at Plainfield, Otsego county, when that district was then a wilderness. In the course of an active life he attained almost everything that men covet as of value—success in business, prominence in political life, honors in the church. His high purpose and principles ever commanded the respect of his fellowmen and he placed before all else the question of Christian duty and privilege.

While reared upon what was then in a manner the western frontier, the youthful environment of Charles Walker was that of culture, refinement and Christian ideals, and again in his life there is proof of the fact that "train a child up in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." A few enterprising farmers of the neighborhood were the builders of the little log school in which he mastered the early branches of learning, but throughout his life he remained a keen and observant student in the school of experience and each day learned that which he turned to practical account in his later years. His parents, realizing that his school advantages were very little, instructed him during the long winter evenings, and he made such progress in his studies that at the early age of fifteen he was qualified for and began teaching—a profession which he followed through the winter months until he attained his majority. When eighteen years of age he began devoting his leisure hours to the study of law, but close confinement impaired his health and at the advice of physicians he gave up the idea of becoming a representative of the legal profession.

Country riding through the summer months, during which he made purchases of sheep and cattle for his father, greatly improved his health and on attaining his majority he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, engaging to clerk in a little store at a salary of eight dollars per month. He soon acquainted himself thoroughly with mercantile methods of that day and resolved that in the following spring he would engage in business on his own account. In 1824, therefore, he made his way to New York, where he purchased goods, his capital consisting of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, of which he had saved three hundred and fifty dollars from his former earnings, while five hundred dollars was given him by his father and five hundred dollars loaned him by a neighbor. In early manhood, as throughout his later life, one pursuit did not monopolize his attention and soon after opening his store he made his first purchase of grain. The next spring when he went east to buy goods he took with him a fine drove of cattle, which he disposed of at the Bull's Head cattle yard in New York city, where the Bowery theater now stands. Close application to his business and enterprising methods soon made him the leading merchant of his vicinity and he also dealt extensively in the products of the surrounding country, which he shipped to the east and south.

Accident in the spring of 1833 made him the purchaser in New York of a cargo of rawhides from Buenos Ayres, which he shipped to his tannery at Burlington Flats and manufactured the leather into boots and shoes for the western market. He had been studying the western country, recognized the possibilities for and the indications of its development and decided to permanently extend his business to that section. Accordingly in 1834 he sent his brother, Almond Walker, as his representative in opening a store at Fort Dearborn, and early in the spring of 1835 Charles Walker started for Chicago "with ready means, enlarged and liberal views, and extensive business experience and acquaintance, in the vigor of man-

hood, with a widespread and favorable reputation in the east, to unite his fortune with the destinies and contribute his energies to the development of the unknown resources of this then village."

His faith in Chicago and his belief in its future were not chimerical. They were based upon a thorough study of existing conditions and an understanding of the geographic situation and of the resources of other parts of the country, all leading him to the belief, which he openly expressed, that Chicago would be the metropolis of the west. He did not hesitate, therefore, to begin business operations here nor to invest his capital, and the years brought him the reward of his remarkable business discernment and ability. At that time there was no regular line of boats across the lakes and while waiting at St. Joseph for transportation to Chicago he bought hides, to which were subsequently added purchases made in and about Chicago. He then shipped to the east—the first shipment made from Illinois to any point as far east as Utica or Albany.

In 1836 he formed a partnership with E. B. Hurlburt, under the firm style of Walker & Company, for the purpose of importing agricultural implements and household utensils from the east and also for the conduct of a general mercantile enterprise, receiving in exchange for his goods the various products of the west. Believing, too, that investment in land was most judicious, he rode as far north as Green Bay and became the owner of large tracts of government land at Madison (then known as Four Lakes), Beloit and other Wisconsin points. He laid the foundation of his success so securely that when the financial panic of 1837 came on he weathered the storm, although hundreds of his competitors were swamped. It required careful manipulation of his business interests to meet his commercial paper as it matured and to avoid financial embarrassments, but this hour of trial and test fully proved his splendid business ability and aptitude for successful management. In 1838 the firm purchased a few bags of grain of the surrounding farmers, which were sent to Mr. Walker's mills in Otsego county, New York, this being the first shipment of grain from Chicago to an eastern market and the first grain sent around the lakes. He had up to that time continued to make New York his home, although spending fully half of his time in superintending his western operations.

In 1839 the famous struggle between the old Safety Fund and the so-called Red Dog, or free banking system, was at its height. His home county in New York sent him as a representative to the legislature, where he was largely instrumental, though opposed by the money power of the state, in securing the adoption of the popular system of redemption and exchange which has since been in effect. In 1842 he joined Cyrus Clarke, of Utica, New York, in forming the firm of Walker & Clarke for receiving western produce, and, recognizing the advantage of being on the field for the conduct of this business, he removed his family to Chicago in May, 1845. From that time until his retirement his operations in the grain trade constantly increased until he occupied the foremost position among the grain merchants of the country. A crisis in the grain trade in 1847 caused the ruin of some of the oldest and best houses of the United States but, though the firm of Walker & Clarke suffered heavy losses, they managed to keep above board and after that crisis was passed extended their operations until, in 1851, it was found that the firm of C. Walker & Son of Chicago, Walker & Kellogg

of Peoria and Walker & Clarke of Buffalo were the largest purchasers of grain from the farmers of the United States. It was soon after that that Mr. Walker suffered a serious illness that compelled him to leave the financial management of his business to his eldest son, but he continued a financial factor in the firm under the style of C. Walker & Sons until 1855, when he retired altogether, leaving his two sons to carry on the business. When he retired he was the oldest grain merchant of the country in years of continuous connection with the business, having operated in that field for thirty-one years. He did a work the value and influence of which can hardly be estimated. He called the attention of the world to the great grain production of America and created for it a market in the centers of trade abroad.

While his work in this connection alone would entitle Mr. Walker to the grateful remembrance of the Chicago people, it by no means compassed the scope of his activities. He became a prominent figure in railroad building and in 1847 was chosen one of the directors of the Galena Railroad when the effort was made to continue the construction of that line that had previously been begun and then abandoned. It was difficult in that early day to secure support for railway projects, as lines were built through a comparatively unsettled district and it took remarkable foresight to realize that Illinois would become one of the greatest grain producing sections of the country and that its railroad shipments should exceed those of any other state of the Union. The public, and even the directors of the railroad, had little faith in its successful consummation. Mr. Walker, however, worked for the project with an unfaltering hope and, as one of the committee for soliciting additional subscriptions, traveled over the country to the west and as far north as Beloit. When affairs had reached such a crisis that immediate disaster was imminent he was appointed a member of "a committee of the believing," and when it became necessary that the directors should become individually liable for a large sum of money to secure the iron to lay the first division of the road, Mr. Walker did not hesitate to be among the first to do so. He remained one of the railroad directors, taking an active part in the construction and management of the road, saw its successful completion and then in other fields operated as largely and capably for railroad building. He became the president as well as one of the directors of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad when the plans were formed to construct that line across Iowa to the town of Clinton. On the 14th of June, 1859, this line was completed as far as Cedar Rapids, thus bringing Chicago into direct connection with the rich Cedar river valley, producing extensive crops that before were marketed in St. Louis. In time his judgment became to be recognized as so sound that his indorsement of any measure would secure for it a large following. He realized as few men have done the possibilities of a situation and foresaw with clearness its outcome, and continually he labored with the belief in mind that Chicago would become a city of a million population.

Mr. Walker was married twice. In 1826 he wedded Mary Clarke, of Brookfield, New York, who died in June, 1838, leaving three children: Charles H., Mary C. and George C., all now deceased. In 1841 he married Nancy Bentley, of New Lebanon, New York, who passed away in August, 1881, leaving a son and daughter: William B.; and Cornelia, who is the widow of Thomas G. McLaury, at one time a prominent grain merchant and real-estate operator of Chicago. Mr.

McLaury was a leader in the social life of the city, becoming one of the founders of the Chicago Club and a valued member of the Calumet Club. He was also an active worker in Trinity Episcopal church and while the advantages of wealth were his, he also realized its responbilities, and in every respect fully met his obligations to his fellowmen. At his demise he left two sons: Walker G. McLaury, now of the National City Bank; and Donald B. McLaury, who graduated from Yale in 1910, and is now studying law.

The death of Charles Walker occurred on the 28th of June, 1868. The later years of his life were largely spent in retirement from business and yet he was ever an active man, constantly engaged with benevolent or educational projects if not with business enterprises. He was one of the earliest projectors, wisest counselors and most generous supporters of the old Chicago University. He was one of the organizers and thereafter held membership in the First Baptist church, of which he became a senior deacon, and it was by his advice that the Second Baptist church of Chicago was established on the west side. His religious belief was a permeating influence in his life. He sought to closely follow the Golden Rule in all of his relations with his fellowmen and this developed in him such a high standard of personal and business honor, such a strong spirit of helpfulness and such quick and efficient charity that he came to be regarded by those who knew him as one of the most faithful followers of the teachings of Christ. At the time of his death one of the Chicago papers spoke of him as "the noble, generous, philanthropic citizen and devoted Christian * * * who was so well known, so active, so prominent in the public enterprises and philanthropic movements of the city. No other man, living or dead, ever did more toward building up and beautifying Chicago or aided more largely in promoting the moral and social prosperity of this community."

Perhaps no better estimate of the character of Mr. Walker and his life work can be given than by quoting from the comments of the press at the time he departed this life. The Republican said editorially: "For ten years his name and that of his house were convertible terms for stability and keen, for-reaching business enterprise, unsullied by imputation of overgrasping on the one hand or illiberal or narrow scope on the other. There have been times in the past history of the business revulsions of the country when the blast of disaster seemed to strike most strongly the new and full-spread enterprises of our young community, but Mr. Walker's sagacity and prudence were always those of the good shipmaster, and he rode out gales in 1837 which called for the highest business qualities, and in his case not in vain. Had Mr. Walker been a man of avaricious grasp, combined with his great faculties for securing a hold upon property, his estate might have been among the amplest in the possession of any Chicago citizen. But he accumulated something better than uncounted millions; and while he always rated among our most solid men and made his surroundings those of well deserved competence, he belongs to a class of men concerning whom the first question was not always 'what is he worth?'—a query suggestive, in too many instances, of asking after the best trait, with the very strong imputations that wealth is all. Mr. Walker was a citizen of noble type. Believing in Chicago as the future home of a million people, and the fact destined to be realized within the period of his own lifetime or its possible span, all his devisings were for that future city which he saw beyond the straggling

and temporary buildings about him. So closely was this Mr. Walker's policy that it brought him into contact and cooperation with whatever marked or helped our growth. Thus his own career, the few closing years of which were passed in retirement enforced by infirm health, is made very nearly the record and register of the progress of a city he so largely helped to build."

The Chicago Board of Trade, of which he was a member, passed the following resolutions on the morning when Mr. Walker's death was announced to it:

"Whereas, this board has learned of the decease, on yesterday, of Charles Walker, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, and who was long largely identified with the commercial interests, not only of this city, but of the whole country, and who was among the founders of this board, and one of its first presidents; and

"Whereas, we deem it due to his memory that this body should give expression to its sense of the general loss felt in the demise of one so well, so long and so favorably known; therefore

"Resolved, that in the death of Charles Walker we recognize the loss to the city of Chicago of one of her purest and best citizens, one, who by his sagacity and foresight was among the first to claim for it that future which we now recognize as its destiny, and who was ever foremost in all enterprises that tended to contribute to its highest prosperity.

"Resolved, that while we bow with reverence to the decrees of that God whom he so long and faithfully served and who has now called him to that rest which remains for those who put their trust in Him, we claim the privilege of pointing to his record of life and his character as worthy of imitation by all who would attain to that place in the affections of their fellowmen that will cause their memories to be held in high regard and who would desire for their epitaph: 'Well done, good and faithful servant and brother.'

"Resolved, that to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased we tender our heartfelt condolence and sympathy; but we rejoice that in their hour of affliction they are not called to mourn as those who have no hope in the future for him who has been called away from their midst.

"Resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed on the records of this board, and a duly certified copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

"Resolved, that as a mark of respect to the memory of our brother, this board do now adjourn."

A touching tribute to the character of Mr. Walker was made by Charles Randolph, one of the former presidents of the board, after which the board adjourned. Mr. Randolph said: "Mr. Walker was one of the pioneers, not only of this city, but of the great west, and today very much of the enterprise and the thrift which distinguished this people can be traced back to the original centers of which he was one of the most prominent. Mr. Walker came to this city in 1835. It was then a place of very trifling magnitude. He came here and established a business, which at that time required considerable nerve. He founded a small business, which in the course of a few years became the largest house of its class in the country. And I venture the assertion that there was no man throughout the length and breadth of this community whose commercial standing was higher than that of Charles Walker. He was identified with all the public improvements carried on in this

city. The railroads were extended largely through his agency. He was one of the promoters of the first railroad enterprise—the old Galena road—and was closely identified with it until it lost its independent existence. He has been closely identified with all the leading interests of the great west, though for the last few years he was not an active member of this board. I feel that in the death of one who has previously been so prominent, it is but right that this board should take some action—and let me here allude to a personal matter of the character of the man. I came here in the year 1851. I was a stranger. I knew no one. I had letters of introduction to a few, but I traveled these streets until I was sick and weary, with no success, until Charles Walker took me by the hand. I then succeeded in securing a mercantile position and that was the foundation of what I am today. I know there are several members of this board, and residents of the city, who have reason to remember Mr. Walker with as much gratitude as myself."

At the meeting of the trustees of the University of Chicago the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that Hon. Charles Walker, a constituent member of this board, having died on Sunday morning last, his associates in that relation are called upon to place on record an expression of their sense of his high character as a man and of his worth as one of the earliest projectors, wisest counselors and most liberal supporters of the university. One of the oldest residents of this city and identified, as few men have been, with all that pertains to its commercial developments, he was one of the first to appreciate the necessity of a liberal provision for popular education and higher intellectual culture; and when the plan of the university was proposed, entered into it with all the ardor for which he was distinguished and contributed to it his time, his business talents and his means, and to the day of his death was a pillar in its counsels and its earnest, generous friend. With sentiments of profound respect and affection, his associates have placed upon their record this expression of their appreciation of their lamented brother, and extend the assurance of their sympathies to his surviving family."

While many years have passed since Charles Walker was a visible factor in the scenes of activity in Chicago, much of the work that he instituted is yet having its effect on the life of the city and he lives today in the hearts of those who knew him, enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence and charming personality. His memory will never fade from the minds of those who met him in any of the relations of his varied, active, useful and honorable life.

JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT.

Among those who are dominating figures in the mercantile circles of Chicago is numbered John William Scott, a partner in the great dry-goods establishment of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. He was born at Ottawa, Illinois, March 24, 1870, and is a son of John Edwin and Harriet Emma (Hossack) Scott. At the usual age he began his education which he continued through successive grades in the public and high schools of his native city, finishing with a year's study in Brown University of Rhode Island. He was a young man of nineteen years when

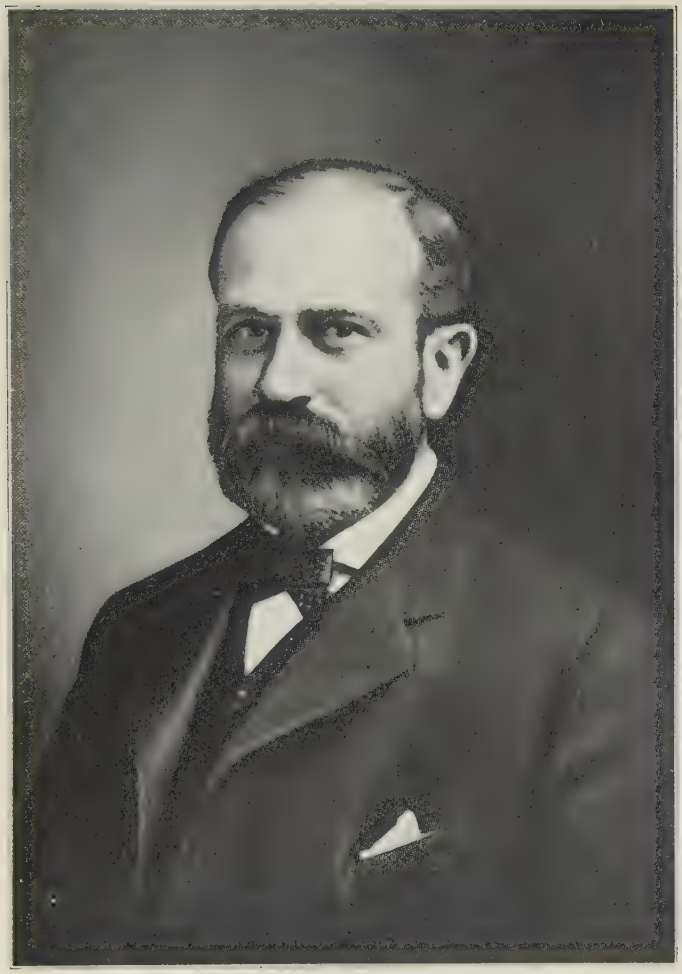
he became connected with the house in which he is now a partner. The business was established in 1854 and has become one of the most reliable and substantial mercantile enterprises of the country. On the 1st day of January, 1901, he was admitted to partnership and has since been actively identified with its progress. Extensive wholesale and retail establishments are maintained and the latter draws its patronage from among Chicago's most substantial residences, while the former reaches out in its ramifying trade interests to all sections of the country. The business is conducted along the most modern and progressive lines and furnishes to the patrons not only the most attractive articles of American manufacture but the leading importations as well. The business has been carefully systematized so that with a minimum expenditure of time and labor, maximum results are achieved.

An attractive home life had its beginning in the marriage at Troy, New York, October 3, 1899, of John W. Scott to Miss Emily Cluett, a daughter of Robert Cluett. They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Barbara. The family residence is maintained at Hubbard Woods, Illinois. Mr. Scott holds membership with the Chicago Club, the University Club, the City Club, the Onwentsia Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, and is also identified with organized movements for the development of trade interests, business connections and municipal progress put forth by the Commercial Club to which he also belongs.

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Charles Dickinson is preeminently a business man and is also numbered among those whose success has given them opportunity for participation in the activities, not strictly commercial, which mark the trend of the times and indicate the progress which is being made through initiative movements. His interests are, therefore, constantly broadening and thus through his varied relations he has become well known in some of the leading cities of the east and middle west, as well as in the foreign lands to which he has traveled for health and commercial purposes. His forty years' connection in trade circles has been chiefly with The Albert Dickinson Company and the Chicago Dock Company, and he is vice president of both.

Chicago has always been the place of his residence. He was born on the 28th of May, 1858, on Wabash avenue, next to the south corner of Madison street, three years after his parents, Albert F. and Ann Elizabeth (Anthony) Dickinson, came to this city from Massachusetts, which state had been the ancestral home of both sides of the family through several generations. Both the father and mother were natives of western Massachusetts, where they resided until the father, convinced that the growing western city offered better business opportunities than he could secure in the east, moved first to Albany and then to Buffalo, New York, and in 1854 brought his family to Chicago. Their sons, Albert, Nathan and Charles, were sent to the public schools and Charles Dickinson, the youngest of the trio, therein pursued his education to the age of about fourteen years, when, after the fire of 1871, he was compelled to divide his time attending high school in the morning, while in the afternoon he worked for Charles Gossage & Company, early dry-goods merchants of the city, receiving a dollar and a half per week to start with. In 1871 disaster came to the



CHARLES DICKINSON

general grain produce and seed business, which had been established by his father on arriving in Chicago. The great fire of October had completely wiped out the warehouse and business except the books which were saved. The father's health failing, his sons took up the business, Charles Dickinson, then about fifteen years of age, joining his brothers, Albert and Nathan, and his sister, Melissa, who had previously been associated with their father, and the business was conducted under the name of Albert Dickinson through the succeeding sixteen years. The three brothers and sister bent every energy not only to the upbuilding of the trade but paid off the debts of their father, also performing every service in connection with the business, their sister, Melissa, having charge of the books. She died November 11, 1910, at the age of seventy-one years. They were located originally before the fire of 1871 on Kinzie street, between State street and Dearborn avenue. The well devised and carefully executed plans of the brothers constituted the basis of continued growth in the business. They gradually discontinued the general commission business after they took charge in 1872, centering their efforts entirely upon grass and field seeds, and in 1888 the business was incorporated under the style of The Albert Dickinson Company, at which time Charles Dickinson was elected vice president and has since remained as the second executive officer; the harmonious cooperation of the brothers, their thorough understanding of the business, their study of trade conditions and their ability to so coordinate forces as to produce a unified whole, have been salient features in a success which has developed the enterprise from a small undertaking to one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. After using the property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes for some years, in 1889 they obtained control of the company mentioned and in 1896 removed their offices to their present location. Today the property utilized for the conduct of the business covers six hundred and ninety feet on Taylor street, four hundred feet on the river and Sixteenth and Clark streets, with frontage of two hundred and sixty-six feet on Clark street. Every facility has been secured to promote the trade and handle the product, including storage and wharfage accommodations, and the most modern machinery for handling the goods. To save time and transportation branch houses have been established in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Lansing, Michigan. The company is now capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with Albert Dickinson as president; Charles Dickinson, vice president; Nathan Dickinson, treasurer; and Charles D. Boyles, secretary. They constitute the directors of the company, together with O. E. Harden. Charles Dickinson is also the vice president of the Chicago Dock Company, serving in this position since 1895, while from 1889 he had been one of its directors. He is also one of the directors of the Twin City Trading Company of Minneapolis and of the American Warehouse & Trading Company of New Jersey. In 1910 he took up the position of treasurer and general manager of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railway Company, commonly known as the Hoboken Shore Railroad of Hoboken, New Jersey, and New York harbor, connecting with various ocean steamship lines. He has gone abroad many times in the interests of the business, spending several months in Europe in 1880, while in 1883 he not only visited insular and continental Europe but also Africa. A sojourn of ten months, covering portions of 1894 and 1895, enabled him to visit France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Turkey and other European countries, and when he again went abroad in 1900 he remained for an entire year,

traveling over Europe in the interests of the house, spending five months in Russia. He holds membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Duluth Board of Trade and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

On the 29th of September, 1897, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Mrs. Marie I. Boyd, who by her former marriage had five children: William T., Margaret F., Henry J., Louise M. and Gordon W. Boyd. The family residence is at No. 1531 Dearborn avenue. Mrs. Dickinson died September 17, 1910. Mr. Dickinson holds membership with the Central Meeting of the Society of Friends, and is well known in club and social relations. He is a member of the Union League, Illinois, Germania, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Menoken and South Shore Country Clubs. He also belongs to the Lotus, New York, New York Athletic, Railroad and Transportation Clubs, of New York city. In 1910 he joined the Aero Club of Chicago, having recently turned his attention to aerial navigation. It is his purpose to buy an airship with the object of studying the question of utilizing air currents for commercial and other purposes. He takes a keen interest in all inventions and projects which promise development and advancement, and progress might well be termed the keynote of his character. Not unmindful of the duties and obligations of man to his fellowmen, his humanitarian spirit often finds tangible and substantial expression and since the organization of the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital he has been one of its trustees and vice president. Those who know Mr. Dickinson well—and he has a wide circle of warm friends—recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and of keen appreciation of the interests which attract the individual from the narrowing influences of a life entirely devoted to business, and yet on occasions there can be found no one who gives closer attention to his work than Charles Dickinson.

NATHANIEL SHERMAN BOUTON.

When Catherine de'Medici instigated the massere of St. Bartholomew the streets of Paris ran red with the blood of the Protestants. At that time representatives of the Bouton family fled for their lives, taking refuge in England. About seven decades passed, and in 1635 John Bouton left England for America, becoming the founder of the family in the new world. Nathaniel Sherman Bouton was numbered among his descendants of the seventh generation, his parents being the Rev. Nathaniel and Harriet (Sherman) Bouton. His mother was a granddaughter of Roger Sherman, the celebrated statesman and philanthropist. The father, Dr. Bouton, was an eminent scholar and distinguished historian as well as one of the leading divines of the Congregational church, and for forty-three years continuously was pastor of his denomination in Concord, New Hampshire. He was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, and in 1820 was graduated from Yale. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was subsequently conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. In addition to his ministerial labors he served for a long period as state historian of New Hampshire and was the author of many profound essays and sermons. His auto-

biography, which he had prepared, was published some years after his death by his son, John Bell Bouton.

Nathaniel S. Bouton was born in Concord, New Hampshire, May 14, 1828. He was reared in an atmosphere of intellectual and moral activity. There were no false ideas taught concerning labor, but rather the doctrine that all work was honest if honestly performed, and when he was fourteen years of age Nathaniel S. Bouton sought and obtained employment upon a Connecticut farm, devoting two years to the labors of the fields. For a short period, beginning at the age of sixteen, he taught school, and in 1846 started for the west, desirous of seeing the country and learning of its prospects and opportunities. He did not feel that the time was ripe for removal to the Mississippi valley, however, and for six years thereafter was a traveling salesman for the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, scale manufacturers of New Hampshire. This was before the era of railroad travel, and he journeyed on horseback and by stage through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. By that time he had become convinced that the future outlook of Chicago was bright, and felt that it was destined to become an important commercial and manufacturing center. His residence here dated from 1852, at which time he entered the employ of George W. Sizer & Company, a foundry firm who owned extensive establishments in Cleveland and Cincinnati, and at that time organized a branch in Chicago. Mr. Bouton was made manager of the latter and a year later was admitted to a partnership in the business. Their foundry, situated on Clark street near Fifteenth street, was devoted largely to the manufacture of car wheels and castings for the railroad enterprises then being developed, the radiating lines having Chicago as the focal point. The company furnished all of the castings and wheels required for the Union Car Works of Stone, Boomer & Bouton in their varied operations as car and bridge builders. When the plant of that firm was destroyed by fire in September, 1855, Nathaniel S. Bouton purchased for them the works of the American Bridge Company and soon afterward was admitted to the firm under the style of Stone, Boomer & Bouton. From that time until 1857, when they sold their plant, then known as the Union Car & Bridge Works, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, this firm built nearly all of the railway bridges of the west including the one at Rock Island, the first to cross the Mississippi river. Their output, moreover, included all kinds of material for railways, more especially cars. A notable factor in the success of Mr. Bouton was his recognition of opportunity. He studied the conditions which existed, recognized the possibilities for the establishment and conduct of extensive and important business interests, and in the improvement of such opportunities gained a place among Chicago's wealthy manufacturers. He became the proprietor of the architectural iron business of Frederick Letz, and in 1858 bought the interests of Messrs. Stone and Boomer in the plant of the old Union Car Works, which he rebuilt and operated until 1863. In that year the firm of N. S. Bouton & Company was organized, his associates being Christopher B. Bouton and Edward F. Hurlburt, who under a firm organization conducted a growing business until 1871, when they incorporated under the name of The Union Foundry Works, N. S. Bouton becoming the president of the new company with Mr. Hurlburt as vice president and superintendent and Christopher B. Bouton as secretary and treasurer. They made a specialty of architectural iron work, and the high standing of the business is indicated by

the fact that they were awarded the contracts for all such work for the leading hotels and finest business blocks of the city, also for the custom house in Chicago and in St. Louis, the state house of Illinois and of Iowa, and most of the Chicago grain elevators. About the time when, in 1881, the Western Indiana Railway Company acquired for a right of way the premises occupied by The Union Foundry Works, a new company was organized under the name of the Union Foundry & Pullman Car Wheel Works, and erected a plant covering eleven acres at the town of Pullman. A general foundry and machine shop business was carried on in addition to the manufacture of car wheels and car castings for the Pullman Car Company, melting about one hundred and fifty tons of iron daily, while six hundred men were employed in the conduct of the business. In 1886 Mr. Bouton disposed of his interest to the Pullman Palace Car Company, and organized the Bouton Foundry Company in Chicago for the purpose of giving the young men who had been in his employ an opportunity of eventually acquiring the concern, as he proposed to retire from active business.

One of the creditable features in the business record of Mr. Bouton was the aid which he continuously gave to worthy young men. He was quick to recognize merit and ability on the part of his employes and to reward them by promotion as opportunity offered, and many of the successful business men of Chicago owe their business advancement in no small degree to the fact that Mr. Bouton gave them material assistance at the outset. Many there were who sought his counsel and advice, and to all he was free to give from the stores of broad wisdom and experience.

From the onerous cares of an extensive business Mr. Bouton always gladly turned to the delights of home. In early manhood he wedded Miss Emily L. Bissell, a daughter of Dr. Bissell, of Suffield, Connecticut. Her death occurred about a year later, in 1858, and subsequently Mr. Bouton married Mrs. Ellen Shumway, a daughter of Judge Gould, of Essex, New York. The wealth that he acquired was far in excess of that needed for the comfortable maintenance of his home and the enjoyments of life, and Mr. Bouton made generous division of his success with others, giving liberally to many organized charities and also to individuals in need. He was one of the twelve charter members of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society, and he not only had charge of all the organized charitable institutions of the city, but assisted in the organization of branch societies in the same line of work. He had charge of the distribution of a fund of one hundred thousand dollars contributed jointly by A. P. Stewart, of New York, and the Chicago Relief & Aid Society just after the great fire of 1871 for the relief of destitute and self-supporting women. Applicants for relief visited his office and his home, seeking aid, and more than four thousand were thus given assistance. It was his purpose to help only the worthy, and investigation into the reported conditions and the work arising from the distribution of the money claimed his almost undivided time for five years. In fact he labored in that direction to the detriment of his own health, but he seemed never to consider himself when a fellow traveler on life's journey needed assistance. Throughout the period of his residence in Chicago he was closely associated with the work of the Presbyterian denomination. He was one of the founders and an elder in Olivet church which was a branch of the Second Presbyterian church, and with which he had previously united. Later he took an active

part in organizing the Kenwood Evangelical church, which ignored sectarian divisions. His Christianity surmounted creed and dogma, for he believed in the right of each individual to his own interpretation of the Scriptures. He, himself, closely followed the teachings concerning universal brotherhood and individual ministry. In his later years he devoted much time to the work of the Chicago Bible Society, of which he was the first president.

Those interests which had important bearing upon Chicago and her welfare also claimed his attention and cooperation. He served as superintendent of public works under appointment of Mayor Wentworth and of Mayor Haines, and during his administration the first street paving in Chicago was done and the present city grade was established. He was one of a committee of three appointed by the council to fix the grade of the city and recommend the present level. He took a firm stand in support of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war, and in 1862 became quartermaster of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, but served as staff officer, A. A. Q. M., until after the battle of Chickamauga, when private business affairs demanded his attention and forced his resignation. He did not consider party ties in casting a municipal ballot, but in national affairs gave support to the republican party. He enjoyed the companionship of friends, especially through his membership in the Union League and Kenwood Clubs. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. He was nearing the eightieth milestone on life's journey when, on the 3d of April, 1908, he was called to his final rest. His was a nature in which kindliness was a predominant force, and because of this he never harbored resentment, nor cherished an antagonistic feeling. He followed the divine mandate to forgive even seventy times seven. He was quiet and unostentatious in his benevolences but few have done more in the field of generous giving. The Shakespearean eulogy may well be applied to him:

"His life was noble, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

HARRY BEVERIDGE JUDSON.

Harry Beveridge Judson, manager of the bond department of the Northern Trust Company Bank, was born in Millburn, Illinois, September 17, 1865, a son of William H. Judson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The public schools of Evanston afforded him his educational privileges until he reached the age of sixteen years, his parents having removed to that attractive suburb when he was a young lad. He put aside his text-books, however, when a youth of sixteen years to enter business circles. In 1882 he entered the First National Bank and was continuously connected with its bond department until 1906, entering the service as messenger and winning promotion through intermediate positions until, when he left the bank twenty-four years later, he was assistant manager of the bond department. In August, 1906, he resigned to accept the proffered position of manager of the bond department of the Northern Trust Company Bank in which capacity

he is still retained, which fact alone is incontrovertible evidence of the value and worth of his service in this connection.

When Mr. Judson was eighteen years of age he joined the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard as a private and was for nine years with that military organization: from 1881 until 1884, from 1894 until 1896 and from 1902 until 1906, and when he retired he held the rank of second lieutenant. He is still a member of the veteran corps.

On the 19th of November, 1900, Mr. Judson was united in marriage to Miss Alice Bryant, a daughter of Herman Bryant, of Bristol, Wisconsin, where the wedding took place. They have two children, Bryant E. and Helen M., aged respectively eighteen and fourteen years. Since 1872 Mr. Judson has resided continuously in Evanston and belongs to the Evanston Club, as well as to the Union League and to the Chicago Bankers Clubs. He is a member of the Oshkosh Yacht Club which indicates something of the nature of his interests as regards his recreations and the place where his vacation periods are passed.

WILLIAM D. KENT.

William D. Kent was a well known political leader in Chicago and yet there were also other phases in his life that won him recognition as a leading citizen. He made for himself a substantial and creditable position in business circles, his success having its root in his enterprising and initiative spirit, his determination and his ability to see the possible outcome of any given conditon. He was born at the corner of Clark and Nineteenth streets in this city, March 19, 1859, and passed away at his home at No. 1422 West Congress street, October 5, 1910. His parents, John Cotter and Catherine (Dailey) Kent, were natives of Ireland and became early residents of Chicago, where they spent their remaining days, witnesses of much of the city's growth and development.

The public schools afforded William D. Kent his educational privileges until he had mastered the entire curriculum and was graduated from the old Central high school with the class of 1876. For several years he was in the employ of the Stucker Publishing Company, publishers of railway mail guides, but eagerly grasped the opportunity of engaging in business on his own account and became manufacturer of fire escapes in connection with his father-in-law, Matthias Benner. Later his business interests evolved into an important steel and iron contracting enterprise conducted under the name of the W. D. Kent Company. He was associated with that undertaking until about 1902, and during the last three years of his life was identified with the Vanderkloot Steel Company. His intellectuality early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins and he remained throughout his business career a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers and at all times strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike.

Those who knew Mr. Kent in his home say that the domestic side of his life was well developed. His interests centered in his family and he found his greatest happiness in ministering to their comfort and welfare. On the 27th of September, 1881, he wedded Miss Minnie H. Benner, a daughter of Matthias Benner, one of

Chicago's pioneers who was formerly fire chief of the city and is now living retired. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Bresline. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kent were born eight children, six of whom are yet living: William B., now twenty-nine years of age; M. Lillian, twenty-four; Olive C., twenty-two; Marshall Matthias, twenty; Katheryn Adeline, sixteen; and John A. J., nine years. Two daughters, Cornelia Myrtle and Grace A. are deceased. In his home Mr. Kent was a cordial and genial host who had keen appreciation for friendship and the joys of congenial companionship, who was fond of travel and possessed the ability to glean much knowledge as well as pleasure from his trips. He held membership in St. Jarlath's Catholic church and was well known in club circles of the city, as member in the Illinois, La Salle and the Union League Clubs. He likewise was associated with the Catholic Benevolent League, the Royal League and the Royal Arcanum. He was prominent in republican circles, his influence carrying weight in the councils of his party. He served as a member of the library board in 1888 and was commissioner of public works under the administration of Mayor Swift. He was also a delegate to the conventions of his party and with the spirit of a reformer labored for its best interests, attempting to annihilate all those forces which work for corruption and to institute such methods as measure up to the highest standards. In 1889 he was elected alderman from the old eleventh ward, now the twentieth ward, and served for three terms or until 1895, during which time he fought the Ogden Gas franchise and the Illinois Central Railroad in its claims of made lands along the lake front. He never regarded a public office in the light of a personal asset but rather as a trust to be sacredly cherished and thus his service in behalf of the city was marked by practical value and worth. At his death the city council passed resolutions signed by Mayor Busse and attested by Francis D. Connery, city clerk, bearing the corporate seal as follows:

"Resolved, That in the death of William D. Kent the city of Chicago has lost a valuable citizen who has as a public official served the people faithfully and well, and that we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his family, and be it further,

"Resolved, That in recognition of his services and honorable career these resolutions be spread upon the records of the city council and that a copy thereof, duly engrossed, be presented to his bereaved family."

CHARLES PRATT WHITNEY.

It may be that aspiring ambition pointed out to Charles Pratt Whitney his present position in insurance circles when, at an early age, he became connected with the firm of which he is now a partner. At all events fidelity to duty, unabating diligence, and thorough reliability have won for him creditable recognition in business circles and have brought to him a measure of success that many an older man might well envy. He is a type of that class of men whom Roosevelt has characterized as the strongest elements in America's upbuilding today—the man who is born in the east and is reared amid the influences of marvelous growth and development in the middle west. A native of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, Mr. Whitney was born July 14, 1866. His parents were John Brooks and Katherine

Augusta (Pratt) Whitney who removed to Chicago during the boyhood days of their son Charles, sending him as a pupil to the public schools. Later he augmented his early education by business training and personal study and throughout his life he has been given to mastering the lessons which each new experience has brought and to adapt his knowledge to the needs and demands of the passing hour. His start in life was a humble one. In 1881 he secured a position as office and errand boy in the fire insurance agency of Fisher Brothers. Gradually he worked his way upward, thoroughly acquainting himself with the insurance business, and in 1895 became a member of the firm of Granger, Smith, Miller & Company with which he was associated for two years when a change in partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. On the 1st of November, 1901, this firm consolidated their interests with the business of R. S. Critchell & Company, under the present style of Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. This is one of the largest and best known insurance firms of the city. Thus either as employe or manager for over thirty years, Mr. Whitney has been identified with insurance interests from the age of fifteen years and honest endeavor in behalf of the interests which he represents has brought him to the creditable position which he now occupies.

Mr. Whitney was married in Creston, Illinois, on the 12th of September, 1888, to Miss Grace Elizabeth Lewis and to them were born three sons and a daughter: Lewis Husted, Charles Pratt, Gordon, and Katherine Fay. The family resides at Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Whitney is a member of the New England Society and of the Sons of the American Revolution. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he is independent in his religious faith, although holding to a high ethical standard. He belongs to the Union League Club, of which he was second vice president, and is also well known and prominent in the Chicago Athletic Club and the Glen View Golf Club. His is a notable example of the well established maxim that merit and ability will eventually win; that difficulties but serve as an impetus to renewed effort, and that strong purpose surmounts all obstacles and eventually reaches its goal.

WILLIAM E. SAYRE.

The marvelous growth of Chicago deserves to be ranked with the seven wonders of the world. When that section which is today covered for mile after mile with attractive residences or substantial business blocks until the city is today the second in America was an uncultivated prairie of low, wet land, William E. Sayre made his way to Cook county and took up a claim of government land at what is now the southwest corner of Grand and Seventieth avenues. This was in November, 1836. It was not until the following year that the little section of business enterprises and homes that clustered around the mouth of the river was incorporated as a city. For more than a third of a century William E. Sayre lived to watch the marvelous growth of the town as its boundaries were extended to the north, to the south and to the west until today within its borders is found the longest street in any municipality of the world.

WILLIAM E. SAYRE

Mr. Sayre was a native of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, born August 21, 1813. His father, John A. Sayre, a native of the same place, was a farmer by occupation and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1859. His wife bore the maiden name of Cleo Brewster and she, too, was born, lived and died at Blooming Grove. On the old homestead farm there the son William E. was reared. His birth occurred while the second war with England was in progress and he lived through the period of two more great wars of the country, the one with Mexico and that between the north and the south. His early experiences were such as usually come to farm boys, his time being divided between the schoolroom and the fields. He continued to assist his father until twenty-three years of age and then sought the opportunities of the unsettled west. He made his way to Illinois in November, 1836, and with his partner, Amos Moore, took up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres. There he built one of the first homes on that section which is now the southwest corner of Grand and Seventieth avenues. With characteristic energy he began to break the sod and till the soil and later he purchased his partner's interest and continued in business on this tract until it was subdivided in 1873. Much of this, including the old homestead, is still in possession of the family. With the growth of the city it has risen continuously in value until it now commands a high market price. Year after year Mr. Sayre with the return of spring took his place in the fields and cultivated the crops best adapted to soil and climate, and year after year he gathered his harvests which enabled him to provide a comfortable living for his family. His life was indeed a busy and useful one and at the old homestead he remained until death called him on the 24th of January, 1873.

Mr. Sayre was always active in public affairs of his township—Jefferson—and from its organization held office. He was the first justice of the peace of the district, was supervisor for some time and was road commissioner twenty-seven years. His public duties were ever discharged in a most capable and faithful manner and he was ever loyal to the best interests of citizenship. During the Civil war he took a keen interest in the conflict, being an enthusiastic supporter of the Union, but age and ill health prevented his enlistment. He was always confident that Chicago would some day be a great city which would include his property and time proved the wisdom of his foresight for today the old home farm is within the limits of the western metropolis.

On the 3d of January, 1839, occurred the marriage of William E. Sayre and Miss Harriet Lovett, who had become a resident of Cook county four years before. In 1835 her father, Joseph Lovett, brought his family to Chicago, reaching the little village, for such it was then, on the 4th of March. He made the journey from Bath, Steuben county, New York, traveling overland and bringing with him his wife, Mrs. Lydia (Crouch) Lovett, their five children and a son-in-law. He first took up a claim at Cragin, but about two years later arrived in the district that is now Chicago and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres a mile east of the farm of William E. Sayre. There he spent his remaining days in agricultural pursuits until age and ill health forced him to put aside the arduous duties of life and on the 6th of September, 1851, at the age of sixty-two years, he passed away. He had for about five years survived his wife, who died in 1846. In their family were ten children but only one, Harriet, the fourth in

order of birth, is now living. She was born December 13, 1819, in Tyrone, New York, and was a maiden of fifteen summers when she accompanied her parents on the removal to what was then the far west. Here she formed the acquaintance of William E. Sayre who sought her hand in marriage, and on the 3d of January, 1839, went as a bride to his home. They lived upon the western prairie when there was not a house between their home and the west bank of the Chicago river. There is doubtless no one in Chicago who has resided here for a longer period than Mrs. Sayre. She is now in her ninety-third year, but her intellect is remarkably keen and her physical powers but slightly diminished. She does all work without the use of glasses except sewing and reading and busies herself with some of the lighter household tasks or plain sewing. What she has been to the section of the city in which she lives can scarcely be overestimated. In the early days before this section became thickly settled there was no call for assistance in case of illness or distress to which she did not respond. She was the ministering angel at many bedsides and she always had a word of hope and encouragement for any who were distressed because of the heavy burdens or sorrows of life. She still lives upon the property to which she went as a bride, occupying the old homestead of her husband at the southwest corner of Grand and Seventieth avenues until after his death. Since then she has built her present residence which in the renumbering of the district is known as 6935 Grand avenue. Mrs. Sayre always shared with her husband in the belief that their home would one day be connected with the city of Chicago by street car lines and she lived to witness the fulfillment of the hope which she had long cherished. After waiting for seventy-six years the car line was completed and she took her first ride on the extension of the Grand avenue line on the 1st of February, 1911. She had witnessed the building of the different railway lines not far from her home and it is said that on various occasions she would prepare a meal for the workmen. It is told how, when on one occasion she had to build a sidewalk at her home, the railroad transported the material free of charge and the labor was performed by neighbors. When the street car line was completed past her home a representative of one of the daily papers, knowing of the hope she had long cherished that this might be realized, invited her for a ride on the new line. The occasion brought back many reminiscences of the past and she exclaimed: "Who ever thought when I came rolling through this stretch of prairie more than seventy-five years ago in an old cloth covered 'schooner' that some day I would pass along this same road in a brightly painted street car? It's wonderful! Why, you will hardly believe me when I tell you that there was not a tree all along here in those days. Nothing but the big prairie and grass higher than a horse. I watched all these trees grow. At that time our house was the only one in this region west of Chicago. Oak Park was a wilderness and Chicago itself a mere dot compared to what it is now. And now I'm here in a street car! Shall I believe it? I have lived to see a wonderful age but I like it. Oh, yes, I do! I believe in all the new things. I love to ride in the automobile and I would take a chance in an airship if I had the opportunity. Really, I wouldn't be afraid; I'd like it." It is indeed a matter of marvel to think that it is within the memory of a living person when all the vast section of Chicago west of La Salle street was an unsettled, undeveloped prairie, yet when she came here with a party of sixteen people, traveling in three emigrant wagons,

reaching their destination after a trip of twenty-one days, land could be purchased at twelve shillings per acre. Her father's first home for his family of nine was a little log building without a floor.

Mrs. Sayre has ever kept apace in thought and spirit with the progress that the years have brought and is today as interested in what is being accomplished as she was when she watched the changes that occurred during the period of her girlhood and womanhood. When she first took up her abode out on the prairie it sometimes required five or six hours to drive in a wagon for the roads were usually muddy and it was mainly a swamp district between her home and the river. Speaking of this she said: "In the winter the big swamp would freeze over and our sleds would slip and skid like automobiles do now. There were no bridges over the river except narrow, shaky ones for the people to walk on. Wagons and horses were all ferried across. The stage went by once a week in either direction. It took a week to get to Rockford when the roads were bad and they wouldn't carry many passengers, either. They used to bring our mail out from Chicago and always stop in front of the house. Not a tree was in sight out there and the grass of the prairie, my, how long it was! It seemed to wave like a big sea under the wind which never was still. We could see it waving; as the lumber box wagons of the emigrants going still farther west drove through it we could see the white canvas tops of the wagons but we couldn't see the horses or the wagon boxes. Then in the fall it would catch fire from some camp or somebody smoking and the sky would be lit up as if the whole world was burning. The night of the big fire it was as light as day out here. I could see to pick up a pin on our lawn. I put the children all to bed and stayed up all night myself." Speaking of her arrival in Illinois Mrs. Sayre continued: "We were the only white persons west of the river. The Fort Dearborn massacre took place two years before we came. The government was moving away the Indians but there were still five hundred Sioux with red blankets, five hundred Sacs with blue blankets and five hundred Pottawatomies with white ones living near us. They slept out around big fires at night. We used to go to their camps in daytime. They would give us presents and then come the next day and want them back. But they never shot a deer or any game without coming to the house and asking 'White squaw want some?' We were married young in those days. My nineteenth birthday was in December and on the 3d of the next month I was married. Every person who attended that wedding except me is gone."

Five children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre: Mary E., who married Charles E. Allen and makes her home with her mother; Lydia C., who died at the age of six and a half years; Emma J., who died in infancy; Ida T., who has also passed away; and John J. The grandchildren are Harriet Sayre, now the wife of Albert F. Keeney, president of the board of local improvement of Chicago; Mary Sayre, the wife of R. Y. Bradshaw; and William S. Allen, of Los Angeles, California. There are also six great-grandchildren: Edwin Sayre and Josephine Esther Allen, children of William S. Allen; Harriet E. and Virginia Keeney; and Harriet Amy and Robert Sayre Bradshaw.

In his last illness Mr. Sayre said to his wife that he hoped she would take life easier during the rest of her days and not work as they had done in the early period of their married life, adding that it would not be long before she joined

him. But thirty-nine years have passed and Mrs. Sayre is still an active, well preserved woman for one of her age. She spends the winter months in California in the milder climate of the Pacific coast, but eagerly looks forward to her return to her old home in Chicago in the opening of the spring. Hers has indeed been a useful life. She cared nothing for the social prominence which means leadership in fashions, but with a heart responsive to every appeal she has always been ready to extend a helping hand to all and her kind deeds have left an indelible impress upon the hearts of many who have known her. Everyone in her section of the city knows Mrs. Sayre or where she lives and such a life deserves all the respect and honor which can be accorded it.

JAMES BERWICK FORGAN.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, experience or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success and in none of the requirements has James Berwick Forgan ever been found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a prominent position in the western financial world and enjoys an international reputation as a practical, progressive financier. He is numbered among those who have developed and formulated the policy of modern finance, working along lines that have made his labors a most widely felt and beneficial influence in moneyed circles. He stands at the head of Chicago's strongest financial institution as the president of the First National Bank.

Mr. Forgan was born in Saint Andrews, Scotland, April 11, 1852, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan. After attending the Madras College in his native city he continued his studies in Forres Academy, at Forres, Scotland, and at the age of seventeen years, after having spent a brief period in a lawyer's office, he entered upon active connection with banking as an employe of the Royal Bank of Scotland in its Saint Andrews' branch. Three years were there passed, during which he was initiated into the processes and methods of the business, in which he was destined to rise to prominence, winning his promotion through his capability, earnest purpose and indefatigable energy. Entering the service of the Bank of British North America, he was sent by that institution to Montreal, Canada, and for some time filled various clerical positions in its branches at Montreal, New York and Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the latter city he left the service of the Bank of British North America and became paying teller for the Bank of Nova Scotia and was afterward assigned to the position of agent of the bank at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and later at Woodstock, New Brunswick. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of inspector of branches and in 1885 he established and assumed the management of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Minneapolis, Minnesota, since which time he has been identified with banking interests in the United States. Three years later he was invited by the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis to become cashier of that institution, where he remained until 1892, when, at the request of Lyman

J. Gage, then president of the First National Bank of Chicago, who had been watching the movements and rise of the Scotch financier, he was elected vice president of the First National Bank and on the 9th of January, 1900, succeeded to the presidency, thus attaining to the foremost position in banking circles in the middle west. He has in the meantime extended his efforts, becoming president and director of the First Trust & Savings Bank, also of the National Safe Deposit Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Security Bank of Chicago. Industrial interests have likewise benefited by the stimulus of his activity and keen discernment, and he is now a director of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, the American Radiator Company, the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and is a member of the board of control of the Audit Company of New York. The enlargement of the field of his activities and the increasing worth of his work are due to the fact that he has the ability to recognize the opportune moment, to correctly appraise the value of a situation and determine its best outcome.

Mr. Forgan was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 19, 1875, to Miss Mary Ellen Murray and they have four children: Robert D., Mrs. Jessie Wilhelmina Ott, Donald M. and James B., Jr. The family residence is at No. 1415 Dearborn avenue. Mr. Forgan is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church and a director of the Presbyterian hospital of the city. His charities are many but of a most unostentatious character. His favorite recreation is golf and leads to his membership in the Chicago Golf Club. He is also a prominent representative of the Chicago Club, the Commercial, Union League, Mid-Day, Union and Saddle and Cycle Clubs. A review of his life indicates his wise use of time and talents. While he has amassed wealth, he has been generous and helpful in his use of it. He recognizes individual responsibility and his charitable work is conducted as is his business—from a sense of duty, of privilege and of pleasure. His labors have been of far-reaching influence in their breadth, scope and purpose and he has become a distinct factor in the progress of the western world. Chicago acknowledges her indebtedness to him along many lines.

FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT.

Frank Hamline Scott, largely devoting his attention to corporation law and the trial of cases, is a member of the firm of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens. He is classed with those men who are the intelligent factors in every ideal and work that have helped to develop the success and growth of all large cities. Iowa numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Tipton, January 1, 1857. His grandfather, Robert Scott, was a native of the north of Ireland and of Scotch lineage. Coming to America early in the nineteenth century he settled in Brooke county, West Virginia, where he became a leading citizen and the owner of a large estate. His son, Dr. Washington Scott, born in the Old Dominion, removed to Iowa in 1856 and in 1864 became a resident of Evanston, Illinois, where he engaged successfully in the practice of medicine for many years. He contin-

ued to make his home there until his death which occurred in 1901 when he was seventy-one years of age. He married Amelia Kline, a daughter of John Kline, a prominent planter of Brooke county, West Virginia, who was of German descent, the family being founded in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Scott survived her husband a few years, passing away in 1909, at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Frank H.; John W., now a resident of Springfield, Illinois; and Mrs. Richard Olding Beard, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Frank H. Scott was the third in order of birth in his father's family and was a little lad of about seven years when the removal was made from Iowa to Evanston. He attended the public schools in the latter place and also the preparatory school of Northwestern University after which he there entered upon the regular college course in the literary department of the university, being graduated in 1876 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Two years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in the same year he was graduated the degree of LL. B. was conferred by the Union College of Law of Chicago. Admitted to the bar, he at once began practice in Chicago and in 1886 formed a partnership with the late John H. Hamline which was continued until the latter's death, in 1904. Mr. Scott then became senior partner of the firm of Scott, Bancroft, Lord & Stephens, which relationship was maintained until 1909, since which time, following the retirement of Mr. Lord from the firm, he has practiced in connection with Edgar A. Bancroft, Redmond D. Stephens and John E. MacLeish, under the firm style of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens. Among the most important cases in which he has been retained as counsel are the Northwestern Railroad condemnation case involving the longest trial ever held in this state and probably in the country, continuing for six months. He was also connected with the litigation in which the ordinances permitting the city to issue seventy-five million dollars' worth of certificates under the Mueller law was declared invalid and which was decided on contentions raised by Mr. Scott. He was also concerned in the litigation resulting in the reorganization of the North and West Side Street Railway Companies in which he represented a large portion of the bondholders. Among more recent cases he represented the Economy Light & Power Company in the suit brought against it by the state of Illinois, involving the title to the Desplaines river and the right of the Economy Light & Power Company as riparian owners to the increased flow of the river occasioned by the construction of the Chicago Sanitary District Channel, in which suit the state was defeated. Mr. Scott is counsel for the Chicago Stock Exchange and the United States Gypsum Company and many other corporations and is justly accounted one of the prominent corporation lawyers of the city. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Law Club, of which he is president.

On the 10th of October, 1882, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Edith Kribben, a daughter of Christian and Edith (Delafield) Kribben, the former a prominent lawyer and public speaker of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two living children: Bertram Delafield, a ranch owner at Lemoore, California; and Marion Sturges. The family reside at the Virginia hotel and are prominent in the social circles of the city. For recreation Mr. Scott indulges in golf and horseback riding and recognizes the fact that well developed physical manhood is the basis for the

intense intellectual activity which is demanded in his profession. He belongs to a number of the leading clubs and societies of Chicago, including the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Literary, University, City, Onwentsia, and Cliff Dwellers Clubs, and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a Cleveland democrat but is nonpartisan in local politics. In former years he was quite active in civil affairs, having served as vice president and also as a member of the executive committee of the Municipal League. He was for many years president of the Civil Service Reform Association and was the first president of the City Club. At all times he has stood for progress, development and improvement, for the destruction of that which is hurtful, for the upbuilding of that which is helpful, and his labors have at all times tended toward the accomplishment of high and worthy purposes.

CHARLES A. ZAHN.

The upbuilding of this city is due not only to a few individuals but is the composite effort of many. Each successful man bears his part in the work and should be accorded due credit for what he accomplishes. In this connection, therefore, mention should be made of Charles A. Zahn, president of the Charles A. Zahn Company, wholesale liquor dealers, and one of the directors of the Northwest State Bank. A native of Mokena, Will county, Illinois, he was born March 14, 1862, of the marriage of John and Margeretha Zahn, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. They came to America in 1854, landing in New York city after several weeks spent upon a sailing vessel. They made their way direct to Will county and settled upon a farm which they cultivated until about 1868, when they took up their abode in the village of Mokena, where they opened a hotel, conducting it about ten years. John Zahn afterward established a meat market but a year later retired from active business. He is still living in Mokena but his wife passed away in 1907. In their family were eleven children but only three are living, namely: Henry, of Forest Park; Charles A., of this review; and Philapina, the wife of Frank Hirsch, of Mokena, Illinois.

Charles A. Zahn owes his education to the public school system of Illinois, receiving training in both the German and English languages. He was reared in Mokena until 1879, when at the age of sixteen years he came to Chicago and secured a position as delivery boy for a grocery and meat market at a salary of four dollars per month and board. Shortly afterward he was offered fifteen dollars per month and board in a wholesale and retail liquor establishment, where he continued for about nine months. He was employed in that line of business, however, until November, 1886, when he formed a partnership with Fred Benzli under the firm name of Benzli & Zahn. In February, 1892, this was incorporated as the Benzli & Zahn Company under the laws of the state of Illinois and in May, 1894, the name was changed to Charles A. Zahn Company, under which title the business has since been conducted. His establishment is at Nos. 1643-45 Milwaukee avenue, where the company occupies a four-story building, forty-eight by one hundred feet. This is one of the best kept places in the city of Chicago and Mr. Zahn takes special pride in doing business in an honest and legitimate way. Because of this he has

built up a trade that may well be envied by his competitors. He has about twenty-two employes in his Milwaukee avenue establishment. On the organization of the Northwest State Bank he became one of its stockholders and was elected one of its directors.

On the 13th of December, 1884, Mr. Zahn was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Henrietta Groeger, a native of Chicago, and their home has been blessed with four children, Charles Jacob, Roy C., Anna Marie, and Louise M. Politically Mr. Zahn is independent but is well known as a member of various societies and fraternal organizations. He belongs to D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M.; Richard Yates Council of the Royal Arcanum; Teutonia Maennerchor; the Schiller Liederstafel; Wicker Park Maennerchor; the Central Turnverein; and the Columbia Bowling Club. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his own labors. He is widely known, especially among the German-American residents of this city, and for many years took a prominent part in many of their organizations, an activity which in recent years may have become lessened, yet as a contributor and substantial supporter his interest is unabated.

JOHN H. DUNHAM.

Chicago owes much to the life and labors of John H. Dunham who believed in municipal integrity as strong and unswerving as in personal honor. To this end he protected the fair name of the city and state at times when the intrigues of unscrupulous politicians would have blackened it, and yet John H. Dunham was by no means a political leader nor did he attempt to take active part in public affairs more than he deemed it the duty of every American citizen. He was preeminently a business man and a most successful merchant. His life record is well worthy of emulation and if business men of the present generation would but follow his example there would be no need of condemning political leaders or seek to suppress graft in office, for the public positions would then be filled by men of business ability and municipal honor.

Mr. Dunham reached Chicago in May, 1844, continuing to reside in this city until his death on the 28th of April, 1893. The story of his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to those who have regard for honorable manhood and an aprpeciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual. Mr. Dunham was at that time a young man of twenty-seven years, his birth having occurred in Seneca county, New York, May 28, 1817. His parents were Ezra and Ann (Hobrow) Dunham, prosperous farming people of that locality. At that period the school year in farming communities covered little more than the winter months and thus Mr. Dunham, after pursuing his studies through the winter seasons, devoted the summer to work upon the home farm. The opportunity of a college education never came to him—always a matter of deep regret. He learned many valuable lessons through experience, observation and reading, however, and was recognized during his residence in Chicago as a well informed man of sound and discriminating judgment. He felt that the confines of a New York farm were too narrow for his ambition and his energy, and at the age of

JOHN H. DUNHAM

seventeen years he left home to seek opportunities in mercantile fields. At Waterloo, New York, he entered into a contract to work for three years at a salary of thirty-six dollars per year. Soon afterward a much larger salary was offered by another firm, but he refused it as he had given his word to remain with his first employer—and his word was ever a pledge of honor. His fidelity proved, however, in the long run to be the best policy, for it established his position as a young man of integrity, worthy of trust and confidence, and so when his contract was fulfilled and he wished to start in business for himself he had little difficulty in obtaining credit. Opening a hardware store, he continued in the trade for six years, realizing therefrom the sum of ten thousand dollars.

This capital constituted the nucleus for the basis of his success in the west. Reading of the settlement and growth of the Mississippi valley, he believed that Chicago would prove an advantageous field for further business operation, and in May, 1844, after traveling westward by stage-coach for many days, he reached his destination. The wholesale grocery business first claimed his attention and for fourteen years he continued in that trade, his business growing proportionally with the rapid development of this city and the surrounding country. At length he sold out but remained an active factor in the business life of Chicago, operating largely in the field of real estate and afterward in banking. In 1857 he organized the Merchants Loan & Trust Company's Bank, becoming its first president. That was the year of a wide-spread financial panic, but such was the business reputation of Mr. Dunham that his bank soon sprung into popular favor. In was founded upon safe and conservative methods, and he took a firm stand against the "wild cat" and other unsafe currency with which local banks were flooding the country—currency that fluctuated in value and at times proved so nearly worthless that not only the banks that issued it went to the wall but many business concerns were badly crippled thereby. Mr. Dunham waged an untiring and ceaseless warfare against such a currency and his efforts, combined with such of others of like mind, led to the permanent retirement of such monies in 1861. The following year Mr. Dunham resigned the presidency of the bank and was thereafter again connected with mercantile pursuits for two or three years. He also served as national bank examiner for Illinois by appointment of Secretary H. McCulloch, who afterward referred to Mr. Dunham as the ablest man in the country in that capacity. In 1866 he entered upon a much needed rest. Up to this time for twenty years he had given close and unremitting attention to business interests of considerable extent and importance, but that year he went abroad with his family, spending two years in travel through continental and insular Europe. This was a period of great enjoyment to him for he was keenly appreciative of beauty as found in the scenery and art galleries of the old world, and, as wide reading had moreover made him thoroughly familiar with many historical points, this heightened his pleasure in visiting those scenes which have figured prominently in history.

The year which witnessed Mr. Dunham's arrival in Chicago was also the one which chronicled his marriage. On the 30th of April, 1844, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Hills, whose father was a prominent merchant of Waterloo, New York, and they became the parents of four children, of whom only two daughters survive: Helen Elizabeth, the widow of Judge Kirk Hawes and Mary Virginia Dunham. The Dunham home on Michigan avenue was one of quiet elegance, the center of

a cultured society circle. There Mr. Dunham delighted to entertain his friends and to discuss with prominent people of the city the questions which affected the welfare of its inhabitants in many vital relations. He belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association, was a member and supporter of the Soldiers' Home, the Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a member of the Board of Trade and from the period of his arrival in Chicago he took an active and helpful interest in many projects which were promoted for the city's welfare. His work in behalf of an adequate system of water works, furnishing a supply of pure water, constituted a work which should make his name honored for all time. In early days the city water works were connected with an old mill at the foot of Lake street. When the cholera epidemic broke out in 1849 the treasury was without money or credit, yet pure water was needed as an agency in checking the disease. A contemporary publication, in speaking of this crisis in the city's history, says: "Some prominent citizens met in a private office with locked doors to devise if possible some way of relief. Their idea was to create a corporation within a corporation, and the services of a lawyer, Judge John M. Wilson, were engaged and Mr. Dunham was chosen chairman of the committee to draft a bill. After a week's hard labor and much thought on the subject, the report was made that Wilson considered the scheme an impossibility. Mr. Dunham, however, had a theory of his own, and the matter was left with him. He at once engaged Mr. E. C. Larned, one of the most eminent lawyers Chicago has ever had, to assist Judge Wilson. They drafted a bill to secure proper water works for the city and submitted the same for approval to the parties interested. It was deemed satisfactory save that they saw no way by which to secure the necessary funds. At this juncture Mr. Dunham offered a resolution providing that all property abutting on any street in which water pipes were laid should be assessed for the cost of the same. This proved to be the saving clause, and the bill thus drawn was passed by the legislature, and is probably the best water works bill ever drawn, and all honor is due Messrs. Wilson, Larned and Dunham for the excellent result. Notwithstanding Mr. Dunham's activity in the matter, he was not named as one of the commissioners chosen by the legislature; but his interest continued and when the bonds were issued he watched the proceedings carefully. One day while visiting New York he chanced to meet the gentleman having charge of the bonds and learned to his surprise that he was about to place them with certain bankers there. Mr. Dunham offered to give him the note of those gentlemen for twenty thousand dollars, due in four months, and to take in exchange his individual note for the same amount and to give him in addition his own check for one thousand dollars. This offer seemed to startle him and the bonds were not placed as intended, which proved fortunate for the success of the enterprise, as the bankers referred to failed three months later."

Mr. Dunham's political support was given to the whig party and when the issues of the day led to the organization of the republican party he took active part in its formation and was its candidate for the state legislature in 1856. He accepted the candidacy with the hope of securing a reform in the currency then in use, and was offered the speakership on condition that he would favor "stump-tail money." He indignantly refused, declaring that he was there to protect the people and to work for the redemption of the state bank issue. In this he failed

and returned from Springfield determined to have nothing more to do with politics. His interest in good citizenship, however, never abated and his influence was always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. His position was never questioned. His belief was expressed clearly and was defended with vigor. Of him it has been said: "Primarily a merchant, he developed such aptness for affairs, such strength of character and solidity of judgment that he became a legislator, a leader in finance and an important factor in the intellectual and social life of the city."

As a business man J. H. Dunham was prompt, energetic, strictly honest and always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. He was a man of pronounced character, very decided in all his views, and never hesitated to express them whenever occasion demanded. His honesty, integrity and ability as a business man and a citizen were never questioned.

An active member for many years, of the Second Presbyterian church, he was seldom absent from his seat on Sunday. He gave liberally to private enterprises, always insisting that whatever he did in that direction was his own private affair, and not to be made public through the newspapers. He had for many years supported one, and some of the time two home missionaries of the American Sunday School Union at work in destitute portions of the then northwestern territory, while his gifts to private individuals were numerous and amounted to thousands of dollars.

The Chicago Tribune said, in part, editorially, at the time of Mr. Dunham's death: "Mr. Dunham had been a resident of this city for forty-nine years, during these years, or until a short time after the fire, when he retired from active pursuits, he was continuously engaged in mercantile business and was also prominent in banking business, as the founder of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company.

"Though one of the organizers of the republican party in this state, a man of strong political convictions, and at one time a member of the legislature, he took little public part in politics, his preference being for mercantile pursuits, in which he was remarkably successful.

"Dr. Dunham was in his seventy-sixth year at the time of his death and apparently gave every assurance of reaching an advanced age, as he was a robust and well preserved man of unusual physical activity."

GEORGE S. HARDENBROOK.

The friends of George S. Hardenbrook, and they were many, knew him as a man of independent thought and action, endowed with a rugged honesty of purpose, while his integrity and honor were so absolute as to compel the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. Moreover, his life was filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor" and his motives were such as to make his whole career a consecration to duty and to the measure of his possibilities for accomplishing good. He became a resident of Chicago in 1868 and here resided until his death forty-two years later. He was born in Piqua, Ohio, December 25, 1840, and passed away April

18, 1910. His parents were Henry and Katherine (Compton) Hardenbrook, both of whom were natives of Hamilton, Ohio. The father was a blacksmith and liveryman of that place and a citizen of considerable local prominence, who belonged to one of the early families of Hamilton. The first Hardenbrooks in America came from Holland and settled in New Jersey, while others became residents of Pennsylvania. At later periods their descendants removed to Ohio, some locating near Cincinnati, others at Hamilton and still others at Piqua.

It was to the public school system of Piqua that George S. Hardenbrook was indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and at the age of twenty years he enlisted for three months in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, the Civil war having just been inaugurated. After two months' service he reenlisted in the same company for three years and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He commanded his company in nearly all of the battles in which it was engaged and at the expiration of his three years' term he reenlisted for two years in the Seventy-second United States Infantry, while afterward he became a member of the Twelfth Ohio Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war.

When hostilities were over and the country no longer needed his military aid, George S. Hardenbrook returned to Piqua, where he remained until 1868. He then came to Chicago and secured a position as bookkeeper with the wholesale patent medicine house of H. Scovil. His evident business ability won him promotion and he became manager for the firm, occupying that position until 1874, when he became associated with J. P. McNamara & Company, boot and shoe merchants at No. 117 Wabash avenue, there continuing several years, after which he went with Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Company, boot and shoe merchants, for whom he also acted as bookkeeper. A few years later three of the men connected with that firm organized a boot and shoe company under the name of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling and Mr. Hardenbrook accepted the position of bookkeeper with the new house and eventually assumed additional responsibilities, remaining in close connection with that firm until 1909, when he retired owing to ill health.

On the 15th of December, 1870, Mr. Hardenbrook was united in marriage to Miss Marie O. Cheever, a daughter of Charles W. and Harriet (Wilson) Cheever, of Piqua, Ohio, where her father was engaged in the grocery business. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he is now living a retired life. He and his wife celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary on the 8th of August, 1910, having been married on the 8th of August, 1848. They are still hale and hearty and enjoying life. Mr. Cheever's father, John M. Cheever, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and about 1815 removed westward, first locating in Cincinnati and afterward in Piqua, Ohio, about 1818. He built the first brick dwelling in that city and the old homestead is still standing there. His business was that of a trader. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbrook were born a daughter and two sons: Nina E., now the wife of Willis R. Hunt, a leather merchant of Chicago, by whom she has one child, Elizabeth Frances Hunt; George P.; and Bert C. Hardenbrook, who is manager of the bond department of the First Trust & Savings Company. He married Edna Wood, of Chicago, and they have two children, Dorothy and Bert Wood Hardenbrook.

In his political views George S. Hardenbrook was a stalwart republican, conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day, yet not an office seeker. He belonged to the Woodlawn Park Club and to the Royal League. His greatest happiness was found at his own fireside and yet he had marked appreciation for congenial companionship and held friendship inviolable. He was a lover of literature, of music and travel and his interests along those lines constantly broadened his life. Along those lines he found points of contact with other lives and was ever accorded the warm friendship and regard of those with whom he was associated. Such was the warm and kindly feeling entertained for him that the news of his demise brought a sense of personal bereavement to all who knew him.

CHARLES BURRALL PIKE.

Experienced in the ways of progressive business life and by training and education naturally fitted for the high position he has won, Charles Burrall Pike has stood as a splendid representative of the younger group of financiers in Chicago who have largely contributed to the material upbuilding of banking interests here. There are few, if any, instances in our local history where a man of his years has within a decade succeeded in establishing a national bank and developing it to the present extensive proportions which indicate the breadth and the scope of the business of the Hamilton National. Natural predilection, environment or inherited tendency may have had something to do with Mr. Pike's success in the field of banking and yet all those influences are of little avail without the strong purpose, the indomitable energy and the keen insight of the individual who undertakes the task. Charles Burrall Pike, however, is a son of Eugene S. Pike, prominent in the banking interests of the city. His mother was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Rockwell, of Painesville, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Daniel Harmon and Jerusha (Hartwell) Pike. Charles Burrall Pike was born in Chicago, June 29, 1871, only a few months before the memorable fire, which practically wiped out the business district of the city. His educational advantages were such as fitted him for both the profession which he first adopted and for his later financial career. He was graduated from Harvard University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893, when twenty-two years of age, and three years later he completed a course in the Harvard Law School and won the LL. B. degree. Returning to his native city, he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued as a member of the firm of Pike & Gode until January, 1901. It was at that date that he entered into active connection with banking interests as vice president of the Western State Bank, later the Western Trust & Savings Bank, so continuing until July, 1902. Recognizing that there was still a field for other banking enterprises in the city, in April, 1903, he established the Hamilton National Bank at the former quarters of one of the oldest financial institutions of Chicago. The location was outside the generally prescribed and accepted banking circle, but that the institution met a need in the city was manifest by the large clientele that immediately supported it, becoming the nucleus of the present banking business which is represented by a capitalization of five hundred thousand dollars and deposits approximating eight

million dollars. From its original location the Hamilton National Bank was removed to its present quarters and its business has continued to develop along lines where conservatism and progressiveness are well balanced factors. Mr. Pike is also president of the Merchants Safe Deposit Company and has established his right to rank with Chicago's leading financiers.

In 1898 Mr. Pike was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Frances Alger, a daughter of Senator Alger, one of the most widely known of Michigan's statesmen and the recognized peer of many of the most distinguished citizens of the United States. In social circles Mr. Pike has become well known as a member of the Chicago Club, University Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Onwentsia Club, and the Saddle and Cycle Club. He is prominent in the social life on the north side, making his home at Lake Forest, and is a genial host. His interest in public affairs is manifest in active cooperation in movements for the city's good, and the effective work that he has done in social, municipal and business circles indicates a many-sided and strongly developed nature. He has been able to meet the demands made in this age of unusual business activity and while one of the youngest of Chicago's financiers is also recognized as one of the ablest.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HERMAN SCHMIDT.

Frederick William Herman Schmidt, the impelling motive in whose life is a composite of service as well as success, is a prominent representative of the German-American element in Chicago's citizenship. This city owes much to her residents of German birth, many of whom in the various walks of civil business and private life have conspicuously illustrated the peculiar virtues of their native land and have won recognition in the home of their adoption as broad-minded and able men.

Of this class F. W. H. Schmidt was a representative. He was born at Oberstein, Germany, November 25, 1859, and is a son of Johan W. H. and Wilhelmina (Eifler) Schmidt. At the age of six years he was sent to the public schools, wherein he completed his course of study, being graduated when a youth of fourteen. At the end of that period he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship in the jewelry line, learning all technical and commercial features of the business. After that he was connected with different wholesale jewelry houses in Germany, where he served in various capacities, including that of salesman and manager until 1881. The favorable reports which reached him concerning the new world and its business opportunities at length proved for him an irresistible call and in that year he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and made his way to Chicago, where for nine years he was employed as a salesman.

In 1890 he was made manager of the old jewelry house of J. H. Purdy & Company and so continued until 1892. Previously he was with Swartchild & Company, his service with that house covering five years, after which he was for three years in charge of the wholesale jewelry house of Max Meyer & Brother Company at Omaha, Nebraska. About 1895 he established a jobbing business on his own account in Chicago and has since continued in this line, being at the pres-

ent time located in the Heyworth building, where he has built up a gratifying trade, serving a high class clientele. He is regarded as a most reliable business man, his integrity and upright business methods being above question, and this together with his progressive methods constitutes the basis upon which he has built admirable and desirable success.

In 1886 Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Minnie Drechsler and unto them two children were born, but both died in infancy. They reside at No. 1352 Catalpa avenue, Edgewater. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the German Lutheran church and his life is recognized by charitable and kindly thoughts and good deeds. He belongs to that class of men who recognize and improve opportunities that others pass heedlessly by. From the outset of his business career he has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of energy, self-reliance and determination, combined with probity and thorough reliability. He is, moreover, known as a good citizen and a man ever loyal to friends and family, his sterling traits of character being such as command high regard in every land and clime.

JAMES G. ROWE.

Wonderful business ability brought James G. Rowe to a prominent position in the commercial circles of Chicago as manager of the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company. It was not because his advantages were superior to those that other people enjoyed or that his opportunities were greater, but because he made wise use of both advantages and opportunities and recognized that progress could only be obtained if he kept his hands steadily upon the helm of business. He was born in Exeter, England, October 27, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth Rowe, of that place, where his father was prominently identified with the mercantile firm of William Brock & Company. In his youth James G. Rowe did not experience poverty, yet such possibilities as offered themselves did not appeal to his ambitious mind. He laid the foundation for his success in the acquirement of a good, practical, English education in the public schools and when reports, that reached him, convinced him that labor brought greater remuneration and scored earlier successes in the new world he resolved on a career on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly on attaining his majority he crossed the ocean to Canada where he remained for three years, holding various positions in dry-goods establishments. He had early learned that there is no success in life without effort and that the purpose of life is to afford a chance for physical, mental and spiritual development. Moreover he realized that opportunities slip away from the sluggard and tauntingly play before the dreamer, but that they surrender to the individual that has purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination. Such were the qualities that Mr. Rowe employed for his advancement and following his arrival in Chicago in 1867 these characteristics made his service of worth to his employer, J. B. Shay, who was one of the early dry-goods merchants of this city. In 1872 he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company as bookkeeper and treasurer and with recognition of his abilities he became manager of the wholesale department of that gigantic mercantile establishment. As such he made the interests of the company his own,

kept eagerly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opening in the natural ramifications of trade and, passing safely over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and was able to focus his energies in the direction where fruition resulted. His ability contributed much toward the success of the mammoth mercantile house with which he had been connected for over thirty years when ill health forced him to retire.

In 1864 Mr. Rowe was united in marriage to Miss Helen Fisher, a daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Fisher, of Devonshire, England, temporarily residing in Stanhope, Canada. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rowe numbers but one son, Ernest G., born April 6, 1867, who is now connected with mining operations at Salt Lake City. He is married and has two children, Helen Marian and Doris. The large responsibilities of business life and the concentration of energy and interest demanded in the important position which he filled in commercial circles were never allowed to dwarf the social nature of Mr. Rowe who ever was to his family a loving husband and father and in the circle of his acquaintances a faithful, devoted friend. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he faithfully met the duties and obligations of citizenship. He was in hearty sympathy with the benevolent purposes of the Masonic fraternity to which he belonged. He was fond of music and art and was himself a good crayon artist. His activities touched the general interests of society, found stimulus in the conditions which existed and were expressed in a helpful attitude toward all progressive measures. Mr. Rowe died March 31, 1902, at No. 3000 Prairie avenue where was then the family residence.

SENECA D. KIMBARK.

While Seneca D. Kimbark was the promoter of one of the most extensive and important industrial enterprises of Chicago, aside from this his memory should be honored for all time as one of the commissioners who had in charge the laying out of the south park system and in securing to the city the lake front park, which otherwise would have become the victim of corporation greed. Since his arrival in Chicago fifty-eight years have been added to the cycle of the centuries. He came here a young man, having not yet attained his majority. The future with its limitless opportunities was before him. He has long since passed the Psalmist's allotted three score years and ten but is still an honored and valued resident of the western metropolis, which owes not a little of its material progress and prosperity to his labors, his business enterprise, his sagacity and public spirit.

Mr. Kimbark was born in Venice, Cayuga county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1832, his parents being Adam C. and Sarah (Masten) Kimbark. He was a lad of eight years when the family removed to Livingston county, New York, where he remained until he sought a home in the middle west. His educational opportunities were far above those which the average boy enjoyed. He attended the district schools and later had the benefit of instruction in the Geneseo and Canandaigua academies, meeting the expenses of his more advanced courses with the salary which he had earned as a teacher in the country schools. He early

SENECA D. KIMBARK

had thorough training in the work of the home farm and to the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting he devoted his energies until his removal to the west save for the period spent in attending and teaching school.

About the time he attained his majority Mr. Kimbark came to Chicago. His interest had been aroused in the growing western city and, believing that superior business opportunities might here be obtained, he made his way to Chicago and entered business circles in connection with the firm of E. G. Hall & Company in the iron trade. He was soon admitted to partnership and the business was continued successfully under the original style until 1860, when the name of the firm was changed to Hall, Kimbark & Company. Various changes in partnership have since occurred, leading to the adoption of the firm name of Kimbark Brothers & Company in 1873, while in 1876 Seneca D. Kimbark became the sole proprietor of the immense business which had been developed. Heavy losses were caused by the great fire of 1871 but his business energy and tact brought him safely through difficulties that would have permanently hampered a man of less sagacity and courage. The business continued to grow under his careful guidance until his establishment became the largest of it kind in Chicago, while its commercial integrity and high standing were ever preserved, unaffected by changes and fluctuations in the business world. The best commentary upon his enterprise and perseverance is the immense establishment which he built up and which rests upon the foundation of unassailable commercial integrity as well as unfaltering industry and progressiveness. It has been said of him: "His notions of business honor are so broad that he never makes a distinction between commercial and moral integrity." After managing his Chicago interests capably and successfully for a number of years Mr. Kimbark opened a factory for the manufacture of carriage woodwork in Quincy, Michigan. Preferring to have this branch of his business conducted at a point where he might more readily give it personal supervision, he removed the factory to Elkhart, Indiana, in 1891, thus securing excellent transportation facilities, while an abundance of hardwood lumber was easily secured. The main building of the factory was four hundred by eighty feet and near by was an engine house and bending room, one hundred and eighty by forty feet. The plant was equipped with machines of the latest design, thirteen of which were built after original plans of which Mr. Kimbark was the owner. His success and prosperity were largely due to the fact that he not only gave close attention to his business but regarded no detail as too unimportant to claim his attention. He familiarized himself with the trade in every department and was thus able to pass in judgment upon any part of the work. The regard in which he was held by business colleagues and contemporaries has been repeatedly manifest in trade conventions, where his unaffected manners and quick perceptions always commanded respect. He remained an active factor in the business world until 1905, when at the age of seventy-three years he retired, his business interests being now under the supervision of his son, Charles A.

While his commercial and industrial interests have constituted an important chapter in his history, his service in public affairs has been most valuable and alone entitles him to the consideration and gratitude of his fellowmen. At all times he has been actuated by a spirit of loyal devotion to the general good and in discharging public duties devolving upon him he has brought to his work the

same thoroughness, keen insight and enterprise that ever characterized him in the conduct of private business interests. Appointment made him one of the three commissioners named to locate the south park system. To the question he gave most earnest and thoughtful consideration, viewed it from every possible standpoint and recognized what would be the necessities of the future for park area. His associates on the commission board were Chauncey T. Bowen and James H. Rees, who were in perfect accord with him in his opinions upon the matter. The result of their consideration and study of the question led to the selection of Washington and Jackson parks and the now famous boulevard drive known as the Midway. The conservative and unprogressive element of Chicago claimed that the sites chosen were too far south. The commissioners, however, seemed to possess remarkable insight into what the future had in store and Mr. Kimbark and his associates have a claim upon public gratitude for the sound philosophy which prompted their choice. To Mr. Kimbark, perhaps more than any other, is due the fact that the lake front park has been preserved to the city. Never a man of hasty opinions, Mr. Kimbark has ever drawn his conclusions from comprehensive knowledge of the subject involved and in this, as in other important questions, he examined carefully into the rights of the respective parties with the result that he believed the lake front park should be Chicago's inheritance for her people. He therefore put forth intelligent and persistent hostility to every encroachment upon this right and today Chicago has in the center of her down town district the beautiful Grant park, bordering the lake.

Political preferment has had no attraction for Mr. Kimbark, who has repeatedly refused to become candidate for offices that were proffered him. The repeal of the Missouri compromise led him to sever his connection with the democratic party, to which he had formerly given his support. He had been a warm advocate of the annexation of Texas and of other measures achieved through democratic strength. His study of the slavery question in every phase led him to become an abolitionist and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery in the north he joined its ranks and has never wavered in his support thereof to the present time. He was one of the most stalwart supporters of the Union cause during the period of the Civil war and was a most generous contributor to the war fund. He has been in harmony with the party in all of its progressive movements that have furthered the welfare of state and nation and believes that history has proven its worth and that its leaders will be men of patriotism and progress, seeking the welfare of the country rather than the aggrandizement of self.

On the 25th of September, 1856, was celebrated the marriage of Seneca Kimbark and Elizabeth Pruyne, a daughter of Hon. Peter Pruyne, at one time a colleague of Stephen A. Douglas in the state senate. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Pruyne, the mother of Mrs. Kimbark, became the wife of Thomas Church, an early citizen of Chicago. Mrs. Kimbark was here born on the day which witnessed the inauguration of William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, May 2, 1837. Her ready wit, bright intellectual powers, kindly disposition and genial manners have won for her a circle of friends which mere social prominence could not attract. Her charities are liberal and continuous but usually bestowed with that personal supervision which renders them doubly welcome to the recipient.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark were born two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Charles A. Kimbark, is the financial manager of his father's business affairs. The younger son, Walter, is now deceased. The daughters are Mary Rebecca and Grace, the latter the wife of F. J. Howell of New York and the mother of one son, Kimbark Howell.

While Mr. Kimbark does not subscribe to the creeds and doctrines of many orthodox churches, he is a believer in the teachings and permanency of Christian principles and has guided his actions by the Divine injuction of doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. In the social life of the city he has been well known. He became one of the organizers of the Chicago Club and also a charter member of the Washington Park Club. He likewise joined the Calumet Club and while not active in any of these at the present time, he is honored in the membership of the different organizations as well as in the Union League Club, of which for many years he has been a most prominent representative. He has been especially active in the work of the last named in its efforts to establish a higher standard of municipal service and integrity. In all of his life, whether in its business, public or social relations, he has never deviated from a course that he has believed to be right between himself and his fellowman. To such the world instinctively pays deference, and regard and honor are freely accorded Seneca D. Kimbark.

WILLIAM E. KELLEY.

Not by leaps and bounds but by the steady progress which ultimately reaches its objective point William E. Kelley came to be known as one of the leading representatives of the lumber trade in the middle west. In all his business life he seemed to embody in his activities the most progressive ideas and thus at any one point in his career accomplished the possibilities for successful attainment at that point. His life span compassed nearly sixty years, from the 27th of August, 1850, to the 27th of May, 1910. His birthplace was Passadumkeag, Maine, and the closing hours of his life were spent at his summer home, Lindenmere, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. His parents were Asa P. and Mary A. (Hodgkins) Kelley. The father, who was born in Conway, Vermont, on the 29th of December, 1822, became one of the leading business men of Chicago, prominent among the early lumber merchants here. On his removal to the middle west he took up his abode at Davenport, Iowa, whence he came to Chicago in 1862.

After mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools William E. Kelley became a student in the Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts, and later pursued a preparatory course in Beloit College, Wisconsin, after which he entered Yale, completing his education with the classical course there. He was twenty-two years of age when he left Yale and returned to Chicago to enter the employ of his father, then senior partner of the firm of Kelley, Wood & Company, lumber merchants. He entered their service in the humble capacity of clerk and bent every energy toward mastering both the principles and details of the business. The yards were located at Twenty-second street and Center avenue and there Wil-

liam E. Kelley filled the positions successively of shipping clerk, bookkeeper and general office man. He early manifested an aptitude for capable management and for the successful control of large and complicated details of the business. His energy seemed unabating and he readily recognized an advantageous point and also saw the opportunity for coordinating forces. He wrought out harmony in the conduct of the business, utilized every means to further the interests of the trade and in order to further his knowledge and thus promote efficiency he spent one entire winter in the lumber camps watching the work from start to finish. This thorough understanding of the business was the chief element in his progress, success resulting directly from his efforts. He continued in a clerical capacity until 1873, when he became a partner in the firm of Kelley, Rathborne & Company, his seniors in the business combination being his father, Asa P. Kelley, and Joseph Rathborne. William E. Kelley was made active manager and so continued until 1891, although the firm name in the meantime had been changed to the A. P. & W. E. Kelley Company. This association was dissolved by the retirement of the father in 1891 and when William E. Kelley assumed active management in 1873 the company already had a large and growing trade. The responsibilities of the business were placed upon his shoulders and he at once gave evidence of the real value of his absolute mastery of the business in every phase of the trade. Every branch of the concern was stimulated with new life by the force of his character, comprehensive knowledge and aggressive and stirring operations, and under his guidance the trade of the house reached enormous proportions. It has been said that "during this period (1873 until 1891), a most important era in Chicago, William E. Kelley was one of the most active, brainy, enterprising and public-spirited of the local business men and firmly established his reputation as one of the ablest operators in the industrial field." From time to time he extended his business connections. In 1886 he established a branch lumber yard at Tonawanda, New York, and also became a member of the lumber firm of Bradley & Kelley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, owning large mills at McNaughton, that state. He was likewise financially interested in the Land, Log & Lumber Company of Milwaukee, which firm controlled more pine land than any other company in the world. He was also senior member of the lumber firm of William E. Kelley & Company, owning and operating large mills in Michigan and Wisconsin. Something of his prominence in lumber circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the vice presidency of the Lumbermen's Exchange from 1882 until 1886.

Horticulture was always a source of interest to Mr. Kelley, although it was a side issue in his life. He made a scientific study of the raising of flowers and shrubs and became president of the Horticultural Society of Chicago. His great love of flowers was splendidly manifest at his summer home at Oconomowoc, where his grounds were laid out in shapely beds, planted to many rare and fragrant specimens of flowers. He studied the habits of plants, their needs and possibilities, and few men not in active connection with the botanical profession have more comprehensive knowledge of the flora of the middle west or of the plants that can be successfully cultivated in this altitude.

On September 14, 1875, William E. Kelley was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Vail, a daughter of Asa and Eleanor P. (Iglehart) Vail, of Baltimore, Maryland, who came to Chicago in 1853. The father made his way to this city in company with Nichols Iglehart and they were pioneer real-estate operators here.

In 1861 Mr. Vail made the journey overland in prairie schooners to Colorado, where he remained for several years, returning in 1865. Mrs. Asa Vail was prominently identified with early charitable work in Chicago, was one of the first presidents of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and devoted much of her time to the religious and social interests of the city. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley was blessed with six children: William R.; Eleanor Vail and Mary; Asa R., who with his brother, William R., is connected with mercantile interests in Avery, Idaho; and Margaret H. and Dorothy S., both living at home which place of residence has been, since September, 1881, at what is now 2129 Calumet avenue. There is also a grandchild, Emma Virginia Kelley.

Mr. Kelley was a member of the First Presbyterian church and served as its trustee and treasurer from 1892 until his demise. He held membership with the Union League, the Calumet, the Chicago Athletic and the Washington Park Clubs —leading organizations in the club life of the city. He was particularly prominent in social circles in the colony which spent the heated summer months at Oconomowoc and was one of the organizers of the golf club there. Endowed by nature with strong intellect, he was throughout life a student and wide reader. He also loved art, music and travel and in his home were seen many expressions of cultured tastes in those directions. His manner was ever one of kindliness and geniality, of unfailing courtesy and consideration for others. But, while business circles found him a resourceful, capable and successful representative of Chicago, a valued and progressive citizen, and his associates a faithful friend, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, his attachment for his family being one of his strongest characteristics.

HUGH RIDDLE.

Hugh Riddle may without invidious distinction be rated with those men whose labors have made Chicago the great and prosperous city of today. His powers of organization, his ability to enlarge and extend the scope of a business enterprise, and his marked executive force were all elements that made him a power in railway circles wherein he operated during the greater part of his active life. He was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, August 11, 1822, and it was on the seventieth anniversary of his birth that he passed away. His parents were Gawn and Rebecca (Walker) Riddle, the former a farmer of Bedford, New Hampshire. The family came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the original American progenitors sailing from the north of Ireland to the new world and bringing with them the sterling traits of character which have been brought about by the infusion of the two races from Scotland and the Emerald isle.

The environment of farm life and the experiences of the fields made Hugh Riddle a strong robust boy, and there developed in him such a nature as is never the outcome of city life where wide independent thought is hampered by conventionalities. He was a pupil in the public schools and afterward took up the profession of civil engineering in which his efficiency was such that at the age of twenty-four years he was able to secure a position on the engineer corps of the

Erie railroad. This was his initial experience in a field of labor in which he was destined to rise to a position of distinction. He was connected with the construction work of the road until its completion in 1851, when still in the capacity of civil engineer he became identified with the operating department of the system with headquarters in New York city. In the same year he was appointed resident engineer of the Silver Creek and State Line division of the Buffalo & State Line railroad, serving in that capacity until the road was extended to the Pennsylvania state border. In 1852 he became connected with the engineering department of the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls railroad, and in 1853 he reentered the service of the Erie railroad, which he represented as assistant engineer until he was made division superintendent in 1855. Promotion in 1865 brought him to the position of general superintendent, and he so continued, with headquarters in New York all this time, covering about one quarter of a century, until he resigned the superintendency of the road in 1869.

In the meantime the work that he was doing in connection with the Erie system was attracting widespread attention in railway circles, and he was called to larger responsibilities in connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, coming to Chicago on the 1st of November to accept the general superintendency of the road. At that time the road extended from Chicago to Council Bluffs. He brought to the affairs of this company sound judgment and clear discrimination, and throughout his business career remained a close student of all the conditions and questions bearing upon railroad construction and management. In 1871 he was elected to the vice presidency of the company and six years later was chosen its chief executive officer, which position he filled from 1877 until June, 1883. When sixty-one years of age he voluntarily resigned, wishing to be relieved of the onerous duties and responsibilities of the presidency, but was retained upon the board as a director, and also as a member of the executive committee.

One writing of him prior to his death said: "His life experience, steady judgment, and unswerving honesty made his services too valuable to be wholly surrendered. Under his administration the road was considerably extended, its prosperity greatly augmented, and its standing in the work in the railroad world thoroughly sustained. He commanded attention, the confidence of the public, and of those, high and low, associated with him in the management of the property. He had the confidence in a large degree of the operatives of the road; they trusted his pledged word implicitly and not in vain. He demanded fealty and appreciated it. Labor troubles did not disturb him because the operatives knew he was just and withheld from them nothing he could give in justice to his trust. In 1884 he was associated with Charles Francis Adams on the Trunk line committee, and in 1885 was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. From time to time his knowledge and experience have lead to his selection as arbitrator in settling differences between railroad companies. . . . To Mr. Riddle and more like him the railroad system of the country and practically that of the great west owes very much. Under the guidance of him and his coadjutors it has been a mighty factor in the development of the rich resources of the country, and made Chicago not only the metropolis of his adopted state but of the country west of the Alleghanies."

Mr. Riddle was married twice. He first wedded Mary Walker of Hyde Park, Vermont, who died in 1870 leaving a son. In 1872 Mr. Riddle was married to Althea E. Wetmore, of Oneida county, New York, a daughter of Calvary and Elizabeth (Bronson) Wetmore, the former a retired business man, then residing in Vernon, New York. The children of Mr. Riddle are H. H. Riddle, an architect of Chicago; L. W. Riddle, a civil engineer and architect; and Mary A., at home with her mother. There is also a grandson, Hugh Riddle, 3d, son of L. W. Riddle.

Mr. Riddle held to the political faith of the republican party and manifested a public spirited citizenship that had marked influence in promoting the welfare and progress of his adopted city. He attended the Plymouth Congregational church, and was a man upright and true in every relation of life. His word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. He loved music, travel and literature and possessed a remarkably retentive memory so that his mind became enriched with those things which art had to offer and which brought him a liberal culture that made him a congenial companion of the most intelligent people of the city. Even in his advanced years his interest in all those things that promote intellectual and steady culture was deep and keen, and the young as well as the aged found him most companionable.

RICHARD GAMBRILL.

Situated in the midst of one of the greatest grain producing regions of the world, Chicago with its splendid shipping facilities has naturally become the center of the grain trade in America and among the most capable, energetic and far-sighted business men of this city are some of those connected with the grain trade. Among this number is Richard Gambrill, a commission merchant, who in a comparatively short space of time has secured a large clientele and built up an extensive and profitable business through honest endeavor and strict adherence to upright business principles and commercial ethics. He was born at Frederick, Maryland, August 28, 1861, and is a son of James H. and Antoinette F. (Staley) Gambrill. In the public schools he mastered the elementary branches of learning and later benefited by instruction in the Frederick College at Frederick, Maryland. Soon after the completion of his course he wedded Miss Mary S. Semes, and to them two children were born, Richard and Mary, who are with their parents in the family residence at No. 917 Evanston avenue.

About 1885 Mr. Gambrill started out in business on his own account and for five years or more was engaged in real-estate operations in Minneapolis, being quite successful there, his purchases and sales of property bringing to him a substantial annual income. He afterward became connected with Thomas Leisheir & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, with whom he remained from 1892 until 1897. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Chicago where he was made manager for Smith, Gambrill & Company, grain commission and export merchants with whom he continued until 1904. During that time he had obtained a substantial interest in the enterprise and in 1904 he succeeded to the entire business which he has since conducted under his own name.

Mr. Gambrill is a democrat in his political sentiments, exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the party since attaining his majority. He belonged to the First Regiment of the National Guard of Minnesota and thus was written an interesting military chapter in his life history. He is now president of the Maryland Society of Chicago, is an active member of the Chicago Athletic Club and of the Chicago Yacht Club, but devotes most of his attention to his business interests. However, his friends find him a genial companion, appreciative of the social amenities of life, ready to do a kindly action when opportunity offers and to support those projects which are elements in municipal welfare and progress.

HON. CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

An especially brilliant but unpretentious member of the bar, a man in whose professional and private life there was no guile, Charles Hitchcock came to stand to the bar and to the public as the embodiment of legal knowledge, accurately applied, and of fidelity in citizenship which found its expression not only in active support of progressive public measures but also in that inspiration which his life afforded to his fellowmen for absolute integrity, for higher ideals and for nobler purposes. His name became a synonym not only for broad legal learning but also for the exemplification of the highest professional ethics. The unfolding of his history shows also other characteristics as admirable, for he left his impress upon the constitution of Illinois, manifested his broad humanitarianism in his active aid of the fire sufferers in 1871, and in countless other ways displayed a nature which, never self-centered, reached out to all humanity.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the 4th of April, 1827, and was a representative of one of the old New England families, being of the seventh generation of the descendants of Luke Hitchcock, who, leaving his home in England about the year 1644, settled in New Haven. He was the great-grandfather of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, who in turn was a great-grandfather of Charles Hitchcock of this review. The Rev. Gad Hitchcock was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1719, and Harvard numbered him among its alumni of 1743. Entering the ministry he soon gained wide fame by his brilliant, forceful utterances as he proclaimed the gospel, and also by his lofty expressions of patriotism and his stirring protest against tyranny. He was the champion of liberty long before the Declaration of Independence was penned and one of his greatest patriotic outbursts, an "election sermon," delivered before the British governor, Thomas Gage, at Boston, May 25, 1774, became historic. On that occasion he vigorously arraigned the British government for its conduct toward the colonists and made an eloquent plea for liberty. He watched with interest the progress of events that indicated that American manhood was aroused and would no longer submit to the oppressive measures of monarchy, and when the troops took the field he became a chaplain in the American army. He married Dorothy Angier, a granddaughter of Uriah Oakes, president of Harvard College in 1680.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK

The Rev. Gad and Dorothy (Angier) Hitchcock had one son, Gad Hitchcock, Jr., who was born in 1749 and like his father attended Harvard University, where he completed his course in 1768. He then prepared for the practice of medicine and entered upon the active work of the profession at Hanson, Massachusetts. The strong mentality which has been characteristic of the family gained him prominence in his chosen field of labor. His son Charles, who was born at Hanson in 1794, was a farmer of high intelligence and excellent standing. In 1824 he wedded Abigail L. Hall, and died in 1844.

His eldest son and namesake, Charles Hitchcock of this review, was thus left the head of the family when he was but seventeen years old. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm, where he attended the public schools of Hanson and Pembroke, and taught school in all his vacations, while he prepared for college. He entered Phillips Academy in 1846. The following year he matriculated in Dartmouth College and the applause of his professor and his classmates greeted his first recitation—the rendering of a classic text into idiomatic English. Throughout his school days he manifested particular aptitude in his studies. He took delight in his work and laid a solid foundation for his legal learning in later years. In 1852 he became instructor in Greek and Latin in an academy in Washington, D. C. and also lectured on scientific subjects. It is said that while he remained in Washington for little less than a year he "made such a favorable impression that for a long time thereafter his name was mentioned in educational circles at the national capital with the greatest respect." The profession of the law attracted Mr. Hitchcock, however, and after preparatory reading he entered the Dane Law School, the law department of Harvard, and following his graduation in 1854 he was the same year admitted to the bar. The west with its broadening opportunities attracted him and Chicago became the scene of his professional labors. His worth was immediately recognized and from the beginning his practice grew in volume and importance. He remained for many years one of the foremost members of the Chicago bar and was a constant student of his profession, devoting every leisure moment in his office to familiarize himself with law principle and precedent, as well as to preparation for specific cases. Charles A. Dupee, for many years his law partner, is responsible for the statement that "there was rarely a day in which Mr. Hitchcock did not find time for reading law for at least an hour or two. The latest law magazines or journals, the recent reports of the various states, the new text-books, were always carefully examined by him as they appeared." A fact or point at law which he considered valuable was given place in his notebook or stored away in memory for future use. His profession was ever a matter of the deepest interest to him. He correctly judged his own capacities and powers, which he neither depreciated nor overestimated. This ability is always one of the strongest points in success. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "His rise to the front rank at the Chicago bar was very rapid but his advance was based upon solid acquirements and his position once attained was indisputable. His cast of mind was eminently judicial and he labored with great facility, accomplishing a vast amount of work in a wonderfully brief space of time. His reasoning powers were seldom at fault. He reached conclusions rapidly and the most bitter opposition could not find a flaw in his argument or in his application of a legal principle."

The consensus of opinion of the entire Chicago bar placed Mr. Hitchcock as one of its most eminent and learned representatives. Melville W. Fuller, late chief justice, said of him: "Charles Hitchcock possessed a mind of singular precision and power. It was in a marked degree a judicial mind, capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion. In his practice he was absolutely fair, never indulged in artifice or concealment, never dealt in indirect methods, but won his victories, which were many, and suffered his defeats, which were few, in the open field, face to face with his foe. He achieved the highest distinction and he deserved it. He was eminent as a lawyer, as a member of the convention which framed the organic law of the state and as its presiding officer. His spotless and exalted reputation will be long remembered by the profession and the community and his memory will be held precious by his friends, while that which he accomplished will live long after his name is dimmed by the mists of years."

Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, at one time judge of the superior court of Illinois, bore testimony of Mr. Hitchcock's position at the bar, as follows: "It is the theory of the law that the counsel who practice here are to aid the court in the administration of justice. I have known no member of our profession who has seemed to me more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than Charles Hitchcock. He never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law. He would not endeavor to withhold from it a knowledge of any fact appearing in the record. He would not cite, as an authority, an overruled case, without stating the fact that it had been overruled. He treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due, and indulged in no malicious criticism because it arrived at a conclusion in the decision of a case different from that which he hoped to hear. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice, and overflowing with kindness, he gave to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and a rare learning, but he never forgot that there were certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice, and a righteous administration of the law, which even the zeal of an advocate for the pleasure of success would not permit him to disregard. He was an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice, as he was endeared, in private life to all who knew him by the simple nobility of his character."

In early manhood Mr. Hitchcock determined that he would never be lured from the duties of his profession by public office. It is only the man of limited vision, however, who never changes his mind. The world demanding progress and continual advancement brings us a different view, different position and different responsibilities. This fact Mr. Hitchcock recognized and while he usually adhered to his early formed resolution to remain free from the entanglements of public office, he acceded to the request of his fellow citizens that he should stand for election to the state constitutional convention of 1870. When that body met he was chosen to preside over its deliberations and he left his impress upon the organic law of the state, for he proved a most capable presiding officer, ever just and equitable in his rulings, while by reason of his acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the law and the confidence which he inspired, he made a strong and lasting impression upon many provisions which were embodied in the constitution. It was said of him by one of his contemporaries at that convention:

"As chairman, his cool, deliberate, clear mind and his entire freedom from partiality soon demonstrated that as a presiding officer he had few equals and no superiors." At his death the Chicago Historical Society placed upon its records the following minute: "Ranking among the very highest of those who have advanced the character and learning of our jurisprudence, Charles Hitchcock was called as a lawyer in the state constitutional convention of 1870 to preside as chairman over its deliberations. The work of that convention in framing the present charter of our state government limiting the power of municipal corporations in this state to burden the people by an undue increase of taxes and increase of debt, called out the applause of people abroad and at home. The fidelity of purpose and devotion to the public interest which that work manifested shed a luster upon its framers. Public opinion has since ratified the judgment pronounced that the constitution of 1870 is the best yet adopted of American state constitutions. But it is not alone as a servant of the state, in framing the constitution and the laws of a free people, that Charles Hitchcock occupied the highest place among his contemporaries. As a lawyer and advocate, the officer of courts engaged in the administration of justice, his highest place in the hearts of those who knew him will ever be found."

Following the ever memorable fire of 1871 he was urged to accept election to the board of county commissioners for in this crises men of undoubted public integrity, of wide vision and of genuine public spirit, were needed to manage the important interests to be considered. He filled the office until he felt that others could safely take up the work and then resigned. His services in behalf of Chicago following the fire were, however, of inestimable benefit. The governor of the state called him in consultation concerning the wisest way of administering state relief to the afflicted city. He advised the immediate rebuilding of bridges and many other much needed helps from the state whereby business interests might be aided in returning to normal conditions. His remarkably retentive memory also enabled him to furnish information that was regarded as so reliable and authentic that it was accepted in lieu of many deeds that were destroyed by the fire and thus establish titles. Few men have held as high ideals concerning the province and the purpose of the profession as did Mr. Hitchcock. He was constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice, and he never sought to enshroud his cause in a sentimental garb or illusion but rather to present it in the strong, clear light of logical force and reasoning. He held this ideal before young men who became students in his office or with whom he in any way came in contact through professional activity. His relation to young men was always of the most helpful and friendly character. Said one of his law partners: "Especially did he find time to aid young men—young lawyers who came to him for advice and assistance. He always aided them generously and freely and they found in him a real friend. He suggested their course of reading, both legal and miscellaneous. He was solicitous for their health and advancement and that their labors should be of service to themselves as well as to him. His private life was pure and clean. No taint of dishonor or dishonesty ever touched him. His word was better than his bond. He always spoke of his professional brethren with kindness and appreciatingly. Envy, uncharitableness and such qualities were wholly foreign to his nature. I never knew him to do a little act or an unkind

one." In 1872 Mr. Hitchcock was selected as special counsel for the First National Bank, serving the institution in that capacity with devotion and the greatest solicitude for a number of years.

With onerous duties of a most extensive practice devolving upon him, Mr. Hitchcock was always appreciative of the social amenities of life and few men had keener joy in friendship. More than all, his interests centered in his home. He was married on the 10th of July, 1860, to Miss Annie McClure, of Chicago, a daughter of James and Julia McClure. James McClure was an architect of prominence and followed his profession in Philadelphia. In 1844 he removed west with his family, bringing the first library to Lake county, Illinois, where he settled, and established the first church there. Mr. Hitchcock was reared in the faith of the Unitarian church and was usually found in the ranks of the republican party but in both religious and political interests he was a man of too broad a mind to be hampered by a subscribed belief or course. His life was guided by the principles of humanitarianism and he ever believed that the welfare of the majority transcended partisan interests, so that at times he cast an independent ballot. He belonged to both the Literary and the Chicago Clubs and was fond of travel and of study. When abroad his receptive mind was constantly taking in impressions concerning the old world, its customs and its life as displayed in its public institutions, its works of art, its educational systems and methods of living. From his full storehouse of knowledge he continually drew for illustration or comment or the enforcement of a point. In the later years of his life impaired health caused him to put aside the duties of his profession, yet his interest in every good work, public or private, never ceased. He passed away at his home in Kenwood, May 6, 1881, and it was said that seldom has the death of a private citizen awakened greater public sorrow or called forth warmer eulogism. At the time of his demise Judge Erastus Williams said of him: "For this more than a quarter of a century, it can be said in no disparagement of the living, but in simple justice to the dead, Charles Hitchcock had no superior at the bar or on the bench of this city. Primus inter pares is no mean praise at a bar many of whose members have attained an enviable national reputation, but it was the position universally accorded to the deceased."

Like all truly great men, there was in him no jealousy or fear that by another's advancement his own powers would appear less brilliant. There was no man who appreciated more fully the ability of fellow members of the bar. Moreover, he recognized good and the possibilities for good in all men and his belief in them inspired them to live up to that belief. He was above all things thoroughly genuine and held to no false standards. Of the lives of those who have graced the history of the Chicago bar none have been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation.

Although Mr. Hitchcock left no children to preserve his place in his city, his memory is kept very green among his fellow citizens by the beautiful memorial hall which bears his name at the University of Chicago. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1893 by his widow, and it was built in English Gothic style to accommodate one hundred young men residents. In it are Mr. Hitchcock's private library, pictures and ornaments of permanent value from his home. There is a recreation, club room and breakfast room for the use of the residents and

an emergency hospital for the use of any student on the campus. It has an endowment fund to keep it in repair and assist in administering its various functions. And so it is hoped it will continue what was Mr. Hitchcock's greatest satisfaction in life: to assist in giving young men the best equipment for the battle of life that is before them.

In 1861 Mr. Hitchcock took up his residence in what was then Kenwood and there he resided at the time of his death. This old home, at what is now 4741 Greenwood avenue, is one of the delightful locations in that section of the city and remains the residence of his widow. Mrs. Hitchcock was one of the twelve ladies who were the original founders of the Fortnightly Club. She does a great deal of quiet charitable work and is an attendant of the Greenwood Avenue Evangelical church.

DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON.

David Gilbert Hamilton is one of the few native born Chicagoans whose three score and ten years have been passed as a resident of this city and one of the few living today who have seen Chicago grow from less than five thousand inhabitants to nearly two and one-half millions—a transformation that nowhere else in the history of the world has been witnessed by one generation.

Mr. Hamilton was born January 10, 1842, at what is now No. 126 South Clark street, on land that has remained in the family since 1838. His parents, Polhemus Draper and Cynthia (Holmes) Hamilton were early pioneers of Chicago and more extended mention of them is made on another page of this work. In both the maternal and paternal lines our subject is descended from Revolutionary stock and his grandfathers were both soldiers in the war of 1812.

After acquiring his elementary education in private schools of this city Mr. Hamilton entered the Chicago high school in 1858, being graduated therefrom in 1862. In the following September he entered Asbury University, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865, while in 1868 he won the Master of Arts degree from the same institution. In preparation for the profession of law he became a student in the law department of Douglass University and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1867, while the following year he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. He opened a law office on the very spot where he was born, at No. 126 South Clark street, and continued the practice of his profession at that location for nearly twenty years. Mr. Hamilton was a youth of studious habits and came to the commencement of his professional career with an equipment that was unusually good. His office was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, but he returned to his original location on the completion of the new building thereon constructed. In his law practice he made a specialty of the examination of titles and the management of estates and trusts, a branch of the profession for which his careful and exact business training preeminently fitted him. He soon became a most competent judge of real-estate and investment values, so that his advice and judgment on such matters were of great value to capitalists, and his ability in organizing and conduct-

ing financial transactions of magnitude gained for him the confidence of investors in that class of properties. In 1870 he associated himself with General R. K. Swift, under the name of D. G. Hamilton & Company, which relation was maintained until 1872, after which he continued in business alone.

Mr. Hamilton became president, in the nature of receiver, of the Anglo-American Land & Claim Association, a corporation organized for the colonization of lands in Texas and also for the construction of railroads in that state. After successfully closing up the affairs of this organization his attention was again taken up with local matters and he became a large investor in real estate, also identifying himself with many important financial undertakings. For many years, or until about 1905, he was extensively engaged in the management and operation of street-railway properties and had large experience in the construction and equipment of some of the most important street-railway enterprises in the country. When he became interested in the Chicago City Railway Company in 1883 it was comparatively insignificant to what it became subsequently. He was a director of that company for a number of years and served as its president from 1899 until 1905. In company with other Chicago capitalists he organized the National Railway Company of Illinois, which became a most important factor in the transportation affairs of St. Louis. This company was organized to acquire and operate street-railway properties. Mr. Hamilton was elected a director at the time of organization and the following year became president. He remained at the head of the company until January 25, 1899, when he relinquished control of the property. For ten years the "Hamilton Syndicate," as it was called, engaged in the development of street railways in St. Louis. It absorbed the Citizens Railway Company, the Cass Avenue & Fair Ground Railway Company (with which the Northern Central Railway Company and the Union Railroad Company were consolidated), the St. Louis Railroad Company, the Southwestern Railroad Company and the Baden & St. Louis Railroad Company. Mr. Hamilton was president of each of these companies as well as the National Company. The system controlled by the "Hamilton Syndicate" in St. Louis was extended and completely rebuilt during Mr. Hamilton's administration and the value of the property greatly increased.

In 1898 Mr. Hamilton was induced to return to the directorate of the Chicago City Railway Company and in January, 1899, was elected second vice president, while in April following he became president, succeeding M. K. Bowen and continuing as head of the company until 1905. Aside from his professional work and his street-railway interests Mr. Hamilton maintained many important financial connections, among which may be mentioned the following: Director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, and for years manager of its western real-estate investments; general manager of the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company at Utica, Illinois, from 1899 until 1904; director of the Title & Trust Company of Chicago until its consolidation; director of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Forth Worth, Texas; and president of the Texas & Mexican Central Railroad. Since about 1900 impaired health has compelled him to gradually relinquish positions of responsibility and sever his connection with many corporate interests; but, though living semi-retired, he yet retains personal supervision of his remaining interests, which are varied and extensive. He has traveled extensively abroad, even before it became necessary in search of health.

He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society and the only native Chicagoan who is a member of the board of governors of the Art Institute. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago and also of De Pauw University, retains membership in the Chicago and the Union League Clubs and belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Immanuel Baptist church, with which he has been connected almost since its organization, while for a number of years he was chairman of its board of trustees. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the York Rite and having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His membership relations are with Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T., of which he is past commander; and Siloam Council, R. & S. M. He is a stalwart republican in his political views and upon all important municipal questions his attitude has been that of a public-spirited citizen whose cooperation and aid have been freely given for the benefit and upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Chicago, December 6, 1870, to Miss Mary Jane Kendall, a daughter of Dr. Lyman Kendall, and their children are Bruce P. and laide K., the latter the wife of Dr. Edwin W. Ryerson, and both residents of s city. Since 1891 the family home has been at what is now 2929 Michigan avenue, which, notwithstanding Mr. Hamilton's residence of seventy years in Chicago and the constantly changing residential sections, is only his fourth place of residence, the others being at No. 126 South Clark street, Plymouth Court and 2823 Michigan avenue. He has never regarded the pursuit of wealth as the sole end and aim of life and on the contrary has been mindful of his obligations to his fellowmen and has shown keen appreciation of those projects which work for intellectual, social and moral progress.

ISAAC GROSS LOMBARD.

On the list of Chicago's bankers appear the names of many men of sterling worth, men who have given stability to the financial interests of the city and established a credit based not only upon the business activity and enterprise but also upon the sterling worth and integrity of the representative bankers. To this class belonged Isaac Gross Lombard, prominent in banking circles of Chicago at an early day. Throughout the years of his residence here until the time of his retirement he figured in connection with the management of several of the most important banking interests of the middle west. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Truro, September 9, 1835, and to his native state he returned to spend his last days, his death occurring in Osterville, Massachusetts, August 12, 1910. He was a son of Louis and Sarah Gross Lombard and a grandson of James Lombard, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. While spending his boyhod days in the home of his father, a prominent business man of Truro, Isaac Gross Lombard pursued his education in the public schools and in Davis Academy. He was not far past the milestone on life's journey which marks the legal entrance to manhood when he was married, on the 24th of December, 1857, to Miss Margaret Baker, a daughter

of Moses and Ruth Young (Mayo) Baker, of Truro, Massachusetts. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lombard went west and located in Griggsville, Illinois, where he was engaged in business with his uncle Josiah Lombard. He then returned to Massachusetts and soon afterward located permanently in Chicago, where his family joined him in 1861.

From the beginning of his location here he was identified with financial affairs, serving as secretary of the Union Insurance & Trust Company from 1857 until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago and so continued for twenty years, or until 1883, when he was called to the presidency of the National Bank of America which in that year was organized, Mr. Lombard being one of its founders. He continued as its president until 1900, when the National was merged into the Corn Exchange National Bank, of which he then became a director and chairman of the finance committee. He also figured prominently in financial circles as the first chairman of the clearing house committee and served as such from 1880 until 1900. He was widely recognized as a man of substantial worth, whose judgment was sound and sagacity keen. He never sacrificed a safe conservatism to ambition and yet in all of his career sought advancement that had its foundation upon well established and honorable business principles. Few men of the country have been better informed concerning the financial problems which are always an issue in the management of large interests.

In the later years of his life Mr. Lombard largely lived retired, the success of his former years enabling him to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He was very devoted to his family and friends and at his own fireside was a most genial host and social gentleman. His children are: Katherine B., the wife of Herman Haass, of Chicago and the mother of two children, Margaret H. and Ruth H.; and Ernest B. Lombard. The family residence was then No. 1819 Indiana avenue. Mr. Lombard was identified with a number of the leading societies and clubs of the city, including the New England and Mayflower Societies and the Bankers and Union League Clubs. In politics he was a conservative republican but never believed in the revolutionary movement or illy advised changes which upset the staid order of things, but rather in that slow and gradual advancement that makes no false steps but moves surely and steadily toward the objective point. This spirit characterized him in all of his business activities and made his name associated with the solidity in business affairs that gave him rank with Chicago's leading bankers and esteemed citizens.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Chicago has a great percentage of German citizens, especially among those who came to the city at an early day and by the thrift and industry characteristic of the sons of the fatherland aided in the upbuilding of the little western town by the lake, converting it into a metropolis of world-importance. He was born in Thalexweiler, in West Prussia, Germany, about twenty miles from the frontier, December 12, 1812, and was left fatherless when a young lad. His education was acquired in the schools of Germany, and in May, 1833, he left his native vil-

DR. F. W. ROHR

MICHAEL HOFFMAN

lage and on the 21st of July of that year landed at New York city, having crossed the Atlantic in one of the oldtime sailing vessels which required several months to make the trip. For three years he remained a resident of New York city, during which period he filled various positions in different woolen mills. In 1837 he started for Chicago which in that year was incorporated. He walked most of the way, although traveling partly by canal. He left New York in company with eleven others but was the only one who succeeded in reaching his destination. For a brief period he remained in Detroit, whence he traveled on foot to La Salle, Illinois, and in November entered the little city by the lake, finding at that time, however, only a few hundred people on the present site of the western metropolis. Many men were then employed on the canal, and Mr. Hoffman found no difficulty in obtaining work in connection with its construction. It was a humble beginning but the men of ability cannot be kept down and in time Mr. Hoffman was destined to become one of the leading and successful business men of the city. When work upon the canal was suspended for the winter he began peddling water which he hauled from the corner of Lake and State streets. On the 1st of May, 1840, he entered the employ of William B. Ogden, boarding at his house. Mr. Hoffman remained in that service until November, 1844, and never failed to pay tribute to the business ability and personal worth of Mr. Ogden, with whom he continued on friendly relations until death separated them. He left Mr. Ogden's home only to enter a home of his own at the time of his marriage. As opportunity offered he had invested his earnings in north side property. In the early days of his residence in Chicago he attended school, when he could, in order to more thoroughly acquaint himself with the English language. On leaving Mr. Ogden's employ he engaged in a general teaming business and in 1850 established a gardening business. Prosperity attended him in that undertaking, with which he was connected until 1870. In the meantime, however, his property holdings gradually increased in value. Through his acquaintance with Mr. Ogden he had purchased a large tract of land between Dearborn and State streets near what is now Goethe street, and had later invested in property on Chicago avenue, together with a fine tract of wooded land on the outskirts of the city. He sold his Chicago avenue property just prior to the fire of 1871. He suffered heavy losses in the conflagration, seven of his houses being swept away, but he still owned real estate that constantly increased in value and in time made him one of the wealthy men of the city. His business judgment was indicated in placing his investments and in enhancing the value of the property.

In November, 1844, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Marie Echternacht, who was born in 1821 and who was a descendant of prominent and aristocratic German families and came to Chicago with her parents in 1840. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, but six are now deceased, the surviving son and daughter being: John P. Hoffman, a retired commission merchant of Chicago and Margaretha, who is the widow of Dr. Frederick Rohr, of Chicago. Dr. Rohr was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, August 25, 1858, and died on January 27, 1911. His parents were Nicholas and Marie Rohr. In the acquirement of his education he attended school in his native city, afterward becoming a student in the training school in Watertown, and subsequently was graduated from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, with the class of 1882. He also attended Rush Medical Col-

lege and, following his graduation from that institution, spent two years abroad, studying in Vienna and Heidelberg under some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. He was thus splendidly qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of his profession upon his return to Chicago, where he began the practice of medicine, becoming a well known and prominent physician here. He not only had comprehensive professional knowledge but was also well read along other lines and in fact was one of the most intelligent representatives of the medical profession of this city. He was a valued member of the Wisconsin Society and also of the Germania Club. Dr. and Mrs. Rohr were the parents of five children, but George and Otto are both deceased. Those still living are Frederick W., Adele, and Herbert J.

It is to Mrs. Rohr that we are indebted for the material concerning her father, whose record should serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do, and when industry is guided by native intelligence and supplemented by unfaltering integrity. Mr. Hoffman was one of the original members of the Old Settlers Club which was organized in Chicago in 1847. He was also one of the early members of the German Catholic church in this city, being first connected with St. Mary's church and later for many years a member of St. Joseph's church. He contributed most generously to the support of the cause, assisted in building the old original church and was active in all the benevolent and charitable work of the church. Remembering his own early struggle to rise, he was ever willing to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy and many there are, who have reason to bless his memory for his timely assistance. He died September 5, 1891, but his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him.

VOLNEY WILLIAM FOSTER.

In character, more than in environment or even opportunity, is found that which differentiates one individual from another and often makes the memory of a man as distinct and as forceful an element in the lives of those who were his associates as was the man himself. The great majority of those who knew Volney William Foster have been stimulated by the example which he set, by the public work that he undertook and by the noble principles which he followed. While the good that he did is in its entirety immeasurable, there are yet many tangible results to be seen. The motive spring of his conduct was found in a broad humanitarianism, that reached out in unfailing sympathy and helpfulness toward all mankind, and, seen through the perspective of the years, the place which he occupied in his day and generation looms large, and his work seems of even more vital significance than it did before manifold minor interests were accorded their proportionate place in the history of his day.

Mr. Foster was born at Azatalan, Wisconsin, on the 27th of February, 1848, a son of Volney and Marianna (Torrey) Foster. He was a descendant in the ninth generation of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Biddenden and Ipswich, England, who was born in that country and there married Abigail Wimes, of Ipswich, by

whom he had six children. His death occurred in 1628. The Foster family is of Flemish origin, the first to bear the name having been Anacher Great Forester, of Flanders, who died in 837 A. D. The first appearance of the name in England was when, about 1050, his descendant, Sir Richard Forester, accompanied his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, to England and participated in the battle of Hastings (1066). From him was descended the Rev. Thomas Foster, whose second son, Thomas Foster, was born in England about 1600 and came to America with his wife, Elizabeth, in 1634. He was gunner of the castle at Boston. Deacon John Foster, second son of Sergeant Thomas and Elizabeth Foster, was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 7, 1642. He wedded Mary Chillingsworth and their seventh child was Chillingsworth Foster, who was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1680. James Foster, eldest son of Deacon Chillingsworth and Mercy (Freeman) Foster, was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, January 6, 1705. He married Lydia Winslow and their seventh child was Edward Foster, whose birth occurred at Rochester, Massachusetts, July 3, 1738. He was the great-grandfather of Volney William Foster and married Deborah Bangs. Their eighth child was Hopestill Foster, who was born at Pelham, Massachusetts, June 29, 1782. He wedded Laura Osborn and their second son was Volney Foster, the father of him whose name introduces this review. At Antwerp, New York, on the 20th of October, 1816, Volney Foster was born and on the 1st of November, 1846, married Marianna Torrey, by whom he had two children: Volney William; and Phebe J., who became the wife of Frank E. Fellows and lives at Jefferson, Wisconsin. Volney Foster spent his life principally in Portage City and Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he conducted farming and other business interests and became an influential citizen. He died December 3, 1888.

It was during the infancy of Volney William Foster that his parents removed to Portage City, Wisconsin, where he spent his boyhood, there attending the public school and the academy. He became a pupil in the district school after his father returned to Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he settled on a farm, the son being at that time a youth of thirteen years. Later he attended Milton College at Milton, Wisconsin, and his mother, who was a lady of rare culture and intelligence, assisted him in acquiring a good classical education. At Jefferson he engaged in teaching in the public schools for several terms, spending a part of the time as principal, and from that profession he turned to commercial pursuits, becoming a partner in the firm of Platt, Gray & Foster, general merchants at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In 1872 Mr. Foster became a resident of Chicago, where he was employed first by the Northwestern Railway Company. Later he became agent for a Wisconsin lumber company and afterward cashier and the representative of the Schulenburg & Boeckler interests in the lumber firm of James McDonnel & Company of Chicago. Subsequently as a traveling salesman he represented Thompson & Barber, wholesale grocers on South Water street.

Mr. Foster embarked in the lumber business on his own account in Chatham, Ontario, in 1874 by purchasing a half interest in the business of A. R. Schulenburg and in the following year he bought out the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. After five years spent in Canada he disposed of his lumber interests at Chatham in 1879 and returned to Chicago, where he joined William D. Hitchcock in the purchase, sale and manufacture of lumber, shingles, railway ties and telegraph

poles under the firm style of Hitchcock & Foster. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Mr. Hitchcock, Amos H. Perkins and W. H. Watson, under the name of the Western Paving & Supply Company, and in 1888 entered extensively into the asphalt paving business, with offices in Chicago, Indianapolis, Evansville, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1892 the firm of Hitchcock & Foster was dissolved, Mr. Foster taking over the paving business, in which he continued until 1898, when he sold out. In 1901, associated with Enrique C. Creel, afterward governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, he organized the Almacenes Generales de Deposito de Mexico y Vera Cruz, S. A., with warehouses at Mexico city and Vera Cruz. Mr. Foster became vice president of the company and in the further extension of his business activities became president of the United States Repair & Guaranty Company, the United States Silica Company, the Chicago, Waukegan & North Shore Railway Company and the Chicago, Kenosha & Milwaukee Electric Railway Company. He was also largely interested in the North Shore Gas Company of Waukegan, Illinois, in the North Coast Development Company at San Francisco, California, and the Foster Contracting Company of Illinois, and it is a noteworthy fact that none of the companies or corporations with which he was connected ever failed in business.

All this, however, represents one phase of a many-sided nature, for Mr. Foster's interests and activities reached out to many lines wherein the best interests of individual, city and country were conserved along material, intellectual, moral and humanitarian lines. He constantly broadened his knowledge of important questions through diligent and discriminating reading and delved deep into the field of literature, possessing one of the finest private libraries in Evanston. Indeed there were few departments of literature with which he was not well acquainted and he had a remarkable memory and an unusual gift of language, so that he was able to appear to advantage in any company of cultivated gentlemen of which he was a member.

Mr. Foster was regarded as one of the prominent leaders of the republican party in Illinois and his stalwart championship of republican principles arose from a deep interest in affairs of government and a desire to see America become the highest attainable expression of a democracy. In 1901 President McKinley appointed him a delegate to the Pan-American Conference held in the City of Mexico in the winter of 1901-2, and while there he had charge of formulating projects on international sanitation, the reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics, the exchange of diplomas, and he originated and presented to the conference the project for the establishment of an international archaeological and ethnological association, with headquarters at Washington. All of these projects were unanimously adopted by the republics represented at the conference. In 1903 he was appointed by the president one of the American commissioners to the convention held at Washington, December 21, 1903, for the organization of the International Archaeological & Ethnological Association and the following year was made the representative of the Peruvian government in that association. In 1900 he was appointed and served as assistant treasurer in the national republican campaign. While Mr. Foster was close to the nation in many of the councils which bore largely upon public policy, his home city shared in the active work which he did for public progress and improvement. To him is due the promotion and the

building of the Sheridan Road, in which project he became actively interested in 1887, planning the building of a free pleasure driveway from Chicago to Milwaukee. Under his stimulus the work was carried out to Waukegan and the legislature of Wisconsin passed measure that led to the completion of the road to its ultimate destination, Mr. Foster, however, serving as president of the Sheridan Road Association from 1887 until his death.

Mr. Foster's love of humanity was the root of all of his service. He sought to broaden the mental horizon, to add to the comforts of living in material ways and to imbue in others an appreciation for higher ideals; not that he ever sought as the preacher or the teacher to promulgate his opinions but rather by cooperation and leadership. He recognized the problems before the individual and especially before young men concerning a choice of business, and because of this organized, in February, 1891, the Back Lot Studies Society for the purpose of having annually a series of talks by business and professional men upon practical subjects, to be given before a company of young men ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-five years. These were to be chosen from the high school and the academy of Northwestern University and selected on the basis of general ability to profit by the work of the society, which requires close attention and an intelligent interest on their part. Mr. Foster bore all the expense of these meetings, requiring only regularity and punctuality in attendance. The value of his work won speedy recognition and public men of Evanston and Chicago, of most intimate connection with business and professional affairs, freely offered their influence, time and knowledge in furthering the work. The meetings of the society were held on the rear of a lot near his home in Evanston, where he erected an attractive building known as the Shelter. In the summer of 1903 he maintained on these premises a nature-study class in charge of an able director, where eighty-five young people were taught.

In 1876 Mr. Foster was married at Brockport, New York, to Miss Eva Adele Hill, a daughter of Ezra N. Hill, of that city, and they became parents of two children: Albert Volney, who was born in 1877 and is a graduate of Harvard; and Eva Cornelia, who was graduated from Smith College at Northampton and is now the wife of Walter Leisenring Righter, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The son married Grace Leslie in May, 1906, and now resides in Winnetka, Illinois. The death of Mrs. Foster occurred in 1887. His own demise came very suddenly on the 15th of August, 1904, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy. A career of great usefulness was thus brought to an untimely close. It would be almost impossible to enumerate the many interests which felt the stimulus of his contagious enthusiasm. He was a member of the Glen View Golf Club, a charter member of the Evanston Club, and of the Union League Club of Chicago served as president in 1901. He was the organizer of the Evanston Ethical Club, which held its meetings at his home for several years and afterward in his rooms at his hotel. He was also a charter member of the Evanston Country Club, an honorary member of the University Club of Evanston, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the International Peace Society.

In 1903 he was the author of a bill introduced in both houses of congress for the establishment of the national arbitration tribunal, which attracted general atten-

tion. This he regarded as the most important event of his life. When death claimed him a memorial service in his honor was held in the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, which was very largely attended. On that occasion many who knew him intimately spoke concerning his life and its influences and from these we quote freely, recognizing that the best estimate of a man's character is found in the opinion of his friends. On that occasion Rev. Father H. P. Smyth said: "When I first came to know Mr. Foster and had learned of his public spirit, his kindness, his generosity, measuring him, as we are so apt to do, by the common standard, or, perhaps, by our pettiness, I simply concluded that he was an ambitious man. But as I came closer to the springs of action and learned to know the workings of his mind, I saw that kindness, instead of being put on as a garment, welled up from the depths of an unusually thoughtful and profound soul. He lived to be kind, kind to every human being, to every sentient being. It is not necessary to tell you, his friends, what friendship meant to him, how loyal he was, how self-sacrificing. While enemies might always count upon fair play, ay, even consideration, friends could claim whatever was his. What used to strike me was this, that so strong a man, of such keen business instinct, of such political wisdom, a man so singularly of his time, should have the tenderness of a child. He loved love. The gratitude of the most lowly recipient of his charity, the affection of the humblest of those who served him were prized by him."

"A kindly countenance but a strong one," said Dr. Charles J. Little in speaking of Mr. Foster, "and behind the strong face a fertile brain; while intermingled with the flow of eager thought and varied knowledge were the generous impulses and tender sympathies of a heart both large and active. Mr. Foster arrested and enchained attention whenever he chose to speak. The well-shaped sentences were never empty. They were freighted with the thought that is tempered by reflection and experience, although bold and original; they were luminous without glitter; they were more than contributions to a discussion, they were helps to a conclusion * * * He gave of his best, which was superlatively good and challenged his hearer to the swiftest interchange of thought by his breadth and originality of view and the courage and unflinching candor of his speech. He was absolutely incurable in his optimism and it enabled him to push confidently every movement to which he gave his energy. The energy of his impulses, almost vehement, the urgency of his will, the restless activity of his brain were tempered by a sensibility that surprised you with its gentleness and with its tenderness; the kind of tenderness that has made more than one giant burst into tears because he could not restore a frozen flower or save a crippled bird. This sensibility blended with his sociability and his buoyant hopefulness to make him the sanguine advocate of good causes, and in these later days a sanguine advocate of industrial peace. Without this sensibility he might have cared but little for the miseries of birds or the miseries of men, for the tears of women or the hunger of little children, or for that hatred of man for man that is making the sweat by which we earn our bread a couple and a triple curse. But endowed with this sensibility and having a larger social horizon than most men, Volney Foster devised the scheme of arbitration which he urged upon congress with unflaging perseverance and unfailing hope."

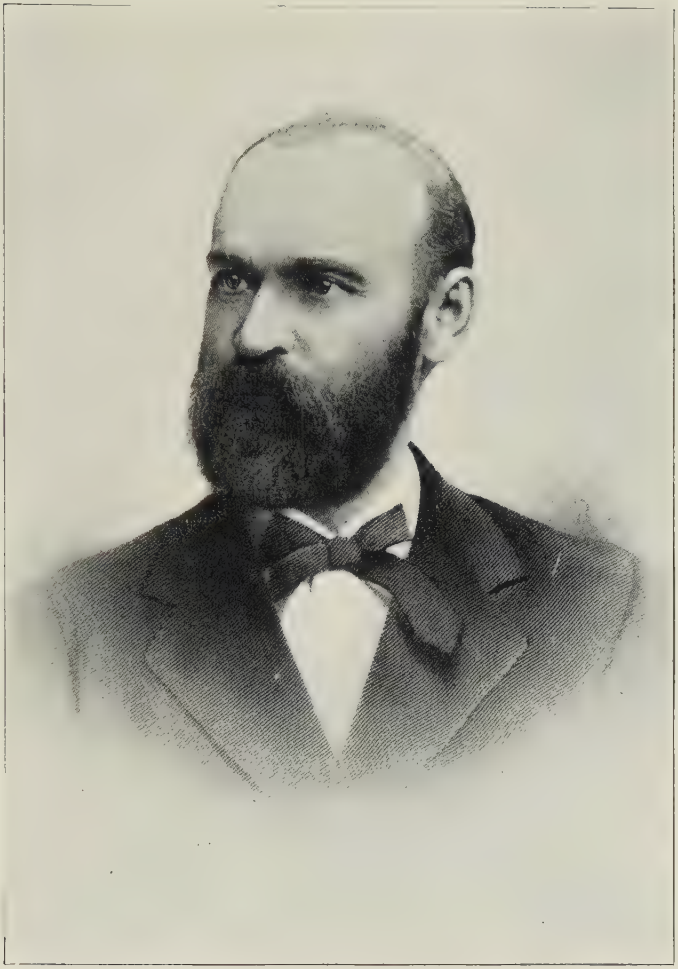
One of the closest friends of Mr. Foster was Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, now of Brooklyn, who came to Chicago to speak at the memorial service, on which occasion

he told of Mr. Foster's visits in his Brooklyn home, when after a night of illness Mr. Foster said: "When the end comes, I hope you will come back to the old town and say a few words about your old neighbor and friend." "His emphasis of the words neighbor and friend," said Dr. Hillis, "renders my task here and now at once easy and delightful. It is an easy task—because the intellect works swiftly when it is prompted by the heart. It is a delightful task—because the treasures that we hoard above gold and gems are the treasures of friendship and memory. By way of preeminence he knew how to make friends, and he knew how to keep his friendships in good repair. Mr. Foster had many traits admirable and worthy of all praise, but among his many noble traits we must make a large place for his capacity for friendship. He was interested in the world of commerce and trade, but his earliest and latest passion was his love of men. And among his friends were men rich and men poor, men exalted through office, and men of lowly degree. And the universality of his friendships interpret for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing was foreign to him that concerned his fellows. Mr. Foster's power to make friends out of mere chance acquaintances is not hard to understand. To begin with, he had a large and powerful physique. He had a clear and vigorous intellect. He had a warm and impulsive heart. He held great vital convictions. He knew how to lift up these convictions and how to bring them to bear upon his friend, until he stamped them, hot and glowing, into the substance of another mind. In many ways his power stirred my sense of wonder. In certain exalted moods, when he was at his best, he had a place among the most brilliant conversationalists of our generation. At times he was an orator. On several occasions, sitting by the fireside, I have heard him pour forth a flood of reminiscence, of wit and humor, with all the treasures of his experience; and listening, I have said to myself, 'If this man had practised eloquence, he might have been one of our great public speakers.' He was a natural leader of men. Sometimes, listening to his discussions of our social problems and his analysis of the principles of our government, I have said to myself, 'If this man had gone into politics, he might have been one of our great political leaders.' Beyond other men he loved literature. I have heard him talk in prose-poetry for an hour at a time, and once, listening to some verses that he had just written, I found myself saying, 'This man could have been a great writer, for he was born with the art of putting things,' Marvelous the roll call of his birth gifts. He had a body that, for thirty years, endured high-pressure brain action for ten and twelve hours a day; he had intellect, common sense, tact, wit, humor, memory, imagination, enthusiasm. He had certain great convictions, as to home and country, and honor and justice. And, above all, he had full power to cast himself with perfect abandon into any great movement in which he was interested. Little by little, he won a few great faiths, faith in God and His loving providence, a faith that righteousness would ultimately triumph, faith in Jesus Christ as the world's Teacher and Saviour, and, during the last few years, faith in personal as opposed to racial immortality. And these faiths, at the last, lent joy to his life. But the trait that dominated and organized his faculties during the last few years was his sympathy. Slowly, sympathy organized Mr. Foster's life. From this view-point, think of his various public movements. When his sympathy worker toward the birds, 'not one of which falls to the ground without our Father's notice,' the trees were filled with boxes,

and the ground held seeds, that made these oaks and elms dear to the pilgrims of the sky. When his sympathy worked toward boys, looking forward to business and troubled with the choice of their occupation and profession, his sympathy was manifest in the Back Lot Studies and the weekly lectures by the leaders in every occupation, profession and industry, one hundred lectures in all. When his sympathy worked toward young men and women, dwelling in yonder great city, who longed for a breath of the country, then that sympathy was manifest in the Sheridan Drive, and the tired thousands found it possible to journey forth and enjoy land and lake and sky. At length his sympathy worked toward young men and women seeking a higher education. During the last fifteen years the money that paid the tuition and part of the expenses for, I suppose, twenty young men and women was placed in my hands by Mr. Foster. Then his sympathy took a wider range. Lingering long in the City of Mexico, he conceived the idea of a trade and commercial congress of the representatives of the South American republics. And he carried this congress through under the conviction that these commercial leaders, having once seen the better way, would return home, determined to bring about the transformation of huts into houses, of ignorance into wisdom, of waste into saving and abundance. For he was working for a better home, a cheaper tool, a higher wage, a juster life and law. And then, when sympathy became universal, he thought of the factory and shop, of the bloody streets and stockyards and trampled fields of Pennsylvania, and he worked out his bill for the arbitration of labor difficulties and the problems of the strike. The one principle that he emphasized in Washington, among senators and congressmen, was this principle: the solution of all our labor problems is in good-will, the spirit of good-will on the part of the employer toward his laborer, and the good-will of the laborer working toward the employer. He believed that the hope of all the country, the solution of all its problems, was in the Sermon on the Mount. Indeed, no one who has met Mr. Foster during the last few months but has been impressed with his enthusiasm for Christianity. I understand that there are several gentlemen here today who were present at a conference on arbitration held in yonder city. I did not attend that conference; I have conversed with no one who was there as to what Mr. Foster said, but I venture that, whatsoever other sentiment he may have uttered, the mother idea of his address to you was this: 'The spirit of the arbitration bill is the spirit of goodwill, found in the Sermon on the Mount. I trust that what I am trying to do is in the line of the work of the Great Nazarene.'"

HENRY M. WILMARTH.

While Henry M. Wilmarth never sought to figure prominently in public life, his memory is cherished by those who knew him because of his fidelity to all those high and honorable principles which are regarded as indispensable factors in the life of him who essays to approach the ideal in manhood and in citizenship. There was, moreover, such a strain of geniality in him that his friendship was prized by all to whom it was extended and while his circle of friends was select rather than large, owing to a natural reserve in manner, those who came to know



HENRY M. WILMARTH

him on terms of intimacy cherish the memory of their association with him. He was a representative of one of the old New England families. His grandfather's name is interwoven with the early history of Newport, New Hampshire, being one of the nine who became the founders of the town in that picturesque valley. Agricultural and manufacturing interests claimed the attention of Jonathan Wilmarth, the father of Henry M. Wilmarth, through a long period of an active life and he was moreover called to various public positions which found in him a capable as well as trustworthy official. His mother, Lucy Cheney Wilmarth, was a lady of rare refinement and gentleness of manner. It was thus that when Henry M. Wilmarth was ready to go forth into the world of business the simple foundation principles of right and wrong were firmly fixed in his character. He arrived in Chicago when a young man in his teens. Laudable ambition had prompted him to seek an advantageous field and his keen insight had led him to a recognition of the opportunities offered in the young but growing western city. To the industrial field he turned his attention, securing employment in the gas fitting establishment of Gerould Brothers, then prominent representatives of that line in Chicago. The death of the two proprietors two years later necessitated the appointment of some one to administer their affairs and Mr. Wilmarth, although but twenty-two years of age, was chosen. It was a heavy responsibility for a young man but the duties connected therewith were fully met. In time he became sole proprietor of the business and, being joined by his brother (Thomas W. Wilmarth) in a partnership, the firm name of H. M. Wilmarth & Company was assumed. The trade of the house steadily and rapidly increased. It was accorded an extensive patronage in the gas fitting department and also in the sale of gas fixtures and Mr. Wilmarth continued actively in the business until his death. The business was then continued by the brother under the style of the T. W. Wilmarth Company. This single field did not compass the scope of Mr. Wilmarth's activities, however. He was one of the first to subscribe to the stock of the First National Bank upon its organization in 1863 and early in its existence he was elected a director and so continued throughout his remaining days. This institution was the first established in Chicago under the national banking law and began with the moderate capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Wilmarth lived to see its development until it ranks not only as the largest bank in Chicago but also one of the foremost in the extent of business in the entire world. His opinions were always received with consideration in its directors' meetings, for it was well known that his judgment was sound, his discrimination keen and penetrating. Upon the occasion of his death the board of directors expressed their "appreciation of his long and faithful service" and recorded their recognition of "the high integrity and clear appreciation of principle which marked every act and word in their relationship."

On the 21st of May, 1861, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Wilmarth wedded Miss Mary J. Hawes and they became the parents of two daughters: Stella, who died in September, 1885; and Anna, who married James Westfall Thompson (a professor of the Chicago University) and was the mother of one son, Wilmarth Westfall Thompson. The year 1885 was one of deep sorrow to the family, as the elder daughter and the father both passed away within that twelvemonth. The death of Mr. Wilmarth occurred February 27, 1885. He had long

been a popular member of the Chicago Club and belonged also to a hunting club which had its headquarters in Marquette, Wisconsin. His only political service was as alderman of the old fourth ward in 1865-6. He was one of the organizers of the Central church under the ministry of Professor David Swing and his labors were effective forces in maintaining and promoting the interests of that religious organization. One of Mr. Wilmarth's biographers has said of him: "By temperament disinclined to public life, reserved in manner and reticent with strangers, only friends knew the richness of his nature, how genial in intimacy, how humorous and responsive in companionship, how faithful in friendship, how provident for those dependent upon his care, how humane, refined and high-minded. What the public did see and respect was the self-contained, honorable man of business, whose word was unimpeachable, whose fidelity was unquestioned, whose judgment of men and affairs was instinctive, one who had attained by straightforward methods a competence which he neither hoarded with avarice nor scattered with prodigal ostentation but enjoyed reasonably, dispensed providently and shared generously."

Mrs. Wilmarth retains her residence in Chicago, having apartments at the Congress Hotel.

GEORGE WOODWARD HOTCHKISS.

Probably the best known man in the lumber trade in Chicago today is George W. Hotchkiss, pioneer lumber dealer, journalist and association man, who recently retired from twelve years' service as secretary of the Illinois Lumber & Builders Supply Dealers' Association. The American Lumberman of February 15, 1911, published the following sketch of his career:

Embarrassment overcomes one who undertakes to write of a man who has been prominently identified with the lumber industry for sixty-four years—for sixty-four years in American lumber history are more than a "cycle in Cathay." During the last six decades lumbering has spread from the pine, spruce and hemlock forests of Maine and northern Appalachians to the northern pine and hardwood forests of the south and to the fir, spruce, cedar, pine and redwood forests of the Pacific west and northwest. Though at the beginning of this period the magnitude of the great northern pine forests was unknown, sixty-four years of lumber operations have been sufficient to reduce those magnificent forests to a point at which their complete disappearance may be forecast with a lamentable approximation to accuracy.

Men who have lived through and explained all these changes of the last sixty-four years are few in number. Of those few none is more widely and favorably known than George W. Hotchkiss, of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Lumber & Builders Supply Dealers' Association. Mr. Hotchkiss has been so long and prominently identified with the lumber industry in all its branches that no one could well have been engaged in the lumber business during the last—say forty or fifty years without knowing him—and profiting by the acquaintance.

He always has been in the forefront as a worker for the advancement of the industry in which he early cast his lot. His first venture in the lumber business

was as clerk in his father's yard in 1847. Two years later he was among the pioneers who went to California, and there engaged in merchandising for a couple of years. In 1851 he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, at Port Dover, Canada, and learned "Albany inspection." In 1856 he bought out the business, continuing the purchase of lumber and wheat until the outbreak of the Civil war, which suspended commerce between Canada and the United States. During his residence there he became very active in general Sunday school work as a general organizer and a revisor of methods, introducing many modern ideas, and was widely known as the "Moody" of that section.

In 1861 Mr. Hotchkiss went to Bay City, Michigan. Recently commenting upon the lumber business of the Saginaw valley in 1861, Mr. Hotchkiss said: "At that time there were no circular saws in the mills here; the best mill was operated with an old upright saw. These mills used to handle logs which ran from twenty-five to thirty inches. In those days we did not endeavor to cut everything. If we got two good logs that cut twenty-five per cent uppers we were satisfied. We had no call for the coarser variety in Michigan at that time. There were no retail yards then. The retail lumber business was almost entirely done by the mills. I had the only retail lumber yard that existed here, and it did not exist very long, I can assure you, for the mills were all my competitors and could sell a good deal more lumber and do it cheaper than I could. I have seen the growth of the country and of the city (Bay City), from a village of one thousand in 1861 to about forty or fifty thousand, which in one lifetime, you will agree with me, is 'going some' "—which it is.

The retail business, on account of the war, not offering the opportunities that were afforded later, Mr. Hotchkiss took charge of two schooners, which he owned, sailing them during the seasons of 1861 and 1862. In 1862 he took charge of the Michigan end of a barge line then being established by transforming the old-time steamboats of Lake Erie into barges for lumber carriage, settling at Bay City. Two years later he formed the inspection and commission house of Hotchkiss, Hunter & Mercer, incidentally cornering the lightering business of the river.

Mr. Hotchkiss remained in Bay City fifteen years, during which time his experience covered substantially every branch and phase of the lumber industry. The first few years were occupied in the lake cargo business, which involved the buying and inspecting of lumber as well as its transportation. In fact, Mr. Hotchkiss is said to have delivered the first cargo of lumber at the Tonawandas—the delivery being one of necessity rather than choice—for the vessel was wrecked at that point and the only means of realizing on it at all was to sell it where it lay.

At that early point little was known of Michigan's timber resources. Recently speaking of that period—1866—Mr. Hotchkiss related that an acquaintance, county surveyor at Bay City, one day told him he was "going across the state to Manistee, and did not see a single white man, but saw lots of timber."

In 1870 Mr. Hotchkiss while for two years manager of the Saginaw Daily Courier, became associated with Henry S. Dow in publishing the Lumbermen's Gazette, the first venture ever made in lumber journalism. In 1871, in connection with his journalistic work, he built a mill at Greenwood, Michigan, on the northern extension of the Michigan Central railroad, and organized the township of Edwards. At that time his health failed, forest fires destroyed his mill, and his work for sev-

eral years following was confined to journalism—in connection with the Bay City Tribune and doing editorial work on the Lumbermen's Gazette.

In 1877 Mr. Hotchkiss came to Chicago and in the next year he compiled for the Northwestern Lumberman "The Lumberman's Hand Book of Inspection and Grading," the first work of its kind, which was received with much favor and passed through several editions. In 1879 he became connected with the editorial staff of the Northwestern Lumberman, in which position he continued until 1881, when he was elected secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange. He remained with the exchange during the period of its greatest influence, until 1887, when he resigned and with Walter C. Wright bought the Lumber Trade Journal, of which he was editor until its removal to New Orleans in 1894.

His work as an association man began with his secretaryship of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and it was during that secretaryship that he drew up the first rules ever compiled for the inspection of hardwoods. He may thus justly be called the father of the now influential National Hardwood Lumber Association, for it was through his efforts that the members of the hardwood fraternity were led to organize for the regulating of that branch of the lumber trade.

During the period from 1889 to 1896 Mr. Hotchkiss was an invalid. But he refused to give up work. For two years of that time he edited an Evanston (Ill.) weekly paper. In 1895 he completed a history of the Chicago lumber trade from its beginning. At about that time he began his history of the lumber industry of the Northwest, which he published in 1898.

As nothing like a complete biography of Mr. Hotchkiss is here attempted, it has been necessary to omit much of interest in his experience. The present generation of lumbermen know and admire Mr. Hotchkiss as the "Dean of the Lumber Business," and inasmuch as he has become widely known through his labors as secretary of the Illinois Lumber & Builders Supply Dealers' Association, an attempt has been made to condense in the narrow limits available the more important events in his life directly connected with the lumber business.

In February, 1899, Mr. Hotchkiss was elected secretary of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association, which by consolidation with the Illinois Masons' Supply Association in February, 1910, became the Illinois Lumber & Builders Supply Dealers' Association. Mr. Hotchkiss ever since 1899 has been an important factor in promoting the advancement of this association. Hardly a reform has been proposed in recent years with which he has not been prominently identified.

Away back in 1870 he believed in and advocated cooperation between manufacturers and retailers. This cooperation he has always known to be impossible without an understanding of both sides of questions affecting both branches of the industry. His extensive experience has qualified him to see these questions from both sides. His faith in his fellowmen always has led him to believe that in general men aim to be fair. Consequently, his position always has been the personification of patience; fully possessed with faith that justice would be done gladly when the situation was understood fully. If ever he has shown lack of patience it has been with the man who refused to consider a subject from any other viewpoint but his own. Even with such a man his patience exceeds that of most men.

Though for the last twelve years Mr. Hotchkiss has been secretary of a single state association, and though in that state he has done a great work—enough to

satisfy the ambition of one man—and Mr. Hotchkiss never has been ambitious in an ill sense—his influence and even his personal work have extended to all fields of associated effort in the lumber world. His ripe experience, his sound judgment, and his keen interest in all association matters have drawn to him many persons working to improve business conditions in the lumber industry and to promote friendly cooperation among members of all branches. No one ever sought Mr. Hotchkiss' aid or advice and left unserved if in his power to serve.

In one's relations with him one is at a loss to explain his attitude in this respect on any other hypothesis than that of innate kindness of heart. Nothing of conceit or arrogance ever manifests itself in his conduct. He, too, is seeking knowledge; he still hopes that he may profit by a visit from a chance caller. It is doubtful if any association secretary is without obligation to "Uncle George;" yet no man ever was made to feel under obligations to him. Pages might be written of incidents that illustrate this phase of his character. But it seems needless. His kindness and helpfulness are so widely known that it is hardly conceivable that they can be unknown to many.

During recent years numerous difficult problems have been presented to the lumber trade for solution. Many of them happily, either have been solved or are in process of solution. But they have at various stages given rise to vexing questions—questions that have required infinite patience and diplomacy of the highest order, besides judicial consideration of the rights of all interests involved. In these matters no one has shown greater interest, has taken more active part or has contributed more to their equitable solution than has Secretary George W. Hotchkiss. But the labor has been exhausting, and though accustomed throughout his life to struggle with ill health, he has felt for some months that he must give up his arduous duties. As secretary of the Illinois Retailers' Association he has done much to make the body truly representative of the modern cooperative business organization. It has had the benefit of his vast experience through twelve momentous years, during which his own interests and the interests of the association have become so closely identified as to seem almost inseparable.

George Woodward Hotchkiss was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 16, 1831, and is therefore eighty years of age. His father, Elias Hotchkiss, a native of New Haven, established a lumber and West India business there in 1808, and brought up his five boys in the lumber trade. He died there in 1865, at the age of eighty-four years. The Hotchkiss family were of English and Welsh origin and were Huguenots who emigrated to Switzerland during the religious persecutions, and thence to Plymouth colony, settling at Guilford, Connecticut, at an early date. In 1642 Samuel and Elizabeth Hotchkiss removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where the family have since resided. The great-grandfather of our subject, Jonah, was a son of Caleb Hotchkiss, who was killed in an attack on New Haven by the British in 1779. Our subject's mother, Almira Woodward, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut. She died in 1847. George W. Hotchkiss was the sixth in a family of eight children, of whom he is the only survivor. He was educated at the Lancasterian school and the Russell French Academy of that city.

Mr. Hotchkiss married August 18, 1856, Miss Elizabeth St. John, of Ellsworth, Connecticut, and had one son, Everett St. John Hotchkiss, engaged in the cement business in Chicago; one daughter, Julia D., who died in 1902, was the wife of W.

W. Hogle, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, manager of the De Long Hook & Eye Company. Mr. Hotchkiss has seven grandchildren: Maud Smalley, William Smalley and Lawrence Everett Hotchkiss, the children of his son, and Everett William, Elizabeth St. John, Eugene Shutterly and Eulita Hogle, the children of his daughter, Julia D. He also has three great-grandchildren, William Smalley Hotchkiss having two infant daughters, and Everett Hogle having one.

He became a member of the Masonic order in 1856 and now is a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A. F. & A. M., of which he was secretary for seven years; he was for several years secretary of Evanston Chapter, No. 144, R. A. M., and for two years was recorder of Evanston Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar. He is a member of Covenant Council, No. 558, Royal Arcanum, and has represented that council in the grand council of the state several years. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Since 1877 Mr. Hotchkiss has lived in Evanston, Illinois, and always has taken an active part in religious and political movements of that city.

At this twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois association Mr. Hotchkiss will make formal announcement of his retirement. This act will be one of regret on the part of Mr. Hotchkiss, but not less a matter of regret to the members of that organization and to all members of the lumber fraternity. In this severing of his connection with the association he leaves with the assurance of possessing something more than the mere formal regard of his associates. He is not only respected and honored, but he is beloved by all; his friendly advice, counsel and influence have been invaluable through a long career. The entire lumber fraternity is united in extending its warmest wishes for his future welfare.

Upon his resignation from the secretaryship, which he had held for twelve years, Mr. Hotchkiss was elected secretary emeritus, with a salary for life, which will revert to his widow upon his death. As a further evidence of their appreciation the badge of the association for 1911 was a medallion of Mr. Hotchkiss in gilt and bronze, of which he was presented with a copy in solid gold. Mr. Hotchkiss still devotes much of his time to the work of the association and is a constant contributor to the lumber journals. For over sixty years he has taken an active interest in all public affairs, and in 1869 was the Democratic candidate for state senator from his district in Michigan. His popularity was proven by the fact that he lost by fifteen hundred votes in a district that was Republican by a five thousand majority. Since coming to Chicago he has made his home in Evanston, where he has taken part in local politics and for six years was Justice of the Peace, being the first Democrat ever elected to an office in that city.

The following article by Mr. M. L. Saley, of the American Lumberman, with whom he was associated for many years in journalistic work is a good estimate of his worth and a summary of the characteristics which go to make up the personality of the man:

"A man of remarkable personality George W. Hotchkiss is. Having in earlier days associated intimately with him; scribbled by his side month in and month out; handled an armful of his copy; discussed with him all the questions in the calendar, I think I know him fairly well. There are no doubt niches in his character over which curtains are drawn, but I never have met a dozen men who could be so plainly read.

"I never have known him to put on a frill, with the exception of the diamond he wears, which was a gift to him. He went abroad and hobnobbed with the big guns of London and wore a ten dollar suit of clothes. In his opinion clothes have nothing to do with making the man.

"I regard him as a sincere Christian, but you could no more stuff the sophistry of any creed down his neck than you could roll a rock that weighed a ton into a gopher hole. One would be as successful in looking for a snowstorm in the hottest day of July as for hypocrisy in the secretary of the Illinois association. His enthusiasm might take him a step too far, but as for his sincerity one would find it in the shape of dross in a chunk of twenty-four-carat gold as soon as in him. He is going through life reaching for the Golden Rule, and I have thought that he comes nearer grasping it in its entirety than one in half a million of us.

"There is no telling how much of his life force has been exhausted in doing for others, and in my list of acquaintances I am unable to name another man who probably would have done precisely as he has. I don't know the other man who, single-handed, would have attacked the thieving Water street fruit dealers as he did. I don't know another man who would have taken steerage passage across the Atlantic to learn how the steerage passengers were treated, and then tell the captain of the steamer to his face what he thought of him. There is more of the bulldog for the right in him than one would think could be contained in so small a body. If occasion required he would face Beelzebub and kick him on the shins.

"I know few men whom I think would do more for friendship's sake. He is as busy as a bee, always with work ahead of him, yet I have received letters from him written by his own hand, filled with the finest sentiments—letters that stretched out page after page, with no excuse for writing them except that he was writing to a friend. This is a quality that is rare. Too few of us write to our friends, anyhow. We may dictate an epistle to the pretty stenographer, or dash it off on a rapid typewriting machine, but that is nothing as compared with the letter that is written with the pen which bears on every line the imprint of thoughtfulness, attention, purpose and individuality. In these letters the writer wants his friends to know that he is talking to them and that he is spending the time to write to them. There must be no intervening medium of pretty stenographer, or a machine that is made of cold steel.

"He is so thoroughly a democrat that, had he the puritanical narrowness of my old grandfather I don't know but he would think that only democrats go to heaven. My beloved progenitor was of the republican faith, and the four important things on earth to him were the Bible, the republican and Baptist faiths, and Horace Greeley's Tri-bune, as he called it. Should he continue to think as he did he would be surprised should he see his grandson enter the gate.

"I have come near envying Mr. Hotchkiss his upright life—envying him because such a life is not mine to a greater extent than it is; and I certainly have envied him for the flow of words that on any occasion will come from that diminutive mouth of his. No matter where we look we, or, I will say I, never have seen a man in business life, and not a half dozen in professional life, who on his feet can think as rapidly and talk as rapidly as he can. For this faculty I would exchange all my diamonds and live on two meals a day. In the whole bunch of secretaries there is not on who can handle the English language as he can.

"During our long and, at times, very intimate acquaintance, but one difference has ever arisen between Mr. Hotchkiss and myself, and that was in connection with the timber estimates of the tenth census. I say difference, but there was nothing farther than that. Not a hard word, or even a word with the finish of a file on it, passed between us. He thought it was presumptuous for a fellow who was so green that he never had cut down a pine tree to combat the figures which bore the brand of government, and in turn I thought it was presumptuous in him to try to sustain them. It was not at Mr. Hotchkiss, however, that I was firing, but at Professor Sargent, of Harvard, who had charge of that department of census work. But it seems almost like rubbing it in to refer to those troublesome times, as the records of the output of the white pine mills from that date to the present have shown conclusively who was right and who was wrong.

"He is earnest—always earnest—and as pleasant as he is earnest. He is a lover of humor, but it must be a distinct brand of humor. I have heard him in an attempt to joke, but it came near being a failure. I doubt if he could tell a live, up-to-date story to save him from falling out of the window. The objectionable story his mind does not harbor. I have sat in a group of men when quicklime should have been scattered around as a disinfectant, and Mr. Hotchkiss was as silent as the Sphinx.

"I may be charged with too much optimism in my characterization of Mr. Hotchkiss, and my excuse for such optimism is the fact that I know him. Made mistakes? Why, bless you, the man who has made no mistakes, who has not the imperfections of the earth, could be flying without the assistance of the flying machine; he could soar with the wings of an angel. When Al Hitchcock editorially managed the Northwestern Lumberman I saw Mr. Hotchkiss so enraged that he threatened to 'pi' the forms if a certain statement was permitted to go in, and as he walked back and forth on the office floor I am confident he would have done it. And that was the only time I have seen him diverge from that even temper for which he is noted.

"The thought has come to me at times, what a changed world this would be if all the people in it were of the George W. Hotchkiss type. There would be no prison; almshouses only for the unfortunate, for if all were as industrious as he it would come near putting the almshouses out of business; the yellow sheets would go into bankruptcy, for there would be no accounts of graft, divorces, thefts, murder and affinity affairs for them to exist on; there would be no panics, as all would live economically and within their means; and all the necessity there would be for police would be to prevent us from driving our automobiles at too fast a clip. And when that much can be said of a man he is entitled to an earthly crown."

CHARLES F. SPALDING.

While there are perhaps many men who devote their attention entirely to business to the exclusion of outside interests, Charles F. Spalding was not of this class. While he ranked with the most enterprising and successful business men of Chicago and in matters of judgment was seldom if ever at fault, he yet found time for active

CHARLES F. SPALDING

participation in outdoor sports and other interests, thus preserving that even-balance which keeps a man ever at his best and prevents any one-sided development. Chicago numbered him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 5th of October, 1865, his parents being Jesse and Adelphia (Moody) Spalding. In the colonial epoch in our country's history the Spalding family was established in America. For many generations prior to that time it was represented in England, the town of Spalding in Lincolnshire, founded by his ancestors, having been in existence as early as the twelfth century. Between 1630 and 1633 Edward Spalding left that town and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. He was the progenitor of the line from which Charles F. Spalding springs, the ancestry being traced down from Edward through Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph and John to Jesse Spalding, the father of Charles F. Spalding.

The late Jesse Spalding was a strong factor in the development of the middle west for nearly a half century. Both his grandfather and his father were for many years active and influential in the public affairs of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and it was in Athens, that county, that the birth of Jesse Spalding occurred on the 15th of April, 1833. His youthful days were spent upon his father's farm and after mastering the early branches of learning in the common schools, he attended the home academy. He made his initial step, after attaining his majority, in the lumber business, engaging in lumbering on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, spending two years as a woodsman and raftsman. Ambitious to engage in business for himself, he then began dealing in lumber on his own account but he did not feel that business conditions in the east offered him a wide enough field for his activities, and in 1857 he made his way to Chicago, even then the acknowledged center of the most vigorous activities of the northwest. It was not long after this that Mr. Spalding purchased a sawmill at the mouth of the Menominee river in Wisconsin, and there began the manufacture of lumber. Three times he suffered loss by fire in the early '70s, but notwithstanding this the enterprise prospered and in 1871 the business which had grown to immense proportions, and which up to this time had been conducted under various firm names, was incorporated as the Menominee River Lumber Company. The company secured its timber and manufactured its lumber in Wisconsin, with Chicago as the center of its sales yards. In 1882 Mr. Spalding purchased the interest of his partner, becoming the sole owner of the Wisconsin mills and the Chicago yards. Further extending his operations he soon afterward bought out the New York Lumber Company, whose mill was on the Menominee river in Wisconsin, together with another milling property at the mouth of the Cedar river, about thirty miles above Menominee, Michigan. In the same year—1882—he organized the Spalding Lumber Company, which became one of the foremost enterprises of the kind in the middle west. He remained the president until his death, on the 17th of May, 1904. Prior to that time, however, he had invested in hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands in Wisconsin and Michigan in order to supply these and other mills with logs, the manufactories producing annually about one hundred million feet of lumber, the output being sent to the principal cities of both the east and the west.

The name of Jesse Spalding is also connected with the development of transportation interests in the northwest, both in the building of railways and in navigation transportation. He was identified with William B. Ogden in the important pro-

ject of cutting the great Sturgeon Bay ship canal which saved a distance of one hundred and fifty miles on each round trip between Chicago and Green Bay ports. He became president of the company that operated the concern upon the death of Mr. Ogden, and so continued until the company turned the property over to the United States in 1893. A man of seemingly unlimited business capacity, he extended his efforts to many fields and became a well known factor in financial and banking circles in Chicago. He was also associated with the directorate of many large corporations and his opinions were frequently the impetus which brought success to the enterprises with which he was associated. In 1881 he was appointed collector of the port of Chicago and subsequently served as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. Not long after the great fire of 1871 he was elected a member of the city council and for three years sat as a member of that body while as chairman of the finance committee he aided greatly in the restoration of the city's credit. He was preeminently a man of affairs and wielded a wide influence. Coming to this city when it was entering upon a period of great commercial activity, resulting from the development of the natural resources in this part of the country, he attained success and distinction and at the same time rendered service of great value in the upbuilding of the middle west.

Charles F. Spalding acquired his early education in the Harvard school of Chicago and afterward was a pupil of the Exeter Academy of New Haven. On completing his course he joined his father in the Spalding Lumber Company and acquainted himself with every branch of the business which he pursued for a time at the mill at the mouth of the Cedar river in Michigan. He learned every detail of both manufacture and sale and was thus well qualified to succeed his father in the presidency upon the latter's death. He remained at the head of the business until his own demise and was recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the lumber trade in the upper Mississippi valley. His active and financial interests, aside from the lumber business, were also many. He was a director of the Hibernian Bank, resident vice president of the American Surety Company, a director of the First National Bank of Marinette, Wisconsin, and of the Menominee River & Lumber Company, of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the Commercial Bank of Iron Mountain, Michigan, vice president of the Tennessee Central Railroad, vice president of the Waccamaw Lumber Company of Wilmington, North Carolina, and president of the Holcomb-Hayes Company, which manufactures railway tires. He was also a director of the North Shore Electric Company and of the Fox River Valley Telephone and Telegraph Company.

On the 1st of February, 1888, Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Clarke, a daughter of John V. Clarke, of Chicago, who for many years was a most prominent factor in financial circles. The Hibernian Bank Association originated with the Merchants Association in 1867 and was chartered the following year. John V. Clarke was founder of both institutions and guided the Hibernian Bank through the hard financial years of the '70s when several other savings institutions failed, and remained president of the bank until his death in 1892. He was succeeded by his son, John Vaughan Clarke, who, until his death in 1911, was president of the oldest savings bank of Chicago, an institution whose deposits amount to twenty million dollars. Unto Charles F. and Elizabeth (Clarke) Spalding there were born three children: Jesse, Bertrand E. and Vaughan Clarke.

Although the business interests of Mr. Spalding were extensive and made heavy claims upon his attention, he yet found time for enjoyment of social pleasures and outdoor sports. From his boyhood days he was an enthusiast on the subject of base ball and in his earlier years was one of the best pitchers in the country. He played on the ball teams of the Harvard school of Chicago and of Exeter Academy, of New Hampshire, and following his return home pitched for a number of local clubs and might, had he desired, have become a member of one of the big league teams. Throughout his life he attended the games of the National and American Leagues and was personally acquainted with many of their players. He built one of the first steel steamers afloat on Lake Michigan and named it Jesse Spalding in honor of his father. He was also prominently known in club life, holding membership in the Union League, the Chicago, the Chicago Athletic, the Marquette, the Bankers, the Germania, the Glenview Golf, the Edgewater Golf, the South Shore Country, the Mid-Day, the Exmoor, the Saddle and Cycle, the St. Louis and Press Clubs. A three weeks' illness terminated his life on the 24th of October, 1909, and thus passed from life one whose place in business and social circles it will be difficult to fill.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Thomas O'Hagan, educator, lecturer, poet, author and editor, whose writings have made his name well known in literary circles and to the reading public, is now devoting his energies to the editorship of The New World. A liberal education proved the foundation for the prominence to which he has attained and his researches have carried him far and wide into the realms of knowledge. He was born near Toronto, Canada, of Irish parents who came from County Kerry about sixty years ago. His father, John O'Hagan, and his mother, Bridget (Ryle) O'Hagan, are now both deceased. A cousin, Maurice C. Ryle, is the present editor of the Irish People, published at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

Thomas O'Hagan supplemented his public-school course in Toronto by study in St. Michael's College of that city and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Ottawa University in 1882, while in 1885 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Subsequently he pursued a post-graduate course in English and history at the universities of Chicago and Cornell, obtaining from the latter his Ph. D. degree in 1889. He spent eighteen months in Europe, covering portions of the years 1903 and 1904 studying French, German, Italian and Spanish, and also mediaeval history and art at Louvain, Grenoble and Fribourg Universities. His entire life has been devoted to educational and literary pursuits. He was principal of several of the leading high schools of Ontario and taught English, modern languages, the classics, history and elocution. He is also known as a most sympathetic interpreter of English literature and is prominent as a public lecturer. He lectured at the Plattsburg Catholic summer school in 1897-8; the New Orleans Catholic winter school in 1900; the Western Catholic summer school of Detroit, Michigan, in 1900-1; and for several years at various times lectured at many of the leading convents of the middle, western and southwestern states. In

1880 he addressed a series of letters to the Ontario press upon parliamentary betterment of the Catholic schools which resulted in the organization of the first Catholic teachers association, of which he was elected the first president, and this organization accomplished the aim which Dr. O'Hagan advocated. His writings have attracted widespread attention and much favorable comment. His poetical productions include "A Gate of Flowers" (Briggs, Toronto, 1887); "In Dreamland" (Williamson & Company, Toronto, 1893); "Songs of the Settlement" (Briggs, 1899); while his prose writings include "Studies in Poetry" (Marlier, Boston, 1900); "Canadian Essays" (Briggs, 1901); "Essays: Literary, Critical and Historical" (Briggs, 1909) and "Chats by the Fireside" (Rosary Publishing Company, Somerset, Ohio, 1911). He has contributed a paper on the Pardons of Brittany to the XIth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia and is the author of poems which he read at Moore Centenary celebration, also at the golden jubilee of St. Michael's College of Toronto, and the dedication of the Memorial church to the Jesuit martyrs Brebeuf and Lallemant at Penetanguishene, Ontario. He read a paper on "The Influence of Religious Home Training" at the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal in September, 1910—an honor seldom conferred upon a layman. He is a contributor to the American Catholic Quarterly Review, the Catholic World, the Rosary, Messenger of the Sacred Heart, Donahoe's Ave Maria and the Canadian Magazine.

Travel has added its broadening influence and Mr. O'Hagan has found delight in his extensive tours through Europe where he made a study, in England, of the Shakespeare, Tennyson and Wordsworth lands, while in touring Brittany he made a study of that branch of the Celtic family, their customs and characteristics. He also traveled through Vaucluse, where Petrarch lived; Orange, with its ancient theater; Nimes, with its Greek and Roman antiquities; Aix and Arles, formerly legislative and ecclesiastical capitals of Provence.

He visited Italy that he might study the footprints of the Catholic faith; Siena, Brescia, Assisi and Monte Cassino; Venice, Florence and Rome, with their glorious art galleries and traveled in the path of the great Florentine Dante through the period of exile from Verona to Ravenna where the world's greatest epic poet now lies entombed. He has traveled frequently through the Rhine country, making a special study of Cologne, Bonn and Mayence, has visited Nuremberg, the Gothic city of Hans Sachs and Albert Durer, Munich, the great center of art, and thence through the Tyrol where courage, love, art and song find a shrine and home; has visited Belgium and Holland to study the paintings of Van Dyke, Rubens and Rembrandt, and especially the civic Gothic architecture of Belgium. What all this means to Mr. O'Hagan can only be appreciated by those who have visited the same places with the same interest in study and research and the same high ideals in the acquirement of knowledge.

Mr. O'Hagan is a member of the Catholic Scientific Congress of Europe; the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia; The Irish American Historical Society; the Celtic Society of Montreal; and the Ontario Historical Society. He also belongs to the Canadian Club of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Canadian Club of Cornell University. He has received literary recognition in the form of personal letters of commendation from such men as Charles W. Warner, J. G. Whittier and other eminent writers. He came to Chicago in the last of May, 1910, to accept the editorship of The New World, one of the leading Catholic weeklies

of the country, in which position he has been eminently successful. The World is an eight-page, seven-column paper, of most attractive appearance, and the mechanical makeup of the journal denotes the critical disposition of its publisher. During his conduct of The New World the paper has attracted wide attention and commendation because of the scope of subjects discussed and the able manner in which they are handled. There are numerous features to readers of different tastes and The World has probably the best editorial page of any Catholic paper published. His reviews of current topics are brief, pointed and forcible and indicate the breadth of his view and the ready store of information from which he draws. His writings indicate his profound scholarship as well as the ease and polish of a thoroughly trained author.

The Catholic citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in a recent issue said: "For the past year (and for many years to come, let us hope) Dr. Thomas O'Hagan has been editor of The New World, Archbishop Quigley's paper, and his work in that role has won him the cordial praise of his confreres. Dr. O'Hagan has been known as the Canadian poet. He certainly is that—and more. He is also a man of letters and a cosmopolite. After taking a degree at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Ontario, Mr. O'Hagan went to teaching. After some years as teacher he returned to post-graduate studies, tapping the knowledge tanks of a dozen universities and taking all sorts of special courses, principally literary and historical. He remained in Europe until he became saturated with its old-world spirit and artistry. He has published nearly a dozen books, lectured everywhere and seen about all that is to be seen."

EDGAR AUGUSTUS BUZZELL.

Strong character, well developed powers, indefatigable energy and unfaltering perseverance have brought Edgar Augustus Buzzell to the position which he now enjoys as one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago in the field of chancery and probate practice. It has been again and again demonstrated that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in the individual is brought out and developed. The history of Mr. Buzzell is another proof of this fact and he has justly won the desirable, if somewhat hackneyed, title of a self-made man. A native of Massachusetts, Edgar A. Buzzell was born in Lowell on the 10th of October, 1860, a son of Rev. Oliver Augustus and Adelaide (Merrill) Buzzell, the former a Baptist minister who spent most of his life in Nebraska as a worker in the missionary field, living for a time in Buffalo county but afterward in Adams county of that state. He is now living retired from the active work of the ministry, while his wife passed away in 1911. Tracing back the ancestry to a more remote period, it is found that the Buzzell family was founded in New England by representatives of the name who came from the Isle of Jersey although several generations have been residents of this country. In the maternal line Mr. Buzzell is of French Huguenot ancestry who, driven from France at the time of the persecution, went to England and later settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1630. One of the members of this fam-

ily was the first to take a vessel across the bar at Newburyport which was one of the principal cities of New England. Some of their descendants are still living in that immediate vicinity, representatives of the name having been found there continuously from the period of early colonial history to the present time.

Following the removal of the family to the west, when Edgar A. Buzzell was eleven years of age, he pursued his education in the district schools upon the Nebraska frontier, and afterward attended the Gibbon Academy in Buffalo county, Nebraska, spending four years as a pupil in that institution to which he walked a distance of four miles every school day. He never failed in his attendance, no matter what the weather. He would rise very early in the morning, doing all sorts of chores on the farm, after which he would take his four-mile journey to school and then after his return in the evening would work late into the night in the preparation of his studies for the following day. When seventeen years of age he was obliged to leave school and during the succeeding four years devoted the greater part of his time to teaching in Adams county. It was his desire, however, to become a lawyer, and with this end in view he went to Omaha, Nebraska, in the spring of 1881, and entered the office of Judge Ebenezer Wakeley, at that time one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers of that city. His initial work in the study of law proved to him how valuable and helpful would be a college education, and after three months he decided that he would then qualify for his chosen profession. In the fall of 1882 he therefore came to this city and entered the University of Chicago as student, pursuing a two years' course of preparatory work and four years' of college work, completing all in four years' time. With the degree of Bachelor of Arts and well qualified by thorough training, he entered the office of Holden & Farson, attorneys, with whom he continued his studies, Mr. Holden directing his reading for the two ensuing years. In October, 1888, he was admitted to the bar and in 1890, following the retirement of Mr. Farson, the partnership of Holden & Buzzell was formed and has continued to the present time. While their practice has been more or less of a general nature, they have also specialized to some extent in chancery and probate work, Mr. Holden being especially expert in real-estate law. They have had charge of many estates and thus their professional services have been largely out of the courts. They have, however, come to be regarded as authority upon their special branches and their clientage is extensive, and their practice of an important character.

On the 4th of April, 1888, Mr. Buzzell was married in Chicago to Miss Isetta Gibson, a daughter of John H. and Mary J. Gibson. She was a classmate of Mr. Buzzell in the University of Chicago, both graduating with the class of 1886—the last class graduated from the old University. They have become parents of five children: Edgar Gibson, Althea May, Harold Winfield, Merrill Elliot and Miriam Dorothea. The family residence is at No. 6136 Ellis avenue, with a summer home at Delavan Lake, Wisconsin, where Mr. and Mrs. Buzzell have spent the summer months ever since their marriage. Politically a republican where national questions and issues are involved, Mr. Buzzell votes independently at local elections, believing that the integrity and capability of the candidate should be the only subject for consideration. He is identified with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, is a member of the Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute and the University Club of Chicago. The test of character comes in opposition and in circumstances

which impel effort, originality and adaptability. Reared on the frontier and deprived in his youth of advantages which many boys enjoy, Mr. Buzzell became self-reliant and independent, making his own way at the cost of earnest and self-denying labor. Even when a university student, his resources were so limited that he supplemented his funds by lighting street lamps, carrying newspapers and doing other services such as he could secure. His entire capital on reaching Chicago was only seventy dollars. Previous to his graduation he won a prize of fifty dollars for the best senior essay and the same proved of material assistance to him while at the same time the honor was one greatly appreciated and fully merited. As the years passed on Mr. Buzzell proved his worth in the field of law where his courtesy and geniality have made him a favorite with many friends who have the highest admiration for his strength of character, which enabled him in the face of opposition and of difficulty, to reach the position that he now fills.

CHARLES S. BARTHOLF.

Something of the extent and importance of the business interests of Charles Stephen Bartholf is indicated in the fact that he is president and owner of the Standard Diamond Drill Company, one of the largest enterprises of this character in the middle west. He is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Plainfield, Will county, September 25, 1857, his parents being Gilliam and Mary (McCreery) Bartholf. He is a descendant in the seventh generation in America of Guilluame Bartholf, a famous Dutch Reformed preacher of northern New Jersey, who came from Holland in 1660.

After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools, Charles Stephen Bartholf entered the University of Michigan and won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1880. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, in which he proved most capable, becoming in time principal of one of the public schools of Chicago. Thinking to find more profitable return for his labor in industrial lines he became identified with the M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company as its secretary, and afterward was elected to the presidency. His connection with the Standard Diamond Drill Company dates from 1901, and acquiring more and more of the stock he is today practically the owner as well as the president of this company, which controls one of the large and important productive industries of the city. A factory well equipped with the latest improved machinery and employing many workmen, it turns out a large output annually and the business is most capably conducted by Mr. Bartholf, who has surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants. His early experience as a teacher developed in him the power of estimating character and ability and this factor in his life has proven most valuable in the selection of the men in his employ.

On the 27th of June, 1893, in Chicago, Mr. Bartholf was married to Miss Grace C. Bullock, a daughter of M. C. Bullock, now deceased, who was a prominent manufacturer of mining machinery. They have become parents of six children: Dorothy, Herbert Bullock, Winifred, Marjorie, Katherine and Beatrice, ranging in age from sixteen down to six. Mr. Bartholf is a member of the Sons

of the American Revolution and his wife of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is of the eighth generation in America of a family that was founded in Connecticut in 1650, and among the family were those who fought for liberty in the Revolutionary war, as did the ancestors of Mr. Bartholf. Their church relations are with the Unitarian people and Mr. Bartholf is well known as a representative of the Union League Club and of the Evanston Golf Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he stanchly advocates its principles, but does not seek the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty. Those who know him do not have any doubt concerning his cooperation in support of measures for the benefit and welfare of the city, for throughout his entire life his influence has been on the side of right, reform, progress and improvement.

EDWARD WILLIAM BAILEY.

While the activities of Edward William Bailey in connection with the conduct of commission, grain and provision business have brought him substantial and well merited success, his achievements in the field of commerce have never sacrificed the interests of others. His name is synonymous with commercial integrity and at the same time he possesses the strong purposeful spirit that results in the prompt and ready execution of well defined plans and the coordination of forces into a unified and resultant whole. He is one of New England's contributions to the citizenship of Chicago, his birth having occurred in Elmore, Lamoille county, Vermont, August 31, 1843. His parents, George W. and Rebecca (Warren) Bailey, were also natives of that state and were born in the town of Berlin. The Bailey family is of Scotch descent and there is in Edward W. Bailey a strong trace of that inflexible adherence to duty which is characteristic of the Scotch race. His youth as the youngest of a family of ten children was largely devoted to the attainment of an education in the public schools of Washington county, Vermont, and the grammar schools of Montpelier. At the age of seventeen years he became an active factor with his father in the management and operation of the home farm which claimed his attention until 1869, when, attracted by the phase of commercial life he became identified with merchandising in Montpelier as proprietor of a grocery store. The following year he extended the scope of his labors by becoming the owner of a grain mill and was associated with the trade interests of the capital city of his native state until 1879, when he came to Chicago. Believing that his operations might be more successful if he were nearer the center of the grain trade of the country, Mr. Bailey came to this city and entered into partnership with V. W. Bullock in the conduct of a grain commission business. Three years later he purchased the interests of Mr. Bullock and in addition to his Chicago activities continued his connection with his Montpelier enterprise. His course was marked by continuous promotion until, like many others, he became involved in the wide-spread financial panic of 1893. His unfaltering purpose and ready adaptability, however, have placed him once more in the ranks of the city's leading business men, with every financial obligation wiped out and with larger and more important interests at his command than ever before. He has been honored by

E. W. BAILEY

election as a director and vice president of the Board of Trade and his services in behalf of that body have been signally beneficial. He is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of the grain and provision commission business of this city where he is operating under the name of E. W. Bailey & Company, while at Montpelier, Vermont, he maintains a branch house.

On the 26th of May, 1870, at Montpelior, Vermont, Mr. Bailey wedded Jennie Carter, and their family now numbers a son and daughter, George C. and Mrs. Mary Blanchard Meyer. The republican party receives the support of Mr. Bailey who believes that the adoption of its principles will best conserve good government and national progress. He was for many years a devoted member of the Central church over which Professor David Swing presided, and the liberality and charity of his religious views are in keeping with the character of the man whose opinion of his fellowmen is always marked by consideration and kindly spirit. He is a welcome visitor in the rooms of the Union League and South Shore Country Clubs and the New England Society, in all of which he holds membership. With the dignity that bars out familiarity and personal character that wins warm friendships, he is today one of the respected and honored business men of the western metropolis.

PHILIP CONLEY.

The law of heredity was fully operative in a good old Irish family in Rock Curry, County Monahan, Ireland, seventy odd years ago. Philip Conley of Chicago was born of that family and in that place in January, 1823. A man of grand physical development, even in his advancing years when he had settled down and age had bent his frame, he weighed two hundred pounds and stood six feet in his stockings. And he was no less well put up intellectually than physically. There was not a better head among us to interest a sculptor, and few men have displayed greater ability than he as applied to common business affairs. There is no citizen, old or new, in this community who by his geniality and benevolence has more endeared himself to a wide circle of friends. Philip Conley has stood here for fifty-five years, a man esteemed and honored for his civic worth, and beloved for his rich personal qualities.

From his father he inherited his magnificent physique, and also his mental and affectionate nature. His father's name was Terrence M. Conley, who was one of seven brothers, who were all comfortably settled on tilled land in Rock Curry. Terrence was the eldest, and, it is to be remarked, the tallest of them, and the heaviest—he stood six feet three without his shoes and his weight was two hundred and sixty pounds. The shortest of the brothers was six feet one inch, and he was appropriately the youngest. Terrence Conley, whose son our subject, Philip Conley was, had both a classical and a legal education, but he was fond of country life, and gave himself by preference mostly to farming pursuits. He owned and personally cultivated one of the best farms in County Monahan. His dwelling was by comparison a mansion, and grouped near it were many structures of agricultural convenience, which gave the place the appearance of a nobleman's

estate. Around him were settled his six brothers. His wife was of a good County Derry family, who personally attended to the education of her children, at such time, when they were not in the church schools. Both she and her husband were devoted Catholics, and both were at great pains to have their children correctly reared in the historic faith. In addition to his farm labors and his educational care for his family, he did all the law business of the village of Rock Curry, and led the people in all their public enterprises. It would seem that he was somewhat a feudal lord over them; but that, Philip Conley says, is going too far; he was more accurately a patriarch. With undisputed authority he ruled over his own family, including the brothers, and in the whole neighborhood there was none to contest with him the right to dictate policies with regard to community affairs. The village folk were comparatively poor, and not one of them all was subscriber to a Dublin newspaper. Terrence Conley, lawyer-farmer and man of general intelligence, himself took in the leading papers of Dublin, and a London paper, and every Sunday there was wont to assemble in the great hall of his mansion from two hundred to three hundred of his neighbors, to whom he, sitting on a raised seat in their midst, read out the important news and the leading articles.

This strong and good man died when Philip was sixteen years old and two years later the widow died. For a time the sons endeavored, with the help of the uncles, to carry on the farm, but at length Philip met at some gathering of country people an emigrant to America, returned on a visit, and learned enough from this man's talk to stir in him a spirit of adventure. His brothers and sisters readily consented to sell the farm and leave old Ireland forever. Custom, that was strong as law, forbade the selling to anyone, not of the family owning landed property and, accordingly, no proposing purchaser, not a Conley, was listened to. But even from the sale so conducted the proceeds were sufficient to pay the way of the orphaned five young people to America, and when it was divided here, at last was an assuring sum for each of them. The names of the five brothers thus set down in America were Philip, James, John, Peter and Matthew; Alice was the sister's name.

It was in 1839 that they arrived at New York and they were predetermined to settle somewhere on the country's frontier. To most foreigners then New York city itself appeared to be the frontier, but the Conleys found that Buffalo was more like that—Chicago they had scarcely heard of—and they made at once for the first lake city. There they all stayed together for the greater part of a year, the brothers doing such odd jobs of varied work as they could find to do, and so made a comfortable living. Finally this brotherly band was broken, each one choosing for himself wither he would go and what to engage in. Philip at the time alone decided to come to Chicago; the others, with the sister, scattered into different places in the west. In the steamer Constellation, Morris Hazard, captain, Philip shipped as cabin hand. E. K. Bruce, another young man then just out in the world to seek his fortune, was also a cabin hand in the same steamer on that same trip. In passing it may be said that the E. K. Bruce, famous vessel owner, who died in this city two years ago, was the same that worked his passage from Buffalo to Chicago in the steamer Constellation in 1840. Conley and Bruce became life-long friends. When the steamer reached Milwaukee it appeared as if that city was the end of the voyage. Nearly all the passengers landed there and

almost the whole cargo was put off there. But the two young cabin adventurers stuck to the ship and after another day's run (it was slow traveling by steamer then) found themselves at last in the Chicago river. The Constellation tied up near where Clark street bridge now is—"where the water," says Mr. Conley, "was clear as that in a mountain brook. Boys and men were fishing all along both the banks and some of the strings of perch caught looked to be five feet long."

The river banks were natural, off-rolling to the water and soft with various grasses. Here and there was a planked way of a few feet long that served as a wharf, but in 1840, the year of Mr. Conley's arrival, the general appearance along the river was that of the country. The feelings of disappointment of the young man as he looked about him were, he remembers, nearly overwhelming. He had been led to believe that Chicago was a fine, prosperous city, where it was easy for a man willing to work to get work to do and good wages. Instead he had come to an ill-built, ugly town of about four thousand, five hundred inhabitants, where business was overdone or not doing at all, and where the period of growth appeared to be passed. Times were hard in 1840—they were little, if any, improved upon those of 1837-8. And yet as they were farther off the beginning of the hard times, they were just so far nearer the end of them and the commencement of better times.

The work on the canal had been suspended, causing general distress among common laborers, and their late employers, but efforts were making to resume work. The state banks, as well as the Michigan and other banks, had practically failed. There were no current bank notes and almost no specie in circulation, but that, in 1840, had been the case for more than a year, and steps were being taken in Chicago and elsewhere in the state to improve the public credit and reestablish sound banks. Eastern parties, interested in Illinois lands and Chicago building lots, were devising ways and means to send hitherward thousands of new settlers, so that the prospects of the city in that year were really not so bad as they appeared to an uninformed newcomer. Philip Conley was at that time but a casual here; he had no fixed purpose but to get ahead, if not in Chicago, then somewhere else, and of course, he did not accurately know the situation.

At first, getting work of one sort and another, by the day or the job, and being compelled to take payment in orders, he was not happy. All labor was paid in store goods on the presentation of orders. These orders were drawn by agreement between employers and merchants, and they were all "shaved" by overcharges in bills. It was indeed a hard time for working-men, and, it may be added, about equally hard for employers. The merchants throve even in the hardest times. Anyhow, Mr. Conley, though he had some money and was not afraid of work, did not then make up his mind to try his fortune here. And yet he could not resolve to go away for good. He was somehow, he says, even then impressed by the geographical situation and had a growing belief that here would eventually be a great city. But his desire was for present work, and fair pay for doing it, in good money. As it was not to be had in Chicago, he hired out as a vessel hand and made many trips to Buffalo and to other lake ports, and also on the Mississippi river, both north and south. He was several times in New Orleans, where he made valuable friends. He met there the lady that was to be his wife, Miss Anna O'Brien, a native of Ireland, whom he married on December 31, 1845, in

the Cathedral in New Orleans, the ceremony being performed by the catholic bishop. For nearly fifty-five years, Mr. and Mrs. Conley traveled life's journey together.

Thus is his time accounted for till 1845. In that year he determined to establish himself in business in Chicago. It was the year of the great temperance propaganda. Five years and more the whole country had been agitated by temperance advocates; numerous societies to help on temperance had been organized and supported in the eastern states, and the new communities of the west had felt the influence. The general movement was for temperance, not for total abstinence. But one agitator arose, a Mr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, Maryland, who traveled the country over, and with fiery eloquence advocated total abstinence. He had been a sorry drinker—he was, in fact, a reformed drunkard. His aim was to reach drunkards everywhere and wherever he could form them into Washingtonian societies. Once enrolled as members they were never again to taste liquor of any degree of potency or of any name whatever. "Total abstinence" was the cry. Hawkins spent weeks in the city in 1855, and every night spoke freely to crowds of people. Hundreds signed the total abstinence pledge. As a prominent testimoney to the reform a "Washingtonian Temperance hotel," was proposed. "Washingtonian" was, as some say, an arbitrary designation, accidentally hit upon by Mr. Hawkins, while others say that he chose it to express the national sweep of the movement. The Washingtonian Home of this city is, in its designation at any rate, a remote outcome of Mr. Hawkins' reformatory enterprise.

Well, the Washingtonian Temperance hotel was built on the northwest corner of North Water and Clark streets; it was a three-story frame structure, of good appearance, and Philip Conley undertook to keep it. Into the business he put one thousand, seven hundred dollars—all he had, and his own magnificent energy besides.

People doubted if a temperance tavern could do business and live, and they laughed at "Phil" Conley for starting in to try the experiment. He, by way of reply, gave it out that his tavern would be run as it was originally intended it should be—not a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor would ever be sold or allowed to be drunk on the premises. In this way he began, and in this way he continued. Total abstinence was not popular with the traveling public, but he kept his house so cleanly, the beds were so good, and the table so generous and well served that he was soon obliged to turn away applying guests daily. He gave an interest to his brother, Peter, and as soon as he had him well instructed in the business he began to look out for an opportunity to engage in some larger enterprise. He was not thinking of another hotel, but, unbeknown to him, other people were doing that thinking for him. The St. Charles hotel had been established for a number of years—Vanderville & Harbock were the ostensible proprietors, but J. R. Ingersoll of New York had put in all the money. The situation of the St. Charles, between South Water and Lake street, on the east side of Clark street, was then the best in the city. It was doing a large business, but for some reason no money was made, or if there was, Mr. Ingersoll got none of it. In 1847 he came on here and made secret proposals to Mr. Conley to buy the lease and furniture. In his disgust with present conditions his price was made absurdly low. It was the opportunity of a lifetime, and Mr. Conley saw it and lost no time in em-

bracing it. Under his management this hotel became one of the most popular in the west. It was the favorite with many habitual travelers, and the place of greatest resort of evenings for the more substantial, if sometimes convivial, of the citizens.

It will recall to some readers of this article pleasant memories to see printed here some of the names of citizens that were, on nearly all evenings, seen at Phil Conley's, as it came locally to be called; at the St. Charles, as it was known the country over. Some of these were S. Lyle Smith, Judge Meeker, Pat Ballingall, E. W. Tracy, Drs. Bird, Blaney, Maxwell, Maxmeyers and Eagan, Phil Hoyne, Hugh T. Dickey and Dan McEllroy, and frequently Stephen A. Douglas. For upward of eight years Mr. Conley kept this hotel. They were for him very prosperous years. At the beginning of them the hotel and streets were lighted with oil lamps. You can hardly find a town now on the far frontier, however small it may be, that is not lighted either with gas or electricity. But here was Chicago down to 1850 with only candle and sperm oil illumination. On September 4 of that year the city was lighted with gas, but for two weeks before that date and two weeks earlier than anybody else, Mr. Conley had the service in the St. Charles —by special arrangement, of course—and great interest was taken in the new illuminant by guests and citizens. Mr. Conley relates that on the first night he used the gas, a resident who was supposed to have ordinary intelligence asked him what it would cost to light the hotel. He answered that gas was sold at three dollars and a half a thousand feet. The resident thought a minute and then inquired how far the gasworks were from the hotel. Afterward for a whole year the gas company sent Mr. Conley receipted bills by way of acknowledgment of the fact that he was their first patron.

The years passed, each one leaving Mr. Conley in improved circumstances. Toward the close of his activities in the hotel he took in as partner his brother Matthew, and himself gradually withdrew to attend to the details of the business. He was elected an alderman, and now gave up a good deal of time to politics, as he had previously done, and afterward did, to the volunteer fire department. From the ranks in that department he rose to be foreman of the Fire Kings, No. 1. He won the position against the candidacy of C. E. Bradley, whom it was an honor to beat because of his popularity. He commanded his company at the disastrous fire in South Water street in 1857, where there was a great loss of life, and also in the destructive fire on West Lake street two years later. His record as fireman is second to that of no man. It was a noble and unselfish service those old firemen rendered to the community, and full of hardships and danger. It was at close fighting with fires that they won their victories. Their engines, worked by hand, and of little power, to be effective had to be placed almost in the fire. But there was fun to be had of the engagement, too. A race to a fire between the Fire Kings and the Red Jackets was an amusing—sometimes an exciting—spectacle. Each fireman on duty was in effect a policeman, and could order the people as it pleased him. As now the steam fire engines ring all vehicles and persons off the streets as they terrifyingly plunge through them, so in the former time the hand engines took for the occasion possession of the streets, and not only of the streets, but the sidewalks also. I was not unusual to see them, to avoid mud holes or broken planking, take to the sidewalk, and in their tearing along drive men and women into

the gutters. It seems but a short time since old things under this head were done away with, yet what vast improvements in the machines for fighting fires, and in the methods of using them have come about!

Not all this time, however, was Mr. Conley so immersed in business or so devoted to the public interest that he could not take his pleasure in a zestful manner. Horse-racing was the favorite diversion of the prosperous business men of the early days, and it was most indulged in during the winters. The frozen river was the course on which the speeding of the best horses was usually done. In those days, before the city was—when no million tons of coal were burned and seventy per cent of the heat produced was let out through smokestacks and chimneys into the circumambient air, thus mollifying the temperature—ice formed in the river every winter to the depth of from four to six feet. It was a safe roadway for the racing sports who competed one with another, and all together strove to own the handsomest sleighs anywhere made and the finest horses anywhere bred or raised. Among the fastest trotters thus brought upon the ice floor was Phil Conley's Ben. It was one of the first thoroughbreds ever brought here from Kentucky, and the purchase money for it was a larger sum than was ever before paid for horse-flesh in this town. The racing was confined to the distance between the forks of the river and Rush street bridge. From the bridge, or from the point where that bridge now is, out to the lake the ice cutters operated. All the ice for domestic use was cut there. Mr. Conley is a believer—as who is not?—in the drainage canal, and he predicts that in a few years more ice with which to cool the provisions for our breakfast table in summer will be again derived from that identical spot, and once more men and boys will be seen stringing their catches of perch at the crossing of the river at Clark street.

Philip Conley had now become so influential a politician that he was forced into the campaign for Franklin Pierce for president as a local manager. Stephen A. Douglas frequently took him on stumping tours, for his usefulness among the crowds. When Pierce became president Douglas named Philip Conley as a fit man for appointment to some federal office in the state of Illinois.

The office of collector of customs in Chicago was created in 1846. Before that date, for a few months, there was a surveyor of the port (an officer not known here now) and William B. Snowhook was that officer. Upon making Chicago a port of entry, July 13, 1846, Mr. Snowhook was appointed collector. He was turned out of office in 1849 and reappointed in 1853 by Pierce. He was then a friend of Douglas, but afterward lost favor with the great senator and again lost the place. He was succeeded by Philip Conley in 1855, who, in addition to his duties as collector, was also given charge of the subtreasury, then first established here. Thomas J. Kinsella was the deputy collector. In 1857 Buchanan succeeded to the presidency, and almost immediately upon coming into office he showed a purpose to disoblige Senator Douglas. Early word came to Mr. Conley that his resignation would be accepted. His friend Douglas notified him that he had exhausted his own influence, and advised him to try what he could do for himself. He went to Washington and called on the president, who received him politely, but would make no concessions—he was determined to put a friend of his own in the office of collector of customs at Chicago. He invited Mr. Conley to walk with him in the white house grounds, and while thus agreeably employed the doomed

collector told the wry-necked executive that his own ancestors in Ireland and the Buchanans were neighbors and friends, that the Buchanans were a good and great family in Ireland, etc., etc.; all this in true Irish fashion. But, as Mr. Conley says, he could not blarney the old man a little bit. He was convinced that he might as well come home and submit gracefully to decapitation.

While he was embarked on this excursion into politics he had intrusted the management of the St. Charles hotel to his capable brother Matthew. He was disinclined to resume the management, and resolved to try merchandising next. He accordingly went into the dry-goods business, wholesale and retail. His free capital for the undertaking was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the store opened up on Lake street, in the same block with Potter Palmer, who was in the same business, had no equal except Palmer's in the west. From the first he had a large trade for those times, and made a good deal of money. Therefore he had lived in the hotel, but now he built him a fine dwelling at the corner of Cass and Huron streets, and set up there a domestic establishment that equaled any in the city and surpassed the most. His furniture was of the finest, and the paintings hung on the walls were more in number and greater in value that were to be seen in more than one or two other dwellings in the city. There Mr. and Mrs. Conley entertained their numerous friends liberally and elegantly. It was now that he was elected a member of the sewerage and water commission, on which he served for several years, and until the republicans, in a consolidation act, legislated him out of office. In his mercantile house he continued to prosper till the breaking out of the war. Times again became very bad, money was scarce, the currency was ruined and the future was dark. But he continued on till 1862, when he decided to close out the business. This practically ended his business career. Besides giving personal attention to the selling of his remaining goods, and collecting and paying debts, he was not again for some years in any active occupation.

He was rich, as men counted riches then, but he remembered that the most of his money had been accumulated while he was a hotel-keeper Lately he had sustained some losses in speculation and he began to have thoughts how to get even with the fickle fortune once more. The European hotel, on the corner of State and Lake streets, had been built a year or two, and two or three different attempts had been made to make it popular—the last one to try it was Tom Andrews, the huge Scotchman and well-known caterer of the day. Even he did not succeed to his liking and sold out the lease and furniture to Mr. Conley for ten thousand dollars cash. It was the year of the great fire.

Mr. Conley sold his fine house on Cass street and moved his family into his new hotel. At once the business of the hotel showed signs of reviving, and he prepared with all his old enthusiasm to meet liberally the wants of patrons. He was, however, but comfortably settled again, when the great fire swept the city away. "Conley's European Hotel," was burned down at two o'clock on the morning of October 10, but all that night he had been removing furniture and valuables from the building to Dearborn park—a place, as was supposed, of safety. Hundreds of other people had done the same thing, till probably hundreds of thousands of dollars were represented by what was piled up there. Not an article but was destroyed. All of Mr. Conley's oil paintings, among them a valuable copy of the "Annunciation," which had been a present from the Jesuit Father Damon, went

with the rest in the flames. Silver in three sets, valued at one thousand five hundred dollars, all the gifts of friends, singly or in societies, were also lost. Not a scrap of anything that was of any value was saved, except one piece of costly lace. One of Mr. Conley's daughters, then a young miss, and now Mrs. M. Shields, had the presence of mind to put this lace shawl in her doll's trunk, and the strength and will to carry that trunk all the rest of the night till the morning, saved the fabric.

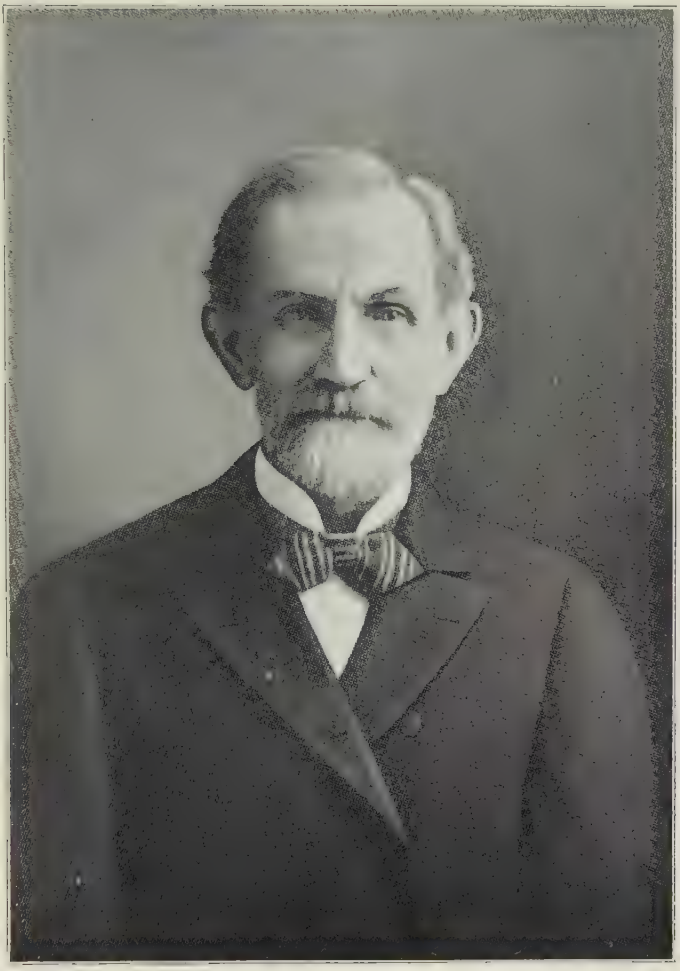
To Mr. and Mrs. Conley have been born thirteen children but only two are now living. Sarah is the widow of Michael Shields, well known in Chicago in connection with the educational and park systems of the city. Frank Conley is also a resident of Chicago. He married Mary Stuart, of La Salle, Illinois, and they have three children: Philip (II), born January 3, 1901; Sarah, born February 26, 1902; and Mary, born March 15, 1905. Mr. Conley died on the 22d of November, 1900, and is still survived by his widow, who resides in Chicago with her daughter Mrs. Shields. He was buried in Calvary cemetery.

Most of the facts contained in this article were from a personal interview with Mr. Conley and were written by Colonel Eastman and appeared in the Sunday Chronicle of September 15, 1895.

JOHN FREDERICK MENDSEN.

Whether it was chance or fate that led John Frederick Mendsen to Chicago in 1846, it is certain that the little growing western town gained thereby a valuable citizen and at the same time there came to him excellent business opportunities, the improvement of which brought him to a prominent position among the successful business men of the middle west. The period of his residence here covered sixty-three years, during which time the little straggling town was converted into a metropolis the growth of which ranks with the wonders of the world. For many years Mr. Mendsen kept pace with the business development of Chicago and only in his later years put aside commercial pursuits to enjoy the fruits of his former toil in a well earned rest. He was born in Cherryville, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1824. His father, Rev. Frederick W. Mendsen, was born in Oldenburg, Denmark (now part of Germany), on the 11th of December, 1780, and was a young man of twenty-five years when, in 1805, he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became a resident of Philadelphia. In that city he studied for the Evangelical Lutheran ministry, to which he devoted his remaining days. He was married in 1812 to Katherine Herman, of Philadelphia, and for forty-two years he engaged in preaching the gospel in a circuit that included Cherryville, Pennsylvania.

It was in that town that John F. Mendsen acquired his education in the public schools. He was one of a family of thirteen children and the limited financial resources of his father prevented him from having opportunity to enjoy a college course. Starting in the business world, he learned the trade of carriage making in Bath, Pennsylvania, and in the summer of 1846 started for the west in company with two other young men, one of whom was his brother Thomas. As there were no railroads, it required several weeks to complete the journey, which was made



JOHN F. MENDSEN

by way of Montreal, travel being by water and stage. Mr. Mendsen settled first at Racine, Wisconsin, and thence proceeded to Chicago with the intention of returning to the east. He reached this city early in the morning and when daylight came and the bells began to ring he decided to take a little walk before he left on the boat that was to bear him eastward. He noticed with interest the business air of the little town and on reaching the carriage factory of Welch & Launder inquired if they needed help. He was answered in the affirmative and, accepting the proposition offered, became an employe of the carriage-building firm of Welch & Launder. His ability was soon demonstrated and subsequently he succeeded Mr. Launder as partner in the business, which was then conducted under the firm style of Welch & Mendsen. This relation continued until 1856, when Mr. Welch died and was succeeded by Edward Mendsen, a brother of our subject. Shortly afterward, however, the partnership was discontinued and Mr. Mendsen became sole proprietor. He built carriages for many of the old-time prominent men of Chicago, among them Stephen A. Douglas. The factory was located at the corner of Ann and Randolph streets and while thus engaged Mr. Mendsen became the builder of some of the first street cars used in Chicago. He built omnibuses for the old Frink & Walker bus line and also for the Parmelee bus line. He was also in the iron business two years but on account of his health retired and was not associated with any business enterprise for two years. He resumed connection with commercial interests as a lumber merchant in partnership with Thaddeus Winter, continuing in the lumber trade until 1885, when he permanently retired. Long before the street car system was installed here there was a bus line which ran from State street to "Mendsen's carriage factory" once an hour. It was in this carriage factory that the catafalque was builded on which Abraham Lincoln's coffin rested in the funeral procession which passed through the streets of this city.

On the 21st of November, 1859, Mr. Mendsen was married to Miss Abby Florilla Cook, a daughter of Willard and Abigail (Brainard) Cook, formerly of Haddam, Connecticut. Mrs. Mendsen is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her eligibility being established through three ancestors—Sergeant Nathaniel Cook, Hezekiah Sears and Captain Joseph Dart. Indeed many of her ancestors were prominent in the early colonial history and in the Revolutionary war. In the maternal line she is descended from Daniel Brainard, who came to America from England when eight years of age, settling in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1648 or 1650. Mrs. Mendsen taught school in Haddam, Connecticut, and after coming to Illinois with her parents followed the profession of teaching at Libertyville, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that she had acquired. A complete sketch of her father will be found elsewhere in this work and it is through her cooperation that the steel plate portrait of him is presented.

John F. Mendsen was called to his final rest on the 15th of November, 1909. Had he lived but six days longer he would have celebrated his golden wedding. In 1855 he had become a member of the First Congregational church and was always regular in his attendance at its services and active in its work until the health of his wife compelled him to relinquish church work to some extent. At his death he was the oldest attendant of the church—a distinction now enjoyed by his widow. In the early days he was a teacher of the Mission Sunday School, which afterward became the Tabernacle church, and he held therein the offices of both trustee and

auditor. He gave freely and generously not only to the support of the church in which he had his membership but also to the Chicago Seminary and other good works. In his political views Mr. Mendsen was a republican from the organization of the party and in early life belonged to the Odd Fellows society. He was preeminently, however, a home man, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, yet he possessed a social, genial nature and easily won friends. His devotion to his wife, an invalid, was so marked that it seemed as if his constant thought was of her comfort. He was fond of reading and travel, both giving him particular delight. He had passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest and left to his relatives and friends the memory of a well spent and honorable life, beautiful in many of its phases and in its devotion to high ideals. His residence for fifteen years prior to his demise was at what it now 2049-51 Washington boulevard, which home he erected and where his widow resides. His remains were interred in Graceland cemetery, Chicago.

SIDNEY OLCOTT BLAIR.

Sidney Olcott Blair, one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Chicago, is the president of the firm known as E. B. Millar & Company, importers and dealers in coffees and spices. The enterprise had its inception in 1878 and is now one of the most extensive of its kind in America. Mr. Blair was born on a farm at Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the 11th of September, 1846, his parents being Samuel O. and Olive Eliza (Osborn) Blair. He is a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1764. The Blair family is of Celtic origin and can be traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century representatives of the name migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadoe, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated below by Roman numerals.

(I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachel (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadoe, County Antrim, Ireland, was the elder of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, prior to 1720. He married Isabella Rankin, daughter of David Rankin, who removed to Aghadoe from Scotland in 1685. Their union was blessed with eleven children.

(II) Matthew, the eldest child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, wedded Mary Hamilton, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, by whom he had seven children. He spent his life in Hopkinton.

(III) Jacob Blair, fourth child of Matthew and Mary (Hamilton) Blair, married Martha Gilmore, of Derry, New Hampshire, settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1764, and had seven children.

(IV) Reuben Blair, eldest child of Jacob and Martha (Gilmore) Blair, married Tryphena, daughter of Timothy Moses, of Simsbury, Connecticut, by whom he had six children. By his second wife he had five children.

(V) Samuel Oren Blair, fifth child of Reuben and Tryphena (Moses) Blair, married Olive E. Osborn, a daughter of John Osborn, of Blandford. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Blair were born in Blandford and, with the exception of one year, there spent their entire lives. Unto them were born nine children. Mr. Blair passed away on the 30th of December, 1880, when seventy-six years of age, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 14th of May, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years.

On the maternal side Mr. Blair is a descendant of Luke Osborn, of Wimbom, England, who came to America prior to the Revolution, being of the fourth generation in the following line of descent. (I) Luke Osborn, a native of Wimbom, England, came to America some time prior to 1772, in which year he married Dorcas Baker at Middletown, Connecticut. (II) John Osborn, son of Luke, married Elcina Hamilton, of Orangeville, Massachusetts. (III) Olive Eliza Osborn, fourth child of John and Elcina (Hamilton) Osborn, was the mother of our subject.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was the seventh in order of birth in a family of nine children, the record of whom is as follows. Caroline A., who was born December 12, 1831, married Frederick Parmelee of Durham, Connecticut, and died September 28, 1900. Edson, who was born January 26, 1834, died in infancy. Judson, born July 19, 1835, married Josephine Pomeroy and afterward wedded Jane Griffin, of Chester, Massachusetts, his death there occurring on the 5th of April, 1891. Henrietta M., born November 5, 1837, married Oliver Wilson Rice, of Becket, Massachusetts, and died there on the 24th of September, 1864. Edmund H., born October 13, 1840, married Minnie Papin, of St. Louis, Missouri, and there passed away on the 8th of February, 1906. Albert Lester, who was born August 31, 1843, married Anna Rice, of Becket, Massachusetts. Sidney O., born September 11, 1846, married Anna L. Petty, May 8, 1872. Marshall E. was born November 21, 1849, and died in October, 1851. Celia Esther, born December 13, 1852, married Arvord L. Chapman.

In 1868, when a young man of twenty-two years, Sidney O. Blair came to Chicago and entered the employ of a wholesale grocery concern as clerk. In 1871 he became identified with the coffee and spice business and in 1878 founded his present enterprise, which in 1882 was incorporated as E. B. Millar & Company and of which he has since acted as president. From a small beginning Mr. Blair has gradually developed a far-reaching business, accomplishing this result by his close application and unrelaxing and untiring energy.

On the 8th of May, 1872, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss Anna Louise Petty, a daughter of John Yuel and Emily (Gardner) Petty, of Detroit, Michigan. They have two children, namely: Mary L., the wife of Russell E. Burke, of New York city; and Robert Osborn Blair. The family residence is at No. 4448 Drexel boulevard. Mr. Blair is a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club and the Kenwood Social Club. Personally he is a devoted family man, of retiring disposition and modest in the extreme. However, he is a ready conversationalist in congenial society and manifests the most entertaining descriptive qualities in relating his foreign travels, while as a pointed story teller he is rarely equalled. His reticence in business affairs arises from the cultivated habit of keeping his own counsel, and his success is the consequence of the kind of sagacity that always takes the side of fair dealing

and good judgment promptly, with unflinching moral courage. So well is this recognized by his associates and contemporaries of the importing and manufacturing industries with which he has been for so many years identified, that his advanced principles are followed and have become sterling in trade,—notably in reference to purity and quality of commodities—where his influence has had a specific bearing on Chicago's commercial output in the prodigious extension of business since the great Chicago fire. There has been nothing of the accidental about Mr. Blair's progress, for it has been conditioned upon genius for mastery of details, through aptitude for close attention and that systematic application which never fails to command the situation nor to enhance respect for the man. Characterized by the real Chicago pride in common-sense results, enterprising and nervy to a marked degree in large operations when his interest is aroused, he is never found outside the safe and sane class—the dependable.

NATHAN MEARS.

Nathan Mears, long a prominent lumberman of Chicago, was called to his final rest December 6, 1896. His birth occurred in North Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1815, his parents being Nathan and Lucy (Livingston) Mears. His father kept store during the construction of the canal between the Merrimac river and Boston —probably the first canal in the Union. He built a sawmill, kept a public house and cultivated several farms in connection with his mercantile business. He died in June, 1828, sixteen months after the death of his wife. They had five children: Edwin, Charles, Nathan, Lucy Ann and Albert.

Nathan Mears obtained his early education in Billerica and Westford, Massachusetts. In 1834 he went to Boston, where he was employed as a clerk until 1836, when he went to Paw Paw, Michigan, and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there until the spring of 1850, when he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with his brother Charles. This firm originated, in 1844, with Charles Mears, who established himself as a lumber merchant on West Water street, corner of Washington street. In 1850 Nathan Mears was taken into partnership and the firm became C. Mears & Company, the principal yard being at No. 1 Kinzie street. In 1857 this firm established another lumber yard at the corner of Lumber and Maxwell streets. In 1853 Eli Bates became a member of the firm and in 1859 Charles Mears became associated with John Baldwin, this company having their yard at the foot of Michigan street, on the North Pier. In 1862 Charles Mears retired from the firm, leaving it composed of Nathan Mears and Eli Bates, and their second yard was located at Beach street, south of Polk. At this time the firm name was changed to Mears & Bates, Charles Mears retaining his membership with John Baldwin as the firm of Baldwin & Company. These firms were reported as handling, for a number of years, more lumber than any house in the country. In the meantime, following the fall of Fort Donelson in 1862, when the gunboats of the expedition were ordered back to Cairo for much needed repairs, Mr. Mears was intrusted with large sums of money which had been

raised for that purpose in Chicago and was sent in charge of one hundred and twenty expert mechanics to help speed the refitting that should again prepare the gunboats for service in the fleet. Under his direction the work was performed in short time, and upon his return to Chicago he gave back most of the money to the committee, his deep interest in the success of the Union cause prompting him to bear most of the expense himself. He then resumed active operations in the lumber business. In 1865 James C. Brooks, who in 1861 became a clerk for the firm, was admitted into partnership and in 1864 G. H. Ambrose, who became a clerk for the firm in 1862, was also admitted, the firm name becoming, in 1867, Mears, Bates & Company. At the time of the great Chicago fire of 1871 the yards of the firm at Twenty-second street were burned, but with the assistance of fire engines from Milwaukee the main yards at No. 1 Kinzie street were saved after a hard struggle. G. H. Ambrose retired from the firm in 1875 and the following year Mr. Mears took a much needed rest, going abroad for a year's travel and sojourn in Europe. He then returned to become an active factor in the business, the partnership remaining without change until 1879, when James C. Brooks gave place to Charles H. Mears. The firm remained as thus constituted until the death of Eli Bates, which occurred during June, 1881, leaving Nathan and Charles H. Mears sole members of the firm. They were interested in the mills at Oconto, Wisconsin, and at Bay de Noquet, Michigan, which produced forty million feet a year. Besides selling largely in Chicago, they shipped for many years to Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, as well as to New York and Pennsylvania. In the year 1890 Nathan Mears retired and his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Mears chose Miss Elizabeth A. Gilbert, the wedding ceremony being celebrated in 1840 at Battle Creek, Michigan. Mrs. Mears is a daughter of Josiah Gilbert, of South Salem, Westchester county, New York. In 1890 they celebrated their golden wedding which was a happy and memorable event to all who participated therein. The old home was at No. 87 Cass street. The house, however, was destroyed during the great fire but was rebuilt as soon as the ruins cooled. To Mr. and Mrs. Mears were born four children. Lucy A., the eldest, is the wife of Jonathan Slade, also a veteran of the Civil war. He was a member of the old lumber firm of C. Mears & Company and his yards were destroyed during the big fire. He is now living retired. To him and his wife were born four children: Gilbert L., now deceased; J. Edward, of Husum, Washington, who has two children, Elizabeth and Janet S.; Lucy, the wife of Morgan B. Blydenburgh, of Smithtown, Long Island; and Arthur B., of Chicago, who is married and has a son, Brayden Harrison Slade. Sarah E., the second daughter of the Mears family, became the wife of James R. McKay, a real estate dealer of Chicago, and their children are Mrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy; Mrs. Albert M. Goodrich, James Mears, Robert M. and Nathan M. McKay. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have three children, Rosemond, Elizabeth and Albert. Charles H. Mears, the elder son of Nathan Mears, of Mears-Slayton Lumber Company of Chicago, has three children, Nathan, Margaret and Helen Mears, all living in California. The youngest member of the family, Nathan, Jr., passed away in 1859.

In his political views Mr. Mears was a republican and, though he did not seek office for himself, he took an active and helpful interest in the welfare and upbuild-

ing of the city. In early days he was an Odd Fellow and was one of the original members of the Unity church. He had been a resident of Chicago for forty-six years when death called him, and through that period had established himself not only in an enviable position in business but also in the high regard of his fellow townsmen who recognized in him a man of affairs and one whose labors were an essential and valuable element in the city's progress and business advancement.

FRANK MARION MORRIS.

Frank Marion Morris is the owner of The Morris Book Shop, which is well known to book lovers throughout the country. A native of Ohio, he was born in Blanchester, June 9, 1857, a son of George and Jennie (Strawn) Morris. After mastering the elementary branches of learning as a pupil in the public schools, he attended Butler University at Indianapolis, Indiana, and there made his initial step in the business world by securing a clerkship in the book house of Bowen-Merrill Company in 1880. His connection with that business continued until 1884, in which year he came to Chicago and established business on his own account, opening what has since been known as The Morris Book Shop. He has made a specialty of handling rare books and engravings. His business is located at 104 South Wabash avenue. He is also senior member of The Book Shop Bindery, his associate in that undertaking being N. K. Aranoff. He belongs to the Illinois State Library Association, to the Bibliographical Society of America and the American Book Sellers Association. For a quarter of a century he has been engaged in business in Chicago and has commercial and personal relations with many of the leading literary and professional people of the times.

In the year of his arrival in Chicago Mr. Morris was married to Miss Willa Guffin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guffin of Indianapolis, Indiana. They had one son, George Maurice.

In his political views Mr. Morris has always been an advocate of republican principles. His fraternal relations are with the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He belongs also to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Historical Society, the Press Club of Chicago, the Illinois State Historical Society, the Forty and the Caxton Clubs.

PEHER SAMUEL PETERSON.

One of the most exemplary characters identified with the early history of Chicago was that of Peher S. Peterson, the pioneer nurseryman of this city. From the funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. A. W. Safford, of Bowmanville Congregational church in Rose Hill Memorial Chapel, January 21, 1903, we extract the following sketch of his career:

Peher Samuel Peterson was born near Christianstad, Sweden, June 15, 1830. At the age of eleven years he left his home and worked on a nobleman's estate that

joined the homestead, and he never lived at home again. He entered enthusiastically upon the study of horticulture and even as a child made rapid progress. After finishing his apprenticeship he went to another estate outside of Lund and continued his botanical studies. Afterwards he spent three years in Hamburg and Erfurt, Germany, and Ghent, Belgium, the three most advanced centers in horticulture in the world. Leaving his native land at the age of twenty-one he came first to Toronto, Canada, but he soon saw that in the United States lay greater opportunities for success and went to Rochester, New York, the center of the nursery interests of the country.

Landing in Rochester with only a dollar and a quarter in his pocket he obtained employment at eight dollars a month and board. Within three years he had not only learned the English language, but was receiving the large salary for those days of one hundred dollars a month. In hopes of finding riches in the gold fields, he went in 1854 to California by the way of Panama, but soon returned to the States, and during that same year came to Chicago. After a year or two of labor for others he commenced working for himself in 1856 and laid the foundation for the great business of his life—The Peterson Nursery, which has grown from its small beginning to the proportions of being the largest of its kind in the United States. Commencing on a small tract of rented land, in the next year a ten acre tract of woodland was purchased, to which additions were made through the course of years until at the time of his death it comprised nearly five hundred acres. In the early days he would plant seed and while waiting for their growth would go to the forest and get trees for planting. He would chop wood, and make hay, and in every available way labor with tireless energy to further his income while the nursery was coming on.

The tremendous energy and the personal force displayed throughout these years is witnessed by the fact that seven-eighths of the trees in Chicago parks and boulevards were either grown in his nursery or removed by him from their native forest homes. To him belongs the distinction of being the first man in America to institute and prosecute the business of removing large trees.

More beautiful and more grateful to the eye than polished shaft or mausoleum these noble trees and shrubs in living green stand as a monument to testify that his strenuous life was not lived in vain.

It was his love for flowers and plants and trees that made his life-work a congenial one to him—It was this passion that gave him his unbounded admiration for the great Swedish naturalist Linnaeus, the originator of systematic botanical classification, and caused him to become the originator and prime mover and chief giver in the erection of the monument to Linnaeus in Lincoln Park, and led him to present a bas relief statue of Linnaeus of heroic size to the Art Institute of Chicago.

As wealth increased his heart turned with increasing love and with generous purpose toward his native land. During the World's Fair he conceived the idea of establishing a permanent Industrial Museum of all the world's tools, and as a result there stands now in Stockholm, a permanent exhibit of "Arts and Crafts." He sent hundreds of copies of the little book "Black Beauty" to be given to Swedish children. He endowed an Idiot Asylum in such a way as to provide that the inmates might have a fresh air summer home in the country, and sent over one thousand crowns yearly to be distributed to the poor of the district of his old parish home.

In the year 1893 the king of Sweden made him a knight of the Vasa Order, an honor conferred only on civilians who achieve honor and distinction in fields other than navy, war, etc.

Mr. Peterson was for many years a member of the Union League Club. He was one of the three trustees of the town of Jefferson about 1879, in association with Messrs. William P. Gray and Clark Roberts.

He was president of the Lincoln avenue and Niles Centre toll road which has since been purchased by the city of Chicago. Many of the excellent public roads and bridges in all this region are due to his own private energy.

He was from its organization a trustee of the Bowmanville Congregational church and in its struggles did much to aid it. For himself he was confirmed in the Lutheran church and died in the faith of that church.

Mr. Peterson died at his home at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, 9 A. M., Monday, January 19, 1903. His health had been failing for several years and having been attacked with pneumonia a few days before was unable to resist it.

The funeral was very impressive. The remains were conveyed from the home after prayer, and the carriages bearing the family and friends proceeded to the Memorial Chapel in Rose Hill, where services were conducted by Rev. A. W. Safford, pastor of Bowmanville Congregational church, assisted by Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, a friend of the family, who paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The honorary pall-bearers were L. A. Budlong, R. J. Bennett, Judge Holdom, A. V. Jackson, Sr., Redmond Prindiville, James M. Steele, J. A. Enander and Robert Lindblom.

The active pall-bearers were Judge Chytraus, J. L. Atwater, Albert Bryan, G. S. Eddy, August Erickson and J. R. Lindgren.

On October 27, 1865, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Gage of Boston. He is survived by his widow and their son, William A. Peterson, of whom sketches also appear in this work.

HENRY W. KING.

The latter half of the nineteenth century constituted an era of commercial development perhaps unequalled in the whole history of the world. And there sprang up in that time a great city on the banks of Lake Michigan that today stands as a monument to those whose marked industry and enterprise seem to know no bounds. It is true that Chicago had its inception long before this but at the close of the first half of the century had made its power little felt in commercial, industrial or financial circles. Among the men who figured most conspicuously in the promotion of its business affairs was Henry W. King, nor did his activities center here alone. They covered much of the territory from the Atlantic seaboard to the western limits of the Mississippi valley and at all times were characterized by a constructive element that never sought success at the cost of another's opportunities. It was honorable methods as well as the marvelous ability of Mr. King that gained for him the prominent position which he occupied.

HENRY W. KING

His birth occurred in Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, December 18, 1828. He represented old New England families, his parents, William and Christina (Rockwell) King, both being natives of New York. At the usual age his parents sent him to the public schools of his native town, where he pursued his studies until at the age of thirteen he matriculated in the State Academy at Lowville, New York, entering there upon a preparatory course, fitting him for college. He left the academy at the age of seventeen and became assistant in his father's store. He took up the work, as he supposed, only temporarily, for at the outset he did not abandon his plan of pursuing a college course. The business instinct in him, however, was soon well developed and he found such pleasure and success in commercial life that he continued therein and while he did not acquaint himself with the branches of science with which he might have become familiar in college, he became one of the most practical men of affairs and in the school of experience learned lessons that placed him far ahead of many men of university training. His initial experience was under his father's direction and later in Utica, New York. In 1854, he sought the broad field of the west. Chicago then contained a few thousand population and though its business activities were comparatively small, Mr. King recognized that it was destined to become a great commercial center, owing to the tendency of western emigration and its advantageous situation upon the lake in the midst of a fertile prairie region, which must ultimately become a prosperous mercantile district.

It was to Chicago therefore that he directed his steps when he left home, entering the commercial circles of this city as a member of the firm of Barrett, King & Company, wholesale clothing merchants. Lake and Water streets constituted the business center of the city at that time and the new enterprise was established at No. 189 South Water street. Three years later a removal was made to 205-7 South Water street, indicating the growth of the business in that enlarged quarters were secured. In 1860 the location of the firm was at Nos. 25 and 27 Lake street—the three establishments being in the very center of what is today the great city market—the location of the commission houses where all of the fruits and vegetables are sent for distribution to the various retail sections of Chicago. With the growth of the city's population the trade of the house continually increased, its progressive methods proving attractive to the purchasing public. A change in partnership occurred in 1863 upon the retirement of Mr. Barrett, the three partners, Henry W. King, and Charles P. and Palmer V. Kellogg, assuming the name of King, Kellogg & Company. After five years these gentlemen dissolved partnership but Mr. King did not leave the field of trade in which he had thus far operated. He joined W. C. Browning and Edward W. Dewey of New York city in a partnership relation under the style of Henry W. King & Company and a wholesale clothing business was established at the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. For years no change in the personnel of the firm occurred save as junior members were admitted and the house enjoyed a continuous growth save for the loss sustained at the time of the memorable fire of October, 1871. The house was in the path of the flames but they were more fortunate than some others in that Wirt Dexter, a life long friend of Mr. King, then attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad, seeing that their business was likely to be destroyed, placed a train of freight cars at their disposal and a force of men began loading

these cars with goods from the wholesale house. About one hundred thousand dollars worth had been placed on board, when the depot broke forth in flames and it was found necessary to remove the train to save it from destruction. The goods were carried to Michigan City but two weeks later were returned to Chicago to be placed on sale in new quarters at the corner of Canal and West Washington streets. The house of Henry W. King & Company was also fortunate in having previous to that time established a manufactory in New York, which enabled them to secure supplies as needed and within a few months one would hardly have recognized the fact that the firm had sustained a loss of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the conflagration. From Canal and Washington a removal was made in 1872 to the Farwell block on Market street and thence in 1875 to the corner of Franklin and Market streets, while in 1891 their goods were placed on display in an extensive establishment at the corner of Adams and Market streets. From the inception of the business, Mr. King was a moving spirit in its enlargement and successful control and seeking out new plans for the extension of the trade, he and his associates established retail stores in many of the leading cities of the east and of the middle west. The name of Browning, King & Company, under which they operated, was a familiar one in the mercantile circles of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New York and Brooklyn. The records of the business show that the total sales in 1854 were only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1892 the sales of wholesale and retail houses were five million dollars. The development of the business, particularly in the middle west, was attributable almost entirely to the efforts, plans and close application of Mr. King and he came to be known in the foremost ranks of Chicago's prominent and honored millionaire merchants.

Aside from his connection with the mammoth commercial enterprise which he built up, Mr. King was well known in financial circles, having for more than a quarter of a century been a director of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, also a trustee of the United States Mortgage Company of New York, and one of the American trustees of the Liverpool, London & Globe Fire Insurance Company.

There are few men who have so fully and freely recognized the obligations and responsibilities of wealth as did Henry W. King. He did not believe in that indiscriminate giving which often fosters vagrancy and idleness but extended a helping hand wherever it was really needed and his benefactions to charitable and benevolent institutions were most liberal. Nor did he content himself with merely giving of his means. He gave also of his time and his interests to further the welfare of institutions to which he was a generous contributor. For a number of years he was vice president of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum and was one of the directors of the Old Peoples Home. In the management of those institutions his wise and discriminating judgment was frequently manifest. His work as president of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society covered the period from 1870 until 1873, inclusive. At no other time in the history of Chicago has a city done such important work, for that period embraced the time of the Chicago fire, when five million dollars were distributed for the relief of the sufferers. It was not only necessary to supply food and clothing to those whose possessions were entirely lost but when their immediate necessities were supplied they faced the difficulty of securing work, owing to the fact that so many business enterprises

were put out of existence. In this condition which confronted the society, Mr. King proved the value of his service and it was astonishing how comprehensive was his knowledge concerning individual needs as well as general conditions and these he met in the distribution, with the aid of a corps of assistants, of five million dollars, of which every cent was fully accounted for. In 1873 Mr. King accepted the position of treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society and acted in that capacity for fifteen years.

In 1858 Mr. King was married to Miss Aurelia Case, of Chicago, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters, the latter being: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, of Chicago; and Mrs. Christine Pomeroy. Mr. King was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church and gave to its support with the same generous hand that he assisted charitable institutions. He greatly enjoyed the companionship of friends and held membership with the Chicago Club and the Commercial Club of this city. From the time of the organization of the republican party he was one of the advocates of its principles and yet he did not hesitate to support a candidate of the opposing party if his judgment sanctioned this as the wisest course. He undoubtedly could have had any office to which he might have aspired but his ambitions were not in that direction. His interest in good government, however, was pronounced and his influence was always on the side of reform and progress in municipal, state and national affairs. He was preeminently a business man, however, with a record untarnished, and as such he preferred to be known to the world. He never faltered in his adherence to the high principles which he set up for himself at the outset of his career and his record is not only written in the terms of success but also of enterprise and honor.

WILLIAM CUTTING GRANT.

A character of unusual symmetry and completeness, the expression of high Christian living, left its impress upon those with whom William Cutting Grant came in contact in a way that professional talent alone could never have done, and yet he ranked as one of the ablest members of the Chicago bar during the three decades and more that followed his arrival in this city in 1857. It has been said of him, "His life was without startling incidents, and yet it was such a life as is, perhaps, most valuable; a simple life, content with the performance of duty, full of service, the aggregation of many things well done, illustrating the power of principle, industry, culture of true manliness and a living faith." His ancestors were among the early settlers of Lyme, New Hampshire, where his birth occurred October 8, 1829. He was a descendant of Matthew Grant and a grandson of John Grant, who removed from Dorchester, Massachusetts, to Windsor, Connecticut, and later became a resident of Lyme, Connecticut, whence he and others removed to New Hampshire, taking up their abode in the town of Lyme, which they so named in remembrance of their former home. John Cary, one of the ancestors of Alice and Phebe Cary, married Deliverance Grant, in Bolton, Connecticut, and they, too, were among the first colonists of Lyme, New Hampshire.

Peter Grant, the father of William C. Grant, was born in Lyme about 1796 and was reared upon a farm which included Grant's Island in the Connecticut river. His advantages were limited yet included the opportunity of attendance at the common schools. He was married at Thetford Bow to Dorothy Ware, who was born at Thetford Bow, Orange county, Vermont, a town on the west bank of the Connecticut river, nearly opposite Lyme, New Hampshire. Her parents were Joseph and Sarah (Davis) Ware. Following this marriage Peter and Dorothy Grant lived for some time near Lyme Green and afterward went to Orleans county, Vermont, where Peter Grant died when about forty years of age. Six years afterward his widow became the wife of Raymond Hale and subsequently removed with her husband and children to Mr. Hale's family home in Chelsea, Vermont.

In the meantime William Cutting Grant had been a pupil in the public schools at Lyme, New Hampshire, and also in private schools, while later he continued his education at Chelsea and in the spring of 1845 entered the Thetford Hill Academy. His ambition for a college course was aroused through the suggestion of his pastor, the Rev. B. B. Newton, from whom he had previously taken private lessons in Latin, and also by Hiram Orcutt, then president of the Thetford Hill Academy. In 1847, therefore, he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated with the class of 1851. Through teaching during a part of the time of his academical and collegiate course he secured the funds necessary for his tuition in college and at the close of his four years' course was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society—an honor conferred only on the three who ranked highest in scholarship in the graduating class. Continuing his work as a teacher, he became principal of the Andover Academy at Andover, New Hampshire, and in 1852 was offered the principalship of the Howe school at Billerica, Massachusetts, a free endowed school, similar in rank to the high schools of the larger towns. There he remained until the close of the summer term of 1855, when he resigned to concentrate his energies upon the study of law, having determined upon its practice as a life work. His preceptor during the period of his early preparation was Hon. William B. Hebard, of Chelsea, Vermont, a judge of the supreme court. In the summer of 1855 he successfully passed the examination that secured his admission to the Vermont bar and in September of that year he entered the Dane Law School of Harvard College, where he studied until the spring of 1857 and then removed to Chicago. Here he was introduced by his classmate, the late Hon. Charles Hitchcock, to the law firm of Williams & Woodbridge, into whose office he entered for the purpose of reading up the statutory law and of qualifying himself for local practice. A few weeks later he opened an office but upon invitation soon became a member of the firm of Williams, Woodbridge & Grant. On the election of the senior partner to the circuit bench in June, 1863, the firm name of Woodbridge & Grant was assumed, the partnership being maintained until May, 1869, when Mr. Woodbridge was appointed master in chancery. Mr. Grant was then alone in practice until May, 1871, when the need for assistance in the conduct of his growing law business led to his admission of William H. Swift to a partnership and the firm of Grant & Swift practiced successfully at the Chicago bar until 1880. He was numbered among the distinguished members of the profession in Chicago and was attorney for the State Savings Bank and attorney and one of the directors of the National Bank of Illinois.

At the time of his death a memorial passed by the bar association said: "Mr. Grant had practiced his profession in this city upwards of thirty years, and at the time of his death, and during many years prior thereto, he stood in the first rank of lawyers. His firm had a very large and lucrative business. His reputation was that of a thoroughly educated and sound lawyer and a safe and conscientious counselor. No man at the bar stood higher in the esteem of the judges and his professional brethren, and none was more respected. He was distinguished by a manly and gracious courtesy to all. He was dignified and grave in his deportment, but genial, sympathetic and kindly. His manners and general bearing proclaimed him an accomplished gentleman, and his uprightness of conduct and purity of life, professionally and socially, won for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His clients became his warm, confiding and admiring friends. Men of all creeds and all nationalities confided in him and honored him. Most important interests were commonly intrusted to his care, and no man ever had cause to complain of his fidelity, honor or ability. His life was characterized by a strictness of conscientiousness and uniformity of truthfulness that gained for him the reverence of his associates and the implicit trust of all who sought his professional guidance and assistance. He excelled as a counselor and was eminent as an equity and corporation lawyer. To the millionaire client and the poor man he was equally gracious and respectful."

On the 24th of July, 1861, Mr. Grant was married in Chicago to Miss Jennie A. McCallum, a daughter of the late Mrs. R. M. Seymour, formerly of Binghamton, New York, but for many years before her death a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Grant had two sons but the elder, Charles E., died October 1, 1905. The younger, Louis Moen, a well known attorney of Chicago, married Bessie Blanchard Chase, a daughter of Horace Chase, of Chicago, and they have one son, William Chase Grant, now fourteen years of age. Mr. Grant was devoted to his family and loyal to his friends and ever presented a helpful spirit toward all mankind, especially to young men and those struggling upward in the profession of the law. So marked were his admirable qualities and his kindly spirit that his death, which occurred September 24, 1887, brought sorrow to all who knew him. In early life he became a member of the Congregational church but after his removal to Chicago joined the First Presbyterian church and remained thereafter one of its most devoted and faithful members and workers. For fifteen years he was a teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school. He studied the new testament in the original Greek, for he was a fine Greek scholar. Of studious habits, his reading covered a wide range, making him familiar with the best in literature as well as with history and science. He was fond of art and his home was adorned with many rare works picked up in his travels abroad. He delighted in going to other sections of the country, there to study the work of different peoples and their history. His benevolent spirit was of wide reach and found expression in practical assistance to many movements and projects whereby his fellowmen were directly benefited. He was one of the founders and ardent workers for the Glenwood school at Morgan Park.

In politics Mr. Grant was a stanch republican from the time of the organization of the party for the prevention of the further extension of slavery. A fellow member of the bar said of him: "He recognized no distinctions between men save those

that talent and virtue made. As a citizen he was zealous for the good of the community. He was an implacable enemy of vice, and with the earnestness of a Christian devoted much time and money to destroy it. He was a patriot of the pure and unselfish type and, while not a politician in the ordinary sense, he gave that measure of attention to the politics of the nation and the state and the city of his residence that should always characterize a good citizen. He never sought political office and frequently declined nomination to a judgeship; but his time, influence and money were always cheerfully devoted to secure the elevation to office of men of good character and necessary qualifications. The election of an unworthy man to office always gave him pain. He was ever of the conviction, which he often seriously expressed, that the perpetuity of the nation depends upon the administration of the government—national, state and municipal—by patriotic, fearless officials. He was deeply read in the history and politics of the republic and was an enthusiastic lover of constitutional principles of liberty.

"He had been an earnest opponent of slavery and to the day of his death maintained that all men were of right entitled to liberty and the right of self-government. His devotion to this principle made him an enthusiastic admirer of Hon. William E. Gladstone, and a fine portrait of that gentleman hung in a place of honor in his home study.

"He was a man of large benevolence. He took a deep interest in every scheme designed to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate or to succor the distressed and needy. He was a lover of mankind, sympathetic and tender. He believed that the Christian church was the most beneficial agency for the improvement and elevation of humanity and, therefore, from his earliest youth to the day of his death, he was earnest and active, liberal and efficient in every work and movement intended to increase and extend the influence of religion. During many months preceding his decease he was heartily engaged in founding a refuge and school for homeless boys, at Norwood Park, in this county. He was one of the originators of that noble work of philanthropy and had the pleasant satisfaction of seeing the noble scheme accomplished. His private charity was not stinted nor limited. His generous hand reached over the barriers of religious distinction and relieved the distressed and suffering of every faith. Mr. Grant was especially considerate and kind to young men of high aspirations. He was the wise, sympathetic counselor and kindly and generous patron of every young man of commendable ambition who sought his advice or solicited his potent aid.

"His deportment toward young gentlemen in the profession of the law was ever marked by a refined consideration and respect. Although eminent in his profession and in the enjoyment of an important and lucrative practice, he generously admitted to copartnership with himself young men without fame or business, at a time when business association with him was coveted and earnestly applied for by gentlemen who were almost eminent in their profession, who had been distinguished by the honor of important offices. The younger practitioners of the bar held Mr. Grant in respectful and reverential memory, and his death was deplored by his late associates in business as a most personal bereavement, and by the judges of the courts and all his professional brethren as a grievous loss. By his death the republic lost a patriotic citizen; the profession of the law a learned, able, upright man; the city of his residence an eminent citizen; the church an upright, pure and

devoted Christian, and his grief-stricken family a protector, the like of whom God gives but once, and whose memory shall be to them while life lasts a benediction and a fountain of honor."

Mr. Woodbridge, his former law partner, said of him: "The career of Mr. Grant was singularly successful. He obtained all the valuable things which the world had to bestow—education, home, culture, an honored place in society and in the church, and an ample fortune." Said his pastor: "Mr. Grant was a scholar, perhaps most at home in the 'goodly fellowship of scholars;'" while another has added: "In his bearing he was courteous, in disposition liberal, in heart kind, in integrity beyond question, in character, by endowment and education, noble and refined. A man, indeed, so true a gentleman the best might feel proud to live so good a life."

ALBRECHT N. ROSENEGK.

Albrecht N. Rosenegk, who has been a resident of Chicago for thirty-two years, during the greater portion of which time he has been identified with the Pabst Brewing Company, was born in Wendisch, Tychow, Prussia, on the 10th of June, 1848. His parents were Alfred von Nickisch and Sophie (von Kleist) Rosenegk, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land.

Reared at home in the acquirement of his education, Albrecht N. Rosenegk attended the Royal Prussian Cadet School, which he left at the age of eighteen years to enter the army with the rank of second lieutenant. He participated in the war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia, and was a member of the Fourth Regiment of the Prussian Guards during the Franco-Prussian war. He was in all of the most notable battles, being awarded the iron cross and several other decorations for bravery. In 1873 he left the army, having decided to become a citizen of the United States. He took passage from Hamburg and three weeks later arrived in New York city where he resided for about six years. Coming to Chicago in 1879 he took a position on the editorial staff of the Staats Zeitung, with which journal he was connected for five years. At the expiration of that period he resigned in order to enter the employ of the Pabst Brewing Company, of which for many years he has been local manager.

On the 28th of April, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rosenegk and Miss Neville R. Ensor, a daughter of Dr. Ensor, a prominent physician and at one time a large slave owner of St. Charles county, Missouri. Five children were born to them, all of whom are now deceased.

Fraternally Mr. Rosenegk is affiliated with the Masonic order in which he has attained high rank, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish rite and also being a member of the Shrine. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic Association, Illinois Athletic Club, The Germania and several other German organizations, as well as the Columbia Yacht and Chicago Equestrian Association. Mrs. Rosenegk is a member of the Lake View Musical Society and several other similar associations. Mr. Rosenegk is a stanch democrat, but he has never prominently participated in

political affairs. He takes great delight in all outdoor sports and exercises, being especially fond of riding, of which he does a great deal, owning some of the best saddle horses in the city.

WILLIAM J. STRICKLAND.

Chicago numbers among her successful men William J. Strickland, whose death on the 26th of November, 1910, deprived the city of one of her representative residents—a man whose life was typical of the growth and development of the city, inasmuch as his own business career illustrated clearly the fact that a small undertaking may constitute the root of rapid and substantial progress. A self-made man, whatever he achieved was attributable to his own labors, guided by sound judgment.

Mr. Strickland was born in Chicago, October 24, 1860, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Strickland, who were natives of Scotland and became early residents of Chicago, arriving here in 1855. At the usual age the son entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he left school and started providing for his own support as an employe of the Palmer-Fuller Lumber Company. While with that house he studied the business in every possible phase, grasping every detail bearing upon the trade and laboring with such earnestness and fidelity that he won advancement and from his earnings was enabled to save a sum sufficient to purchase for himself a stock of lumber. He became junior partner in the firm of Lockwood & Strickland in 1888, after resigning his position with the Palmer-Fuller Company, with which he had been connected for about fourteen years. Under his personal management and care the new business grew and prospered and in 1894 was incorporated as the Lockwood & Strickland Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, frames, etc. Few men were better informed concerning the trade in every particular than Mr. Strickland. He studied the demands of the public, the possibilities of manufacture and the opportunities for placing his output upon the market. As the years passed his success increased and at his death he left a large and profitable business that had long figured as a prominent element in the lumber trade of the city.

On the 23d of September, 1891, Mr. Strickland was married to Miss Sadie, daughter of Peter and Emily (Gault) Houser, who at one time resided near Columbus, Ohio, whence they removed to Chicago, the father here becoming identified with a wholesale feed business situated near the stockyards. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strickland were born four children: Ethel E., Vera K., William J., Jr., and S. Nadine.

To his family Mr. Strickland was ever most devoted, finding his greatest pleasure in their happiness and welfare. He was a quiet, unassuming man who shunned notoriety but a charitable nature reached out in helpful spirit to all who needed aid. The joy of giving was well known to him, for again and again he extended a helping hand to some one in the hour of need. No boastfulness characterized his charity and indeed he seldom spoke of his beneficences but at the time of his death

W. J. STRICKLAND

many who had been the recipients of his bounty paid tribute to his kindness of heart and his generosity. He was always kind and loving in his own household and he held friendship inviolable.

William J. Strickland's political allegiance was given to the republican party and while he did not seek nor desire office for himself he was ever deeply interested in the welfare of the city and along political lines and otherwise cooperated in movements and measures for the general good. In Masonry he attained high rank. He became a charter member of Republic Lodge, No. 914, A. F. & A. M. and at one time was Master Mason of Auburn Park Lodge, No. 789. He became a Royal Arch Mason in Auburn Park Chapter, No. 201, R. A. M., on the 16th of April, 1898, and advancing through the Scottish Rite, was created a prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, on the 20th of April, 1905. He was likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine and in earlier life held membership in various clubs. He attended the Hyde Park Baptist church and in his Christian belief was found the secret of the upright, noble character which won him the confidence and good will of all and the deep and enduring friendship of many. He was fond of music, was a lover of nature and greatly enjoyed travel, in which he indulged extensively in his latter years when success relieved him of the necessity of the arduous labors in which he had formerly engaged. The qualities of upright, noble manhood were his and the memory of William J. Strickland is cherished by all who knew him.

JOHN EDWIN SCOTT.

A life of intense and well directed activity along mercantile lines has brought John Edwin Scott to a position where he can now enjoy rest from further labor, although he is still interested in the well known firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, long prominent in the commercial circles of Chicago. He was born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, August 23, 1843, a son of Thomas and Martha (Swan) Scott. The family is of Scotch origin and has long been established in Ireland, representatives of the name settling near Belfast, where the family has now been founded for many generations. In May, 1856, Thomas Scott, with his wife and twelve children, came to America on a sailing vessel. After a few months spent in New York they made their way into the interior of the country, settling first at Mendota, Illinois. It was there that in 1858, when fifteen years of age, John E. Scott entered the field of general merchandising in connection with Messrs. Carson and Pirie, who had several general stores in that section. He remained at that point until 1866, when he engaged in the dry-goods business for himself in Ottawa, Illinois. For a quarter of a century thereafter he was closely associated with mercantile interests in that city, occupying a prominent and honored position in its commercial circles. In 1891, however, he disposed of his interests there and came to Chicago, where he entered the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of which his two brothers, George and Robert S., were members. He continued an active factor in the firm until 1907, when he retired.

Throughout the years of his residence in Chicago Mr. Scott has been interested in civic affairs in a general way and his cooperation has been an effective force for progress and improvement. He was one of the original directors of the National Association of Merchants & Travelers out of which grew the Chicago Association of Commerce, and he was a member of many local organizations of Evanston of material benefit to that city, where he resided until a year ago, when he removed to Pasadena, California.

On the 2d of February, 1869, in Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Emma Hossack, a daughter of John Hossack, a native of Scotland, prominent in the late '50s as an aggressive abolitionist and one of the original contractors on the Illinois and Michigan canal. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of three sons, John William, Robert Lindsay and Frederick H. The family have not only been prominent in the social activities of Evanston but have also taken a helpful interest in church and philanthropic work. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were members of the First Baptist church of Evanston, in which he was an officer for many years, but being now residents of Pasadena, California, are members of the Baptist church there. All of his life he has been very active in the different departments of church work and of the Sunday school, and in all these relations his wife has been his able coworker. She was president of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West for ten years, or until 1909, and upon her retirement from that position was elected honorary president for life. Prompted by the spirit of broad humanitarianism, they have constantly reached out a helping hand to fellow travelers upon life's journey and have given generously of time and means for charity and philanthropy. Never loving wealth for its own sake, Mr. Scott has rejoiced in his success because of the opportunity it has given him to assist others where aid was needed and to give to the church and its kindred interests that financial support which must ever be a feature in carrying on the work of any religious organization.

JESSE GUSTAVUS KING.

One by one the veterans of the Civil war are answering the last roll call and it is mete that recognition should be given them while they are yet active factors in the world's work of what they did for their country in the darkest hour of its history. Jesse Gustavus King is numbered among those who donned the blue uniform and marched to the defense of the Union in the opening year of the Civil war. He afterward served for a number of years as superintendent of the Bradstreet Company, the world-famed commercial agency and is now secretary and custodian of the G. A. R. Hall and Memorial Association.

He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 13, 1841, and is a son of Aaron Noyes and Sarah Pierpont (Ayres) King. The public schools of his native county afforded him his early educational privileges and later he continued his studies in Aurora and Maple Park, Illinois, following the removal of the family to this state. He was a young man of but twenty years when the dissatisfaction of the south over what they considered the interference of the government in

the slave question led to the outbreak of the Civil war. He joined the Fifty-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861, for a term of three years and served until October, 1864. He was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862, and participated in a number of the most hotly contested engagements that contributed to the final victory which crowned the Union arms.

After the expiration of his three years' term of service Mr. King returned to Illinois and was married in Maple Park in November, 1865, to Miss Cornelia A. Van Vlack, with whom he traveled life's journey happily for about twenty-two years, when they were separated by the death of the wife in January, 1887. The children born of that marriage are all yet living, namely: Harry Vernon, Howard Clayton, and Clifford Morton.

In his youthful days Mr. King had become familiar with all the departments of agricultural life, working on his father's farm in Kane county, Illinois, until his enlistment in 1861. After his return from the war, however, he determined to seek a business opportunity in the city and in March, 1865, settled in Chicago, where he opened an insurance office, which he conducted until 1877. In that year he entered the Chicago office of the Bradstreet Company and his ability was such that in 1880 he was appointed assistant superintendent, and in 1888 was made superintendent. For thirty years he was connected with the Bradstreet agency in Chicago, managing its interests for almost two decades, but in 1907 he resigned and shortly afterward took up his present work as secretary and custodian of the G. A. R. Hall and Memorial Association.

Mr. King is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and thus maintains active and pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He early espoused the cause of the republican party, which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the war, and never has he seen the necessity of changing his political allegiance, believing that its salient principles have ever been those upon which good government is based. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an active member of the Hamilton Club and of the Woodlawn Park Club, serving for two years as president of the latter organization. He is also a past commander of the Grand Army Post. He resides at No. 6428 Minerva avenue and has a wide acquaintance in Chicago, where for over forty-five years he has made his home, his business activity bringing him into contact with a large majority of Chicago's citizens, while his sterling traits of character have gained for him high personal regard.

THOMAS HOLMES WEBSTER.

Of all the theories that have been advanced concerning the best methods of obtaining success none dispute the fact that the most potent elements for advancement are faithfulness to duty when in the service of others and the close application and intelligent direction of labor when the individual carries on a business enterprise of his own. This statement finds verification in the life of Thomas Holmes Webster who step by step progressed in insurance circles until he be-

came senior partner in the firm of Webster, Wylie & Company, one of the strongest and most successful insurance companies of Chicago.

Of English birth, Mr. Webster was born at Leeds, England, his natal day being October 29, 1846. He died January 30, 1901, being then but fifty-four years of age. He had, however, within that period attained a position of prominence in business circles that many on older man might well have envied. His parents, John and Mary (Holmes) Webster, were both natives of Yorkshire and for a considerable period the father was employed in the cloth mills of Leeds, but the favorable reports which reached him concerning business opportunities in America led him to cross the Atlantic in 1853, hoping that he would find it easier to provide for his growing family in the new world. Chicago was his destination and soon after arriving here he secured a situation with the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company, with which he was connected continuously until his death, in 1866, when forty-two years of age. His original service, however, was of a most humble character, but fidelity and ability enabled him to work his way upward and at the time of his demise he was assistant secretary of the company. His wife survived him only two years, passing away at the age of forty-four. They were consistent Christian people and held membership in the Tabernacle Baptist church during the early period of their residence in Chicago and later joined the Second Baptist church.

Thomas Holmes Webster was one of a family of thirteen children and with his mother and other members of the household joined the husband and father at Chicago in 1855. Upon him devolved the care and responsibility of providing for the family at his father's death. He was then but twenty years of age and it was a heavy burden for a young man to assume. But he never faltered in the face of duty and immediately seeking employment, was for a year a clerk in a dry-goods store. His identification with the insurance business began on the 1st of August, 1863, when he became office boy in the service of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. His willingness to work, his quickness in grasping an idea, and his ability in mastering every task assigned him soon won promotion to a clerical position and about 1865 he was made cashier, serving in that capacity until heavy losses incurred in the great fire of 1871 forced the company out of existence. Its affairs were placed in the hands of the Hon. O. H. Horton as assignee who, retaining Mr. Webster as his assistant, found in him one whose services were of great value because of his familiarity with the affairs of the corporation. Mr. Webster never ceased to remain in active connection with insurance interests until his demise. For a time he was associated with the firm of Walker & Lowell and later became connected with the Globe Insurance Company, continuing as one of its representatives until it went out of business in 1876. He then accepted a clerical position with S. M. Moore & Company and following the retirement of the senior member, in 1886, succeeded the business as a member of the firm of Webster & Wylie, his associate being E. N. Wylie. After three years this company consolidated its interests with those of H. de Roode & Company under the firm name of Webster, Wylie & De Roode. No change occurred in the partnership until November, 1894, when Mr. de Roode retired and the firm of Webster, Wylie & Company was organized, C. P. Jennings being admitted to partnership on the 1st of January, 1895. Mr. Webster continued as senior partner of this company until

his demise and was widely known as one of the leading insurance men of the city, his wide experience giving him a wholly comprehensive knowledge of every phase of the business.

Attractively situated in his home life, Mr. Webster was married in Chicago, September 13, 1881, to Miss Anna Martindale, who was born in Logan, Ohio, January 21, 1856, and is a daughter of Rev. Theodore D. and Sarah Anna (Allgire) Martindale, the former a minister of the Methodist church. Two sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Webster: Frank M., who is now connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; and Ralph N., who is engaged in the tea and coffee business on Madison street. The family home for more than ten years previous to the death of Mr. Webster was at what is now 2145 Flournoy street, where the widow and sons reside. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day but never sought or desired office. He was a welcome visitor at the rooms of the Union League, Sunset and Metropolitan Clubs, in all of which he held membership, and also belonged to Lexington Council of the National Union. Always fond of music, he possessed an excellent singing voice and at different times was a member of various church choirs. A love of those things which are uplifting and ennobling was characteristic of him. He spoke kindly of friends and neighbors and business colleagues and was always quick to see and appreciate the good in others. In his business life his dealings were so straightforward and honorable that no word has ever been uttered against the incorruptible integrity of his course. He was never too busy to be courteous and cordial and yet he never allowed anything to interfere with the careful and honorable conduct of his business affairs. His life, however, in its various phases was well balanced and made him highly esteemed in all those circles where true worth is received as the passport into good society.

JAMES JACOB NOBLE.

More than a quarter of a century has come and gone since James Jacob Noble passed away in Chicago, his death occurring here on the 14th of March, 1885, yet he is remembered by many residents of the city as an early educator and one who in later life made for himself a prominent position in the ranks of Chicago's attorneys and counselors at law. He was born in Royalton, Vermont, April 2, 1833, a son of Alden and Sarah (Smith) Noble, of that place. The period of his youth was largely passed in the manner in which most schoolboys spent their time and when he had mastered the common branches of learning he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, remaining a student there from 1851 until his graduation with the class of 1855. During the succeeding year he engaged in teaching school and then, thinking to make the practice of law his life work, in 1856 he entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in which he pursued his studies for a year. In 1857 he removed to the middle west with St. Louis as his destination, but after two years, believing that better opportunities were afforded in Chicago, he came to this city in 1859 and took up the profession of teaching

in connection with the Haven public school. Two or three years were devoted to that work, after which he became associated with M. B. Rich and Homer N. Hibbard in organizing the law firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. This partnership continued until 1870, when Mr. Hibbard was appointed by the Hon. Thomas Drummond as register in bankruptcy in Chicago. The firm style of Rich & Noble was then adopted and as a practicing attorney Mr. Noble remained in active connection with the Chicago bar until his death. His natural and acquired ability gained for him promotion and success in the work of the courts, his advancement having its root in his careful preparation of cases and his thorough understanding of the law.

In 1864 Mr. Noble was married to Miss Matilda Fairman, who died January 23, 1872, leaving a daughter, Mary E. Noble. On the 24th of August, 1875, he was again married, his second union being with Eva Fairman, a daughter of Charles and Eliza (Moorehouse) Fairman, of Newtown, Connecticut. Her father was prominent there as probate judge for many years and in 1876 came to Chicago, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1886. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Noble there was born a son, Alden Charles, whose birth occurred May 17, 1880. After attending public schools and the Chicago Manual Training School he was graduated B. S. on the completion of the electrical-engineering course in the Armour Institute of Technology in 1901. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Society. His time is devoted to authorship and his writings include: Scott Who Was Nine, (1901-B46); Lyrics to the Queen, (1902-B46); Our Lady of Rhyme, (1901); Hold Redmere, (1901); The Morning Road, (1902-B46); The Parchment in the Hollow Hilt, (1904-B46); while in connection with Thomas Wood Stevens he wrote: And the Stars Saw, (1900-01). He is also a frequent contributor to magazines, his writings in this connection being chiefly poems. In 1901 Alden C. Noble became associated with the survey bureau in Chicago and at present is connected with the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York.

In his political views James J. Noble was a republican and a most public-spirited citizen to whom the welfare of his country was a matter of deep interest. He attended the Congregational church and was widely recognized as a man of the highest moral character. He possessed literary tastes and many of his happiest hours were spent in the companionship of the men of master minds whose works were found in his library. Throughout his life he was a great student and reader and his broad general information made him a congenial companion of the more intellectual. His life counted as a valuable asset in the citizenship of Chicago.

HELGE ALEXANDER HAUGAN.

Helge Alexander Haugan was numbered among Chicago's bankers who won, merited and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in financial circles. He started out as many another successful man has done with but limited advantages, but out of the struggle with small opportunities he came finally into the field of broad, active influence and usefulness and no citizen of Norway had in larger measure the esteem of his fellow countrymen nor exerted

a stronger influence among the Norwegians of Chicago in behalf of that which is best in manhood and in citizenship. Mr. Haugan was born in Christiana, Norway, October 26, 1847, his parents being Helge A. and Anna B. Haugan, who in the year 1859 crossed the Atlantic to Montreal, Canada, and the son, then a youth of twelve years, completed his education in the schools of that city, having previously mastered the preliminary branches of learning in the Norwegian capital. While still a resident of Montreal he also learned the steam fitting and brass finishing trade. He came to Chicago in 1862 and continued in that occupation as a working man, later going into the business for himself. He won a creditable and substantial measure of success in that field of labor but later turned his attention to financial interests and on the 8th of December, 1879, with John R. Lindgren as partner, entered the banking business under the firm name of Haugan & Lindgren. They had modest quarters at Nos. 57-59 La Salle street. Without wealth and without experience in banking, but with high hopes and the confidence of early manhood, they made arrangements for the conduct of a banking enterprise and applied themselves so assiduously to the upbuilding of the business that at the end of the first year the deposits of the new bank were thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars, and at the close of the second year they were sixty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, having almost doubled within the twelve months. A growing clientage compelled them to seek larger quarters in 1884 and they secured room in the Marine building at La Salle and Lake streets, at the same time increasing their capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars. At that time they were joined by Mr. Haugan's brother, H. G. Haugan, of Milwaukee, who was then land commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and who became a partner in the banking enterprise. The growth of the business was continuous. In 1885 their deposits were two hundred and forty-two thousand, five hundred and ten dollars, and in 1887 three hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred and eleven dollars. Early in 1891 the bank was chartered as a state bank with a paid up capital of five hundred thousand dollars and deposits of one million, eighty-eight thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars. The name adopted was the State Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Haugan was elected president and Mr. Lindgren cashier, and on the first board of directors, in addition to the two officials, were Henry C. Durand, John H. Dwight, Theodore Freeman, Charles L. Hutchinson, A. P. Johnson, A. Jurgens, J. M. Larimer, Thomas Murdoch and P. S. Peterson. The fact that these men, all prominent in the business circles of the city, gave their support to the new institution is an indication of the confidence felt in the business ability and integrity of the man who stood at its head. In 1897 the bank was removed to its present quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, and under the guidance of Mr. Haugan its development has been both rapid and substantial. On the 1st of January, 1909, the capital, surplus and profits amounted to two million, three hundred and fourteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-one dollars, and the total deposits to nineteen million, eighty-eight thousand, seventy-six dollars. He continued at the head of the institution until his death, in 1909. He enjoyed in fullest measure the good will and trust of colleagues and contemporaries and his name is inscribed on the roll of Chicago's honored business men. He was also vice president of the Clearing House Association and a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. He was also treas-

urer of the University of Illinois and was president of the Bankers Club of Chicago. He served on the board of education with Mayor Swift and at one time was treasurer of the Lincoln Park board.

In 1868 Mr. Haugan was united in marriage to Miss Laura Wardrum, and to them were born four sons and two daughters, the sons being Oscar H., Henry A., Charles M. and J. Richard. The first three are connected with the State Bank of Chicago. One daughter became the wife of Judge Axel Chytraus and the other is the wife of Dr. Wallace S. Grosvenor, both of Chicago. Mr. Haugan was one of the most prominent representatives of the Norwegian population of Chicago. F. Herman Gade, the former Norwegian consul here, said: "In Chicago he probably was closer to all natives of Norway than any other man and he kept in touch with them." Perhaps no better estimate of his life and character can be given than in the words of those who knew him well in connection with banking interests of this city. David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, said: "The news of Mr. Haugan's death is a shock to me. He was one of the standard men of Chicago, of the highest integrity and character. His death means a severe loss to the banking interests of the city." John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, expressed himself as follows: "He was one of the most conservative bankers in Chicago and had been in the business many years. He always was well looked upon. He will be greatly missed in banking circles. No man in Swedish and Norwegian circles of Chicago was held in higher esteem than he. He was a fine man, quiet and retiring in disposition and of excellent judgment. All the bankers admired him." Another said: "He was modest, quiet and a very able banker, a man of excellent business qualifications and a good friend." Those who knew Mr. Haugan remember well his unostentatious manner and his genuine worth never failed to impress those with whom he came in contact. Throughout his entire business career his actions measured up to the highest requirements of commercial and business integrity and as well to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship.

JOSEPH KEENE.

Joseph Keene, founder of the Chicago Spring Butt Company, was for more than forty years prominently identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city, where he was widely and favorably known. He was a native of London, England, born March 5, 1849, a son of James and Mary (Hope) Keene, who emigrated from England to America in 1863 and located in Chicago, where both passed away. It was in 1865, or when he was a lad of sixteen years, that Chicago became the permanent abode of Joseph Keene. Here he learned the tinner's trade with Sinclair Brothers, one of the pioneer tinware and hardware firms of the city, and by reason of his industry and frugality, his close application and the thoroughness which he manifested in mastering the business he was soon able to enter that field of trade on his own account. In 1871 he embarked in the same line of business and in 1875 in company with his brother George, he established the firm of Keene Brothers, opening a hardware store on South Clark street, between

JOSEPH KEENE

Polk and Harrison streets. He had just started in business when the city was devastated by the great fire, which fortunately spared the buildings in the vicinity of their store, and they were among the few merchants whose property escaped that memorable conflagration. For more than twenty years this firm occupied a prominent position in the hardware trade of the city. About 1903, Joseph Keene retired from this business, to which for a number of years previous he had only given a portion of his attention, owing to his other interests in the manufacturing business, which had become extensive.

About 1882, Mr. Keene was called upon by a Mr. Housely, who had invented a spring hinge and who had vainly sought to interest capital in the manufacture of the device. This article was something new and did not seem to have sufficient value to justify the expenditure necessary for its production. Mr. Keene was a natural mechanic and of an inventive turn of mind. He was favorably impressed with the utility of this new appliance, and from the first not only believed in its practicability but its salable qualities as well. At this time in his career the hardware business of Keene Brothers had become extensive, and for him to give attention to a manufacturing business could not be otherwise done than at a sacrifice to his mercantile interests. This was what his friends and advisers thought and who so expressed themselves. Joseph Keene was not a man of hasty judgment, neither was he a man who lacked the courage of his convictions. He thought he saw great commercial value in the new hinge and was not afraid to back his judgment with means at his command. The wisdom of his course was reflected in the great success that he met with subsequently. In 1883, Mr. Keene founded the Chicago Spring Butt Company, an industry whose history during the first quarter of a century of its existence is practically a history of that gentlemen for the same period. He was its executive head and its manager and gave to it his great business energy and capacity. This business at its inception had its difficulties. It was manufacturing an article that was considered a distinct luxury and the trade was loath to accept it, conditions that will bring out and severely test business acumen and managerial capacity. Mr. Keene was the first to manufacture and the first to introduce spring-butt hinges in Chicago. The growth and development of this industry has been remarkable. The product of the Chicago Spring Butt Company, which has come to include builders' hardware, now reaches the markets of the world and ranks among the city's substantial industries. After its incorporation Mr. Keene became secretary and treasurer, a relation that he sustained until the time of his death. He became well known during his long connection with mercantile and manufacturing interests and was widely recognized as a business man of the strictest integrity, leaving to his family an honorable name and a handsome competence as the direct result of his earnest labors.

Mr. Keene's death on March 4, 1908, followed several years of impaired health and was no doubt hastened by too close application to business. A previous illness had been followed by seeming recovery and he returned to business, as his great natural energy rebelled at the retirement that was advised. He was working for an inherent love of it and not for accumulation. He liked business and greatly regretted any forced retirement from its cares and responsibilities. In manner he was very retiring and cared little for club life or social or fraternal organizations. His greatest pleasure was to be with his family in his own home, yet he always held

friendship inviolable and greatly appreciated the companionship of persons of kindred interests and ideas. He was a most devoted husband and his constant aim seemed to be to contribute to his wife's pleasure and happiness, while in her he found a reciprocal attitude, a natural inclination prompting a similar devotion to her husband's welfare, all of which displayed a marked congeniality of tastes and interests and of kindred natures. Mr. Keene had begun life on his own resources. His energy and ambition were his capital. His success did not cause him to forget those who had been less fortunate. He gave liberally to charity, in a systematic manner and prompted by a genuine kindness of heart, always in a quiet, unostentatious way known only to the recipients. For many years he was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, in the affairs of which he took an active interest. He represented the highest type of citizenship, advocating as advanced a standard of municipal and national honor as he did of personal integrity.

Mr. Keene died March 4, 1908, leaving a widow and one son, William James. Prior to her marriage, which occurred June 14, 1879, Mrs. Keene was Miss Rosa A. Burgett, a daughter of William H. and Eliza C. (Young) Burgett, of Saugerties, New York. The father of Mrs. Keene died in 1871, while the mother is yet living. The son, William James Keene, now president of the Chicago Spring Butt Company, was born in this city October 5, 1880, and is numbered among the aggressive and able of the younger business men of the city. He was educated at the Armour Institute of Technology and in the Cascadilla School of Ithaca, New York, supplemented by a course of civil engineering in Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1901. During his college course he spent some time in studying application to detail of his present occupation. After leaving the university he immediately entered the business of which he is now president. He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chi Phi and the Cornell Alumni Association, also the South Shore Country Club, and the Union League Club. He was married December 18, 1906, to Miss Lillian G. Noble, of Chicago, and has one daughter, Dorothea Noble.

JAMES HERRON ECKELS.

"James Herron Eckels," said Grover Cleveland, "illustrated the traits that make the best American citizenship." Ancestral connection or the aid of influential friends were never factors in the attainment of distinction in the life of Mr. Eckels but personal ability brought him to a prominent position among men of national fame. Save for the period spent in Washington as comptroller of the currency, Mr. Eckels was a lifelong resident of Illinois and at the time of his death was officially and financially connected with some of the most important business enterprises of Chicago. He was born in Princeton, Illinois, November 22, 1858, his parents being James Starr and Margaret (Herron) Eckels. He traced his ancestry back to Nathaniel Eckels, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to America at an early period in the colonization of this country. His paternal grandparents, William and Jane (Starr) Eckels, were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The former, born March 3, 1787, always followed

farming as a life work and was an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian church. He died November 15, 1861, while his wife passed away December 23, 1830, when about forty years of age.

Their son, James S. Eckels, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1827, and was reared amid the usual environment of farm life. He supplemented his early education, acquired in the district schools, by the regular course in Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, being graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1853. He then took up the study of law and after reading privately for a time entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1857. With his diploma as proof of what he had done in preparation for the bar, he started for Illinois and, locating in Princeton, became one of the distinguished attorneys of that city. It is said that he had no superiors and few equals as a trial lawyer in Bureau county and won prominence as well as a counselor. His ready command of language, combined with his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, rendered him an effective speaker, while his analytical mind made his address to court or jury at all times logical. He was married in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1854, to Margaret Davidson Herron, a daughter of James and Isabelle (Johnson) Herron, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Eckels was born December 23, 1830. By her marriage she had four children: Frank J., James H., Jane Isabelle and George M. The death of Mrs. Eckels occurred March 7, 1892. She had been a lifelong and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which James S. Eckels also belonged, and in the work of the church both took active and helpful part.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, James H. Eckels devoted his time largely to the acquirement of an education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school. Although his showing entitled him to enter high school at the remarkably early age of ten, he postponed his entrance till he had reached his eleventh year. He had resolved to become a member of the bar and in preparation therefor began reading in the office of his father in the firm of Eckels & Kyle, of Princeton, Illinois. He afterward entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883. He began practice in Ottawa and was successively associated with the firms of Leland & Gilbert; Gilbert & Eckels; Duncan, O'Conor & Gilbert; and O'Conor, Duncan & Eckels. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He made continuous progress in his practice, being recognized by the profession as well as the public as a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and a strong and forceful advocate. His analytical mind enabled him to readily determine the various points in his case and to give to each its due relative importance. His clientage soon became large and of a distinctively representative character and while his devotion to his clients' interests was widely recognized, he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. Mr. Eckels never manifested a selfish absorption in his chosen life work to the exclusion of active participation in other interests. He read broadly and thought deeply concerning significant and vital problems of the age and with the analytical mind of the lawyer investigated the important issues which divide the two great political parties of the nation. Indorsing party principles, he became a leader of Illinois democracy and it was through Mr. Edgar K. Apgar, then a prominent man and a power in New York politics that Mr. Eckels met a great many

of the most prominent men of that time, including Grover Cleveland, with whom he became acquainted while in Albany. Mr. Cleveland was charmed with the young democrat who showed such excellent knowledge of the political situation in the west and could so intelligently discuss the issues of the day. A personal as well as political friendship was then formed between them and existed to the time of Mr. Eckels' death. During his first administration President Cleveland paid Mr. Eckels the compliment of giving into his charge the patronage of his congressional district that he might dispose of it as he saw fit, and without his knowledge or solicitation President Cleveland appointed Mr. Eckels comptroller of the currency. It is now a matter of history that he discharged his duties with signal ability and won a brilliant reputation as an official and financier. He inaugurated a new and progressive policy in connection with the administration of the duties of his office, and republicans and democrats alike indorsed his course and spoke of him as the most competent man who ever filled the position. When the money question became the paramount issue before the country, he addressed many public gatherings upon the question of currency and became prominent as an advocate of the gold standard, affiliating in 1896 with the national democrats, the gold wing of the democratic party. He remained as comptroller of the currency until December 31, 1897, when he resigned his office and on the following day assumed the duties of the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

From that time until his death Mr. Eckels was a prominent figure in financial and business circles of this city and his efforts also extended to other cities as a cooperant factor in the management of many banking institutions. Various business enterprises of Chicago sought his aid and, extending his connections, he became vice president of the Hewitt Manufacturing Company; treasurer of the Chicago Union Traction Company; treasurer of the Featherstone Foundry & Machine Company; a trustee of the Chicago Real Estate Trustees; a director of the Allis-Chalmers Company; the American & British Securities Company, Ltd.; the American Surety Company of New York; the Bankers' Trust of New York; the Oakland National Bank; the State Savings Bank of Detroit; and the First National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland. He was also a member of the western board of control of the Audit Company of New York.

On the 15th of December, 1887, Mr. Eckels was married to Miss Fannie Lisette Reed, of Ottawa, Illinois, a daughter of John F. and Phoebe (Munson) Reed. The record of her ancestors is one of close connection with a most interesting epoch in the history of northern Illinois. A contemporary historian gives this account: "Her mother was a daughter of William and Rachel (Hall) Munson, the latter of whom had an eventful history, being in early life, together with her sister, taken captive by the Indians in 1832, when the others of the family were massacred. It was at the time of the Black Hawk war and the Indian chief after the defeat of Stillman on Rock river sent detached parties to attack the frontier settlements. As soon as Shabbona was informed of the situation he hastened to warn the settlers at the points exposed, reaching the Indian Creek settlement on the 15th of May. Mr. Hall started with his family for Ottawa but was persuaded by Mr. Davis to stop with him at his home, which was then containing the Hall, Davis and Petigrew families and some hired hands. They were attacked by seventy or eighty Indians on the afternoon of May 20, 1832. Fifteen were killed and

Sylvia and Rachel Hall, then aged respectively thirteen and fifteen years, were taken captive while the others escaped to Ottawa. The following account of this memorable and deplorable event in the pioneer history of La Salle county was made by the two captive girls, afterward Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Munson: 'Nemaha county, Nebraska, September, 1867. I, John W. Hall, being requested by my sisters, Sylvia Horn and Rachel Munson, to state what I recollect of the massacre of my father's family and captivity of my two sisters, in May, 1832, most gladly comply with their request. The lapse of thirty-five years has made my memory rather dim but there are some things, which I will relate, which I remember most distinctly and shall as long as I have a being. It was in 1832 and, as near as I can recollect, about the 15th or 16th of May, that old Shabbona, chief of the Pottawottomies, notified my father and others, that the Sac and Fox Indians would probably make a raid on the settlement where we lived and murder us and destroy our property, and advised him to leave that country for a place of safety. But Indian rumors were so common and some of our neighbors did not sufficiently credit this old Indian, and we were advised to collect as many together as possible and stand our ground and defend ourselves against the Indians. So, after hiding all our heavy property and loading the remainder and the family on the wagon, we started for Ottawa, meeting Mr. Davis, who had been at Ottawa the day before and had learned that a company had gone out in a northerly direction to learn of the Indian movements and would report on their return in case of danger. My father was prevailed on by Davis to abandon his retreat and stop at Davis' home, where Mr. Petigrew and family, Mr. Howard and son, John H. Henderson and two hired men of Davis', Robert Norris and Henry George, were all stopping.

" 'On the 20th day of May myself and dear father were at work under a shed adjoining a blacksmith shop on the west side next to the dwelling house. Mr. Davis and Norris were at work in the shop, Henry George and William Davis, Jr., were at work on a mill dam, a little south of the shop. It being a very warm day, in the afternoon some one brought a bucket of water from the spring to the shop, and we all went into the shop a few minutes to rest and quench our thirst. At this time John H. Henderson, Edward and Greenbury Hall, Howard and son, and two of Davis' sons, were in the field on the south side of the creek in full view and about a half mile from the house, planting corn and while we were resting in the shop we heard a scream at the house. I said: "There are the Indians now," and jumped out of the door, it being the opposite side of the house, and the others followed as fast as they could and, as we turned the corner of the shop, discovered the dooryard full of Indians. I next saw the Indians jerk Mr. Petigrew's child, four or five years old, taking it by the feet and dashing its head against a stump. I saw Mr. Petigrew and heard two guns seemingly in the house and then the tomahawk soon ended the cries of those in the house, and immediately they fired about twenty shots at our party of five but neither of us was hurt that I know of.

" 'Their next motion was to pour some powder down their guns and drop a bullet out of their mouths and raise their guns and fire. This time I heard a short sentence of prayer to my right and a little behind. On turning that way I saw my dear father on the ground, shot in the left breast and dying and, on looking around, I saw the last of the company were gone or were going. The Indians had jumped the fence and were making towards me. Mr. Davis was running in a

northeast direction toward the timber; he looked back and said, "Take care;" he had his gun in his hand.

" 'I at this time discovered quite a number of the Indians on horseback, in the edge of the woods, as though they were guarding the house to prevent any escape. Then it flashed into my mind that I would try to save myself. I think there were sixty or eighty Indians. I immediately turned toward the creek, which was fifteen or twenty steps from where I stood. The Indians at this time were within a few paces of me, with their guns in hand, under full charge. I jumped down the bank of the creek, about twelve feet high, which considerably stunned me. At this moment the third volley was fired, the balls passing over my head, killing Norris and George, who were ahead of me and who had crossed the creek to the opposite shore. One fell in the water, the other on the opposite bank. I then passed as swiftly as possible down the stream, on the side next the Indians, the bank hiding me from their view. I passed down about two miles, when I crossed and started for Ottawa, through the prairie, and overtook Mr. Henderson, who started ahead of me, and we went together till we got within four miles of Ottawa, where we fell in with Mr. Howard and son, three sons of Mr. Davis and my two brothers, all of whom were in the field referred to except one of Mr. Davis' sons, who was with us in the shop when the alarm was given and who immediately left when he heard the cry of Indians. We all went to Ottawa together and gave the alarm.

" 'During the night we raised a company and with them started in the morning for the dreadful scene of slaughter. On the way we met some of Stillman's defeated troops, having camped within four miles of where the Indians passed the night after they had killed my dear friends. They refused to go back with us and help bury the dead but passed on to Ottawa. We went on to the place where the massacre took place and, oh, what a sight presented itself!

" 'There were some with their hearts cut out and others cut and lacerated in too shocking a manner to mention or behold without shuddering. We buried them all in great haste, in one grave, without coffins or anything of the kind, there to remain until Gabriel's trump shall call to life the sleeping dead. This spot was marked in later years by William Munson, who was the husband of Rachel Hall, by the erection of an appropriate monument, on which are inscribed the names of the victims.

" 'We then returned to Ottawa and organized a company out of a few citizens and Stillman's defeated troops, into which company I enlisted, and the next day were on the line of march in pursuit of the savages and if possible to get possesof my two sisters, who were missing and who, we were satisfied, had been carried away by the Indians, from signs found on their trail. We went as far as Rock river, when our provisions failed and we returned to Ottawa and laid in provisions for a second trip. I found that General Atkinson had made propositions to the Winnebago Indians, through the agent, Mr. Gratiot, to purchase my sisters, as we were fearful if we approached the Indians they would kill them to prevent their capture. We then started the second time and proceeded to Rock river, where we fell in with a company of volunteers, under General Dodge, when we learned that the friendly Indians had succeeded in obtaining my sisters and that they were at White Oak Springs. I went with a company of regulars to

Galena and, obtaining a furlough, went to White Oak Springs, where I found my sisters and returned with them to Galena. (Signed) J. W. Hall.'

"Such was the plain narrative given but no language could describe or convey any adequate idea of what the mental suffering of the sisters must have been in witnessing the more than tragic death of their family and friends, and of the fearful uncertainty that for days hung over their own destiny, held, as they were, helplessly in the power of those whose hands were still red with the blood of their kindred. The government and all parties showed a commendable sympathy to rescue the captives and the government paid about two thousand pounds, mostly in ponies, for their ransom." The treatment of these captive girls was the most kind and their comfort the best that could be provided, a surprising fact in view of the exceeding savagery and cruelty of the attack.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eckels there was born a daughter, Phoebe James, who is now the wife of John A. Stevenson, a well known stock and bond broker of Chicago. The death of Mr. Eckels occurred April 14, 1907, and he is buried in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. His wife and daughter were at the time in Europe and had just been granted an audience by the Pope. The night before his death Mr. Eckels had received a letter from his wife explaining the meeting. Of the Fourth Presbyterian church Mr. Eckels was an active and prominent member, contributing generously to its support and taking an active part in its upbuilding. He belonged to the Chicago, Union League, Commercial and Merchants Clubs but above all else he loved his home and found his greatest happiness in the companionship of the members of his own household. He was studious by nature, a great reader, possessed a remarkably retentive memory and a wonderful personality. At his demise Judge Peter S. Grosscup said: "I feel keenly that I have suffered a personal loss. My association with Mr. Eckels has been close in recent years, and after I had come to admire him as a man I came to love him as a friend." James B. Forgan said: "He was one of the most genial, kindly men I ever knew. He always had a good word or a smile for every one and as Comptroller of the currency he had no equal." In its editorial the Tribune wrote: "Mr. Eckels was one of Grover Cleveland's closest personal friends and their intimacy continued after their official bond was broken." When Mr. Eckels was called to his final rest President Cleveland said: "I was closely related to Mr. Eckels and his death comes to me with a peculiar shock. Neither the immediate community in which he dwelt nor the country at large can afford to lose a man like James H. Eckels."

CYRUS DUPEE.

In the legitimate field of business through close application and constructive methods Cyrus Dupee attained success that made him one of the leading representatives of the provision trade in Chicago. He was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, June 27, 1827, a son of Cyrus and Elizabeth Odell (English) Dupee. The family comes of French ancestry and the first representative of the name in America settled in Walpole, Massachusetts. They were numbered among the Hugue-

nots of their native country but for generations the family has been represented in New England.

Cyrus Dupee, of this review, one of a family of eight children, acquired his early education in the schools of Brighton and following his father's death, which occurred when the son was twelve years of age, he continued his studies as a pupil in night schools of Boston. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and in young manhood became connected with mercantile interests in Boston, his gradual advancement enabling him in 1854 to join John Worster in the organization of the firm of Worster, Dupee & Company for the conduct of a provision business, in which he continued until 1879. In that year he came to Chicago and again established himself in a provision business wherein his well directed energies and capable management brought a measure of prosperity that enabled him in 1888 to retire with a handsome competence. In 1881 he had become a member of the Board of Trade and was well known as an operator there. Following his withdrawal from the provision business his attention was given to the supervision of his private interests and investments and the latter, having been judiciously made, returned him a very substantial income.

On the 22d of June, 1854, in Boston, Mr. Dupee was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Worster, a daughter of John and Nancy (Copeland) Worster. The Worster family, coming of English ancestry, was established on American soil in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Dupee had no children of their own but reared an adopted daughter, Evelyn Odell Dupee. The death of Mr. Dupee occurred May 25, 1908, about ten months after the demise of his wife, who passed away on the 27th of July, 1907. His political support had been given to the republican party and he was ever interested in its success and in the welfare of city, state and nation, yet never sought to express his views through the medium of political office. He was, however, public-spirited and generous in his aid to measures and movements for the general good. He belonged to Winslow Lewis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at one time was a member of the Calumet Club and attended the First Unitarian Society. While living in the east he had served as a member of the New England Guards. He loved reading and nature in its various phases and forms. Recreation came to him in his driving and he was also the owner of good horses. His friends, and they were many, found him a genial companion whose kindly spirit was manifest in his thoughtful consideration of the feelings and interests of others.

HENRY CLAY BANNARD.

The subject of this sketch became a resident of Chicago in the summer of 1869, immediately following his graduation from the academic department of Yale University in the class of that year. Coincident with his collegiate studies he completed, likewise in 1869, a two-year course in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar by examination before the supreme court of the state of Illinois at Springfield, and entered the law office of Hon. Norman C. Perkins in Chicago.

HENRY C. BANNARD

Mr. Bannard was born in New York city, December 21, 1844, son of John W. and Eliza Landon (Stone) Bannard. His parents removed in 1857 to Quincy, Illinois, whence, after some years business apprenticeship, in 1865 he entered Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Bannard's career as a lawyer was brief. In 1870 he became associated with Hon. Franklin MacVeagh in the wholesale grocery business which association continued for ten or eleven years. His record is one of activity in and identity with Chicago's mercantile and manufacturing interests.

Dissolving partnership with Mr. MacVeagh, he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Bannard, Lyman & Company, which continued in business until 1885, when it was liquidated because the different members of the firm found opportunities for activity more attractive than the wholesale grocery business.

Mr. Bannard associated himself with Hon. N. K. Fairbank, subsequently becoming vice president and general manager of the N. K. Fairbank Company, and remaining in that position of executive control until the spring of 1896. For a time Mr. Bannard retired from business, but in 1900 became interested in the United Breweries Company, of which he is now president, treasurer and a director.

Mr. Bannard was married in 1879 to Miss Florence Spears, of Lafayette, Indiana, who died in 1883, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Francis Adams, Jr., of Chicago. Mr. Bannard was married a second time in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1894, to Mrs. Alice Yeakel Stockton, a widow, by whom he has had no children.

Mr. Bannard is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute, a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and of course active in the Chicago Yale Club. He is one of the very oldest members of the Chicago Club, and was its president in 1896 and 1897. He is a member of the University Clubs both of Chicago and New York, of the Mid-Day Club of Chicago and of the English Lake (Ind.) Shooting and Fishing Club. These are mentioned to illustrate the extent of his public acquaintance and influence. Mr. Bannard is a member of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church and has always been independent in politics.

J. W. GOSSARD.

In J. W. Gossard, Chicago has a citizen who enjoys the double distinction of being a successful business man and a widely known philanthropist. But, among all the men whom the city delights to honor it would be difficult to find one who is less pretentious or self-seeking.

He was born in Frankfort, Indiana, the son of William and Cynthia (Armstrong) Gossard, both of whom were born in Ohio. He was brought up on his father's stock farm and had the advantage of that contact with nature which has given him simplicity and strength. His education was obtained in the public schools of Frankfort, in practical business at Indianapolis and in the great school of experience.

In his early manhood he went west and spent some years on the Pacific coast, but returned to Chicago in 1891 and became a member of the firm of Gossard &

Pinkerton, wholesale merchants. Later he was one of the organizers of The H. W. Gossard Company, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Gossard is a man of an eminently social nature and to that fact is probably due his interest in the study of sociological questions in a practical and personal way. His sympathies for people have always been so great that, even when he was living a life of elegant social enjoyment, he became dissatisfied and resolved to divide his time between business and philanthropy. Accordingly, he arbitrarily set apart Thursday of each week as a day for relief from business and an exclusive devotion to effort for the relief of the unfortunate and needy. His is distinctly Christian work in both philanthropical and educational lines.

The essential thing in his work is personal contact with those whom he seeks to help. He always gives the beneficiary distinctly to understand that he is only the agent of the Master—whose he is and whom he serves. The day he has set apart he spends at his educational office, or down in some levee district, or in tenements and hovels—taking food and friendship to those who need them. He recognizes the fact that any man of means will give money, but personal touch is the thing most needed by down-and-out fellows. There are some respectable and well-to-do men in Chicago who have been lifted out of the gutter by "J. W.," as so many like to call him. He has been known to go out to some nearby town and spend several days working with some man whom most people would consider a hopeless case.

His next principle is that industry and self-respect are essential—so he always goes into partnership with his beneficiary by taking the pledge with him to abstain from liquors and other dissipations for a given time and proving the advantage of a better life. He understands enough of the fundamentals of hygiene and dietetics to enable him to give valuable suggestions on the proper care of the body. He is a sort of good specialist and he knows the value of surgery and medicine better than most mere laymen.

With him religion is the most every-day thing of all. Everything is religious —good fellowship, work and benevolence. His bright, witty, genial ways put him at home with all sorts of people, high and low, prosperous and unfortunate. He attributes the downfall of man to an unchristian life spent in idleness and dissipation.

His work is based on the manifold needs of men—physical, social, industrial, moral and spiritual; and his work with men includes advice and assistance in all those directions. He thinks it of the first importance to get employment for those who are out of work. His study of life and its environment has led him to the conclusion that a bad life is often due to lowered vitality and his first aim is to prescribe food and work. He has also reached the conclusion that very few are entirely beyond the reach of the right kind of help; but when he finds that one is, or that someone received his attentions only for some selfish and low end, Mr. Gossard has a way of learning it intuitively and by instinct, and he knows how to drop that person promptly and effectually.

He receives all those who think they need his assistance on Thursdays, at his educational office and the day is spent in talking and Bible study and friendly visiting. It is not surprising that those whom he has lifted up to a better life include both men and women (though his work is principally with men), and all

classes—the skilled and the unskilled, the untutored and the university graduate, the young and the old.

Mr. Gossard is not sectarian. Those of Catholic faith he urges to return to their religious teachers and their church; the Protestants he insists shall go to their pastors. After they have dined together, he often takes them to their priests and pastors. He seldom allows a day to pass in which he does not visit some needy person and administer physical, social or religious strength to him.

He has often been spoken of in the papers and magazines, and he is called on for addresses at men's clubs and many kinds of meetings. He cooperates with charitable and church organizations. Mr. Gossard has musical as well as social gifts. He speaks with force and arouses enthusiasm. There are thousands who feel under profound obligation to him and all who know him look, with admiration, on the unusual career he is pursuing.

JULIUS C. WINTERMEYER.

Julius C. Wintermeyer, a pioneer box maker of Chicago, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, March 22, 1842, a son of Valentine and Agnes (Kindlinger) Wintermeyer, who were also natives of the same country. The father came to America in 1848 and was one of the first settlers of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business for many years. Subsequently he removed to Chicago where his remaining days were passed. His family, consisting of his wife, four sons and two daughters, joined him in Wisconsin in 1850, making the voyage in a sailing vessel which was six weeks in reaching the New York harbor, Julius C. Wintermeyer celebrating the eighth anniversary of his birth when on the ocean.

He had previously attended school in his native city and completed his education in the schools of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He afterward went to Algoma, that state, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1861, when in response to the country's call for aid he put aside all business and personal considerations, that he might respond to his country's need, enlisting as a member of Company E, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. On two different occasions he was wounded. After the close of hostilities Mr. Wintermeyer returned to Wisconsin but in 1867 came to Chicago and accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Burkhardt, Van Schlaick & Company. In 1878 he formed a partnership with S. H. Dempsey for the manufacture of sash doors, blinds and boxes. He furnished the trimmings for many of the large buildings of Chicago and succeeded in developing a trade of gratifying proportions. With the growth of the business in the box department he gave up all save the manufacture of boxes, in which line he continued until his death, which occurred on the 18th of September, 1911. With the passing of the years his business had been developed along substantial lines. He had always been watchful of conditions of trade and by reason of his progressive methods and the thoroughness with which the work was carried on in the factory he had no difficulty in disposing of

his output. His trade grew year by year and brought to him the substantial income which placed him with Chicago's leading business men.

Entitled to wear the Grand Army button, Mr. Wintermeyer became a member of Columbia Post and enjoyed its camp fires and the association with his old army comrades. He cared nothing for society in the usually accepted sense of that term, spending all of his leisure hours in his home where the companionship of family and friends afforded him his greatest happiness. He was very fond of history and had a remarkable memory for dates and events of historical importance. His chief outdoor interest was boating but all these things in his life were made subservient to the demands of his business.

On the 15th of January, 1885, Mr. Wintermeyer was married to Miss Flora Miksch, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and they became the parents of a daughter, Elsa, who is now a student in the University of Illinois. Mrs. Wintermeyer's parents were Aaron J. and Anna E. (Taylor) Miksch, who were also natives of Tuscarawas county but in 1866 came to Chicago and have since resided here. Mr. Miksch is vice president of the Temple Pump Company with which concern he has been identified since coming to this city. He was a member of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment during the war, serving in the commissary department. It is said that the first alarm of the great Chicago fire in 1871 was sent from the fire box of Mr. Miksch's factory. To him and his wife were born four daughters: Flora, now Mrs. Wintermeyer; Mrs. Warwick A. Shaw; Mrs. George E. Kurtz; and Mrs. Philip M. Gray, all of Chicago.

The family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wintermeyer was at No. 2204 Warren avenue. He maintained a very creditable and enviable position in the industrial circles of the city and was regarded as a successful and just business man, whose commercial integrity was without a flaw. The simple statement which he made carried as much weight among his friends and business associates as if given under signature and seal. He never sought to mislead another in any matter regarding a business transaction and his thorough reliability counted as one of the valuable assets in his prosperity.

EDWARD J. HOLSLAG.

For many years the west was concerned with the essential features of its upbuilding—those things which must minister to the material interest of life, the building of its cities, the construction of railroads, the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises and the organization of its educational systems. Through that period New England was regarded as the literary center of the country, while the artistic interests of America were represented in the east, but in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century Chicago and the middle west have rapidly forged to the front in those fields and the writers of this district rank with the foremost men of letters in the country, while the artists have found representation in the chief salons of Europe. With the passing of the period that had as its foremost interest the necessity of shaping the industrial and commercial development Chicago has had leisure for the cultivation of those

things which minister to higher civilization and broader progress, and prominent among the artists who have won fame for the city in this connection is Edward J. Holslag, recognized as an artist and mural painter of national reputation. He was born in Buffalo, New York, February 4, 1870, a son of Charles and Mary (Pillard) Holslag, the former an iron worker. The father was born in Prussia, in the town of Buchholz, on the Holland border, but came to America at a very early age, probably about seven years, and settled in Buffalo, New York. In the maternal line Edward Holslag comes of French ancestry. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Buffalo, New York. His parents removing to Michigan during his boyhood days, he there remained until he had attained his majority, his studies being pursued largely in night school. Endowed by nature with artistic tendencies and ability, he began the study of art in the evening classes of the Art Institute of Detroit, Michigan, and while thus engaged his skill won for him a Michigan prize traveling scholarship, donated to the Detroit Art Institute by James E. Scipts, of the Detroit Evening News. The terms of the scholarship required that the successful competitor should attend the Academy of Design in New York for one year and then travel and study in Europe. This plan Mr. Holslag followed and while in Europe visited the art galleries of Munich and Paris and studied for a short time in the Julian School in the latter city. All the time he was continuing his work and upon his return to this country he made various exhibits of his canvases in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. He also entered the field of the illustrator, being thus connected with Collier's Weekly for a time, but not finding that field altogether congenial he turned his attention to mural painting, in which he has won eminent success and wide recognition.

One of the most important duties entrusted to Mr. Holslag came in connection with the decoration of the new Congressional Library, of Washington, D. C. The government, as represented by its architect, Edward Pierce Casey, of New York, in 1892 decided upon Edward J. Holslag as one of the commission and for over two years the latter was foreman in charge of the decorations of the Congressional Library under the direct supervision of the war department. His task included the development of the color scheme for the entire building—a mammoth undertaking when one considers that in so doing he had to place in harmonious surroundings all of the paintings executed by all the prominent American artists who were engaged upon the decoration of what is regarded as the most beautiful buildings in the United States. Aside from this Mr. Holslag's ability as an artist was indicated in specific work in the decoration of the librarian's room, which is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in the building. The room is divided in two by a broad open arch, leaving the main office on one side and a smaller, more private office with a gallery above on the other. This gallery has a groined ceiling and over the main office is a large shallow dome. The central disk of this dome is occupied by a painting executed by Mr. Holslag representing Letters; the subject is a seated figure of a beautiful woman holding a scroll in her hand and accompanied by a child with a torch; the following sentence is inscribed on a streamer which flows gently from around the figure "Litera Scripta Manet."

The pendentives of the room, there being four in number, each containing the circular panel with a half length figure of a woman painted by Mr. Holslag; these four decorations supplement in a general way Mr. Holslag's ceiling disk; one of

the figures for example holds a book, another a lute, for the musical quality of literature, and so on; each one of these paintings contains a Latin inscription, as follows: "Liber dilectatio animae," "Efficiunt clarum studio," "Dulces ante omnia Musae," "In tenebris lux." The color scheme for this beautiful room is chiefly in green to emphasize the tones of the mural paintings.

His commission in Washington being completed, Mr. Holslag located in Chicago in 1899 and has since maintained his residence in this city, making, however, trips to various parts of the country to superintend the execution of important work entrusted to him. He has devoted his time of late years largely to mural paintings and interior decorations, some of which grace the finest public buildings in the country. He was engaged to decorate the walls of the Congress Hotel and other buildings of prominence in Chicago, including the home of Robert H. Morse, where he used Mendelssohn's Spring Song as the theme of his work, transforming his ideality to a rhythmic and colorful canvas, and this has been described in one of the leading art magazines as follows: "Its grace and delicacy, the utter abandon to nature's tuneful chorus, the light of the stream, the awakening of life are here pictured exquisitely. Man realizes that nature has a message, but few can interpret it or send it to the heart of the spectator. Mr. Holslag has touched his canvas with a magic brush and music sang to him through the landscape."

Among the notable gallery pictures from the brush of Mr. Holslag is that of The Education of Bacchus. In this he has used the mythological tale that Bacchus was sent by his parents to be educated in the arts of the ancients by the nymphs; that his extreme beauty in his youth caused the nymphs to cease from instruction and to engage with him in joyous revelry over the seas. The picture represents one of these Bacchanalian revelries and the character is one in which Mr. Holslag most delights in; the idea is purely a fantasy of his and gives splendid expression to his powers of composition and his conception in delicacy, charm and of mythological subjects.

In the mural decorations of the Congress Hotel Mr. Holslag utilized the mythological tales of North Germany concerning the Walkyries, or Idise, who are represented as tying hostile prisoners and freeing friendly prisoners in a battle of the gods. He has presented in these paintings a most fascinating and delightful conception of the story that the Walkyries, women of remarkable beauty and powers of fascination, would soar over the ranks of the foe picking out the most sturdy warriors, whom they would bind with a strong cord. Such was their fascination that the warriors made no resistance to being thus bound and their charms would thus disorganize an entire army.

Still other paintings of Mr. Holslag are in marked contrast to the mythological subjects which he has handled so splendidly. Among his notable paintings is A Rough Sea, which according to the art notes in a leading magazine is "a splendid, virile composition in which a flood of sunshine transmutes the tossing, tumbling waves into amber tints. The tonal qualities of this picture, the sense of vastness, the power and unceasing activity are superbly in evidence." Mr. Holslag is also seen in one of the best phases of his work in the Santa Fe Trail, a mural decoration in Kansas City, representing the start of one of the caravans across the plains over the well known trail in the early days. It is said that no eastern painter

does such good work of this character as do the western artists, whose environment and associations have brought them personal knowledge of the history of the west, the forces which prompted its development and the vital influences in the life of this section of the country. At all events, Mr. Holslag has seemed to grasp the very spirit that has dominated the west in its settlement and upbuilding, and yet he handles with equal precision, accuracy, delicacy and beauty the mythological subjects of the past or subjects which express less tangible but equally potent sentiments that have swayed men through all the ages.

The attractive home life of the artist had its beginning in his marriage in New York city to Miss Mollie Connor, a native of Ireland, who was brought to America when fourteen years of age. They reside at No. 3736 Grand boulevard, while Mr. Holslag has his studio at 1420 Michigan avenue. When the man and not the artist is predominant Mr. Holslag derives the keenest enjoyment from fishing, from a game of ball and, in fact, from all outdoor sports. He is independent of political allegiance to any party, casting his ballot as his judgment dictates for men or measures. He is, however, keenly interested in Chicago, her welfare and adornment, and was appointed by the mayor a member of the Chicago City Beautiful commission for the development of the city beautiful. He is also a member of the South Shore Country Club, the Colonial Club, the Architectural Club and the Art Institute.

H. W. MAHAN.

With the growth of this city there has sprung up throughout Chicago a demand for localized business centers to obviate the necessity of covering long distances between the "down town" district and the outlying sections of the city. Here and there banks have been established and among these outlying financial institutions none have been more successful than the South Side State Bank, at the corner of Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue of which H. W. Mahan is the president. Its success is largely attributable to his persistency of purpose, thorough understanding of the banking business and unfaltering energy. He has always lived in Illinois and the spirit of progress which has led to the rapid but substantial upbuilding of this state finds exemplification in his business career. His birth occurred in Weathersfield, Henry county, Illinois, December 3, 1854, his parents being the Rev. Isaac S. and Jane H. (Lindsey) Mahan, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Removing westward they became early settlers of Henry county and the father was closely identified with the moral progress as a minister of the Baptist church. In later years he lived retired and died in Chicago in 1893. His widow still survives him and is now a resident of this city.

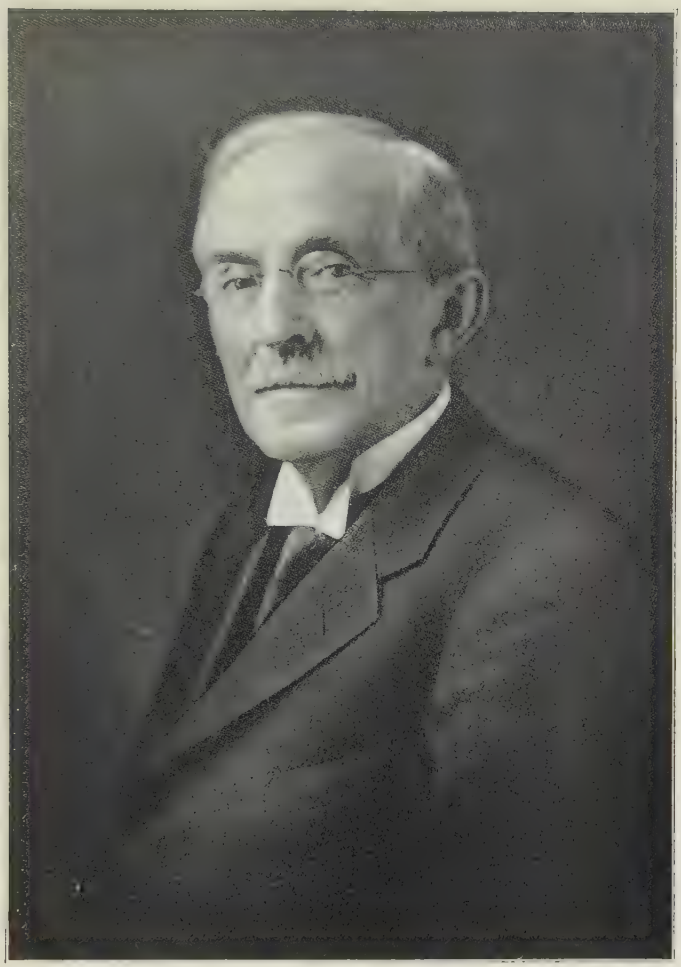
H. W. Mahan was educated in the public schools of Centralia, Illinois, and in the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1876. Turning his attention to merchandising he was connected with the business interests of Champaign for a few years, after which he became cashier of the First National Bank of Urbana, Illinois, occupying that position for five years. In 1890 he arrived in

Chicago and for three years was engaged in the real-estate business. He then again became associated with banking interests as the cashier of the Oakland National Bank at Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue, but in 1902 disposed of his interest in that institution and organized the Drexel State Bank, of which he was the first president. He continued as its executive head until he sold out in February, 1909. After a vacation of a few months spent in the west he returned to Chicago and organized the South Side State Bank, of which he is the president. It opened its door for business September 15, 1909, and has since made a most creditable record, its deposits being increased from one hundred and thirty-five thousand, seven hundred dollars with which it began business to one million, five hundred thousand dollars within one and one-half years. This unequaled record for continuous growth evidences beyond question the confidence of the people in that locality in the security for depositors and courtesy to customers that characterise this bank. The present officers and directors are: George B. Robbins, C. H. Randle, Nate R. Salsbury, Isaac N. Powell, John Cheshire, Oscar F. Schmidt, F. A. Randle, H. W. Mahan and William Hardy. With resources of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars as the result of the confidence of the community in a bank of large financial responsibility and strong, experienced management by officers, directors and stockholders, who are Chicago residents and have demonstrated their ability both in times of financial depression as well as in general prosperity to handle the accounts of their patrons with success and satisfaction, this bank gives assurance of continuous growth and has already established an unequaled record in the same period in the history of suburban banking in Chicago. Mr. Mahan is also interested in the Washington Park National Bank of which institution he acts as chairman of the board of directors.

On the 11th of January, 1877, Mr. Mahan was married to Miss Isotta Carley, a native of Champaign, Illinois, and their children are: Mark C.; Henry W.; Jennie, the wife of Garland Stahl, vice president of the Washington Park National Bank, of Chicago; Margaret W.; Adelaide S.; and Maud L. Mr. Mahan belongs to the University Club and the Bankers Club, and for three years was president of the University of Illinois Alumni Association. He confines his interest largely, however, to the upbuilding of the institution of which he was the founder and has every reason to be satisfied with the success that has attended him in this connection.

WILLIAM HENRY REID.

Chicago's records contain the history of many self-made men but perhaps none appearing in this volume illustrates more forcibly or clearly the value of character and the strength of honorable purpose than does the life history of William H. Reid. He never assumed any special credit for what he accomplished, yet he passed the great majority of his fellows upon life's highway. A review of his life shows that he was observant, possessed a retentive memory, carefully analyzed conditions and by judging men and events in their due relative proportion learned to place a correct valuation upon his experiences. His birth occurred December 5, 1840, at



WILLIAM HENRY REID

Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, his parents being William and Rachael (Mitchell) Reid. Writing some "Recollections" of his own life on his sixty-eighth birthday, he said: "I have been told that my parents received the news of the election of William Henry Harrison as president of the United States on the same day, but I do not recollect whether I heard of it then or not. Harrison was elected in November, but there was no telegraph in those days and the news did not reach Mount Pleasant until my birthday. I had two brothers. My older was born February 22—Washington's birthday—and my younger on the Fourth of July. I have always rather suspected that I was intended as a Christmas present but I got there a little ahead of time."

William Reid was a wheelwright and wagon maker. It was the period when it was deemed wise to acquaint all boys with a trade and to develop in them habits of industry by utilizing their labors as assistants in the work in which the fathers engaged. William Henry Reid, therefore, spent his leisure hours, particularly his Saturdays, in helping his father about the shop, grinding paint, doing repair work and also some painting. The father was wise in that he did not allow such tasks to interfere with the boy's education, which was acquired in the public schools, but in vacation periods he was not left to a life of idleness. He worked on the roads to pay his father's road tax, hoed corn, aided in the harvest fields and did such other tasks as parental authority assigned to him. The breakfast hour was five a. m., dinner was served at eleven and supper at five p. m., the family retiring at the early hour of seven-thirty. It was a gala occasion when William H. Reid was allowed to sit up until nine o'clock. In those days, when threshing was to be done and crops gathered, neighbors assisted each other and the rule of helpfulness pervaded the community. There was little money in circulation, as farm products were traded for those things that must be purchased in the stores and most of the coin which Mr. Reid saw in his early boyhood was that which was in use in Mexico. While attending school in the winter of 1855 the boy was unjustly accused of complicity in violating certain rules. The teacher demanded an apology. This being refused, the lad was sent home, where he told his father that he had no apology to offer for a misdemeanor never committed. William Reid was a director of the school. Although desirous that his son should be reinstated he would not force matters, thinking that everything would ultimately adjust itself. He, therefore, gave William Henry permission to accompany to his home a friend who lived at Franklin, Ohio, thirty miles distant. This man had a country store and he agreed to pay young Reid six dollars a month for his services. Thus it was that the supposed temporary absence from school became a permanent one and marked the beginning of his business career. There he remained for two years, gaining a most practical knowledge of business as he traded merchandise for produce, butter, eggs, chickens, soap, honey and in fact anything produced on the farm. This brought him a wide acquaintance with the farmers and their families and he learned to judge of men, their worth and ability. The produce received at the store was taken to Wheeling, West Virginia, which was the nearest and most important market, and Mr. Reid frequently went upon those trips and thus gained broader views of life than could be obtained amid the environment of the country town in which he was working.

Again, too, there was a tendency toward western emigration and in August, 1858, Mr. Reid arrived in Alton, Madison county, Illinois, where he secured em-

ployment as cashier in a mill and distillery, while a year or more later he obtained a situation in a bank. Work was not then specialized as it is now. He did not have one duty to perform but many. He had to build the fires, sweep the office, keep the books and act as paying and receiving teller. It was a formative period, however, in his life and he was fortunate in having at this time the association and friendship of the bank cashier, D. D. Ryrie, whom he afterward spoke of as "a fine man—just, generous, kindly, conservative and reliable." Then, too, Mr. Reid was in the impressionable age when the United States was fast writing its history. When he removed to Illinois there was but one railway line west of the Mississippi river—the Missouri Pacific. About that time gold was discovered on Pike's Peak and caused a general migration to that region. The questions which ultimately brought about the Civil war were also being strenuously discussed. It was a formative period not only in the history of the country but in the life of the young man.

After a year in the bank Mr. Reid became secretary and treasurer of the Alton & St. Louis Packet Company, principally engaged in carrying passengers and freight for the Chicago & Alton Railroad to and from St. Louis, as Alton was the terminal of the road at that time. His duties included those of freight clerk, purser and such other work as would tend to enhance his usefulness to his employers. He was thus engaged when the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, made his tour of America, including a trip from Alton to St. Louis on the B. M. Runyan, a boat of the Alton & St. Louis Packet Company. It was a memorable occasion on account of the crowds which gathered to see the prince and do him honor. Mr. Reid was in the packet service just prior to the Civil war, when the Lincoln-Douglas debates were stirring the country and also during the period of hostilities when the company boats carried the arms and cartridges and all the military stores from the arsenal below St. Louis, for the state of Illinois, at the time Camp Jackson was established. Alton, being on the border, was the scene of many lively discussions, although the people on the whole were intensely loyal to the Union. With the building of the railroad through to St. Louis, in 1865, the packet company sold out and Mr. Reid became superintendent of the Merchants & Peoples line of steamers, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. He occupied the position for a year. His uncles, John J. and W. H. Mitchell, had taken the contract from the United States government for all river transportation of freight and soldiers from St. Louis to New Orleans. This they sublet to Edward Walsh and David White of St. Louis, and Mr. Reid's especial duty was to attend to the collecting from the government, for all shipments. In the following year his uncle contracted to deliver railroad iron from East St. Louis to Omaha, Nebraska, by water for the Credit Mobilier, which was then building the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden. He attended to the details of the shipments, paying the freight from the iron mills in Pennsylvania to East St. Louis, reshipping by water to Omaha and drawing on the Credit Mobilier at its headquarters in New York. In 1867 he changed his business connections by embarking in the wholesale grocery trade at Alton as a member of the firm of R. Debow & Company. The two partners and a porter constituted the entire staff and Mr. Reid went upon the road as traveling representative of the house, covering the territory within a hundred miles. Their expense account was less than twenty-five hundred dollars per annum and their yearly sales amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Reid continued in the business until 1869, when he

sold out and on the 1st of January, 1870, arrived in Chicago, where he maintained his residence until his death. After a few months spent in acquainting himself with the business situation of this city he became a partner of Peter Van Schaack and Robert Stevenson in the wholesale drug business under the firm name of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, successors to E. P. Dwyer & Company. The senior partner was at the time a member of the firm of Burnham & Van Schaack and Mr. Stevenson was one of the partners of E. P. Dwyer & Company. The new firm began business in June, 1870, at 92 and 94 Lake street, opposite the old Tremont House, and enjoyed substantial success from the outset. In a manner they were fortunate at the time of the Chicago fire in that their insurance was placed with other than Chicago agencies. When they wished to insure they found that Chicago insurance men were carrying all they wished on that class of risks, hence Mr. Reid was obliged to place the insurance in outside companies. When the adjustment was reached they realized eighty-five per cent of the loss. Within thirty days after the fire the firm was doing business on Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street in an old frame church, where they remained until the Lake street store could be rebuilt. Not crippled by lack of funds and securing a large stock, they were soon on the highroad to fortune in the successful conduct of a wholesale drug establishment. The business continually grew and was conducted under the name of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid until 1879, when Mr. Reid disposed of his interests. The condition of his health caused him to withdrew from active business from that time until 1890. In the interim he made three trips to Europe. His health having greatly improved and feeling a strong desire to become again an active factor in business circles, he entered the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank as vice president, having served as one of its directors from 1882. From 1890 up to the time of his retirement in 1907, he was actively interested in the conduct of the bank, much of its success being attributable to his efforts. He was practically a superintendent of detail and was considered an ideal bank officer in that line. On him devolved the task of systematizing the work and managing the actual conduct of the business through the efforts of those whom he employed. The business of the bank was so conducted that it moved like clock work. In the employment of young men for positions in the bank he considered it a matter of vital importance that character should be a fundamental qualification. He believed that business honor in employes but reflected the example set them by bank officials. In speaking of this he said: "I may perhaps illustrate more clearly by quoting an editorial from the Springfield Republican. 'Of protective measures against dishonesty in moneyed institutions there should, of course, be no lack within the reasonable bounds of human ingenuity and effort, but after all has been done there must be large reliance upon simple individual honesty. All the bolts and bars and detective devices possible of application cannot prevent heavy dependence upon the normal human conscience which commands that "Thou shalt not steal." Preferable probably to obstrusive detective devises in the protection of a bank, which seems to place everybody within it under constant suspicion and accusation, would be a policy of cultivating in the force a sense of each one's responsibility and the trustfulness in which he is held. Conscience is still a necessary and paramount factor in our business life, and but for it we should go to pieces in short order.'"

Much of Mr. Reid's business policy and belief is indicated in what he said in his "Recollections." Referring to his youth he wrote: "There is no limit to what a boy had to do in the days of my youth. The atmosphere in which we were brought up was such that it compelled the doing of things. There was virtue in the birch rod and the shorter catechism, and all through life there was emphasized the value of the old-fashioned virtues—patience, prudence, perseverance, persistence and plodding. These virtues ought to be spelled with a capital P. They are too little realized and appreciated, especially by the youngsters. This plain tale is just to encourage someone, perhaps, to believe that there is something in the practical side of life and that it is within the reach of anybody who will pay the price—patient and strict attention to business and association with superior people, mentally and morally superior people."

Mr. Reid was married twice. He first wedded Miss Eleanor Irwin. They were married in 1868 and were separated by the death of the wife in 1888. On the 21st of November, 1889, Mr. Reid married Miss Caroline Whittlesey, a daughter of the Rev. M. K. and Susan (Camp) Whittlesey, the former of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and the latter of Farmington, Connecticut. Mrs. Reid's father was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1844, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1848. On removing westward he spent one year in Iowa. He was installed pastor at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1849.

Mr. Reid was a supporter of the democratic party. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church. His chief recreation was horseback riding and while at his winter home in the Ozarks he rode much and well. He was strongly domestic in his tastes, finding his greatest pleasure at his own fireside. He was particularly fond of music and literature, and was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. A man of strong convictions, he always stood by what he said and his position on any important question was never an equivocal one. As prosperity came to him, making possible his assistance to others, he repeatedly extended help to those in whom he became interested or to whom fate had seemed unkind. On one occasion he wrote to a friend: "My object in life is to help somebody else, and to help youngsters. I believe it is the very best of help and of investments." He was always ready to speak an encouraging word to a young man or to render substantial assistance if he deemed such a course wise. Soon after the death of his first wife, Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, one of the oldest schools for girls in America, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Reid assisted in its rebuilding, giving a beautiful memorial chapel. A few years later he added a wing to the main structure, the principal floor being a music hall, the second story being utilized for students' practice rooms and the third story for bedrooms. Subsequently he was instrumental in the boring of an artesian well and the erection of a fountain. Mr. Reid gave to Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois, their Industrial Building and to Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, a building for a similar purpose. He assisted in erecting one of the new buildings at the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital and a free room which he finished and furnished there bears the name Avarana (rest). The W. H. Reid high school of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, was named in honor of Mr. Reid for the reason that when the finances of the town were at so low an ebb as to make the closing of the schools a dire necessity, he paid the expenses of the public schools for a year. Like many another self-made man of limited education he was

ever willing to send a boy or girl to school. If scholarships which he sustained were already in use he cheerfully paid the extra tuition. He did not believe, however, in that indiscriminate giving which would rob the young man of self-dependence and self-reliance. His rule of conduct is perhaps best expressed in the words of Max Ehrmann, which, under the title of "A Prayer," was found among Mr. Reid's papers. It reads, "Let me do my work each day, and if the darkened hours of despair overcome me, may I not forget the strength that comforted me in the desolation of other times. May I still remember the bright hours that found me walking over the silent hills of my childhood, or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river when a light glowed within me, and I promised my early God to have courage amid the tempests of the changing years. Spare me from bitterness and from the sharp passions of unguarded moments. May I not forget that poverty and riches are of the spirit. Though the world know me not, may my thoughts and actions be such as shall keep me friendly with myself. Lift my eyes from the earth and let me not forget the uses of the stars. Forbid that I should judge others, lest I condemn myself. Let me not follow the clamor of the world but walk calmly in my path. Give me a few friends who will love me for what I am, and keep ever burning before my vagrant steps the kindly light of hope. And, though age and infirmity overtake me and I come not within sight of the castle of my dreams, teach me still to be thankful for life, and for time's olden memories that are good and sweet, and may the evening's twilight find me gentle still." With such ideals before him toward which he was constantly striving, with such ennobling thoughts in his heart, William Henry Reid lived a life that became a potent influence for good in the lives of all with whom he was associated.

In November, 1907, Mr. Reid retired from active business and his time was given to a search for health in which he visited Europe in 1908, 1909 and 1910. He died September 12, 1910, at his country home, Whittlesey Place, at Ottawa, Illinois, just a month after his return from Europe, and was buried in the Ottawa avenue cemetery of Ottawa, Illinois. Mr. Reid's Chicago residence was at what is now 2013 Prairie avenue, and is situated on ground that he purchased previous to the Chicago fire, at a time when that locality gave no intimation of becoming one of the most aristocratic residential sections of the city. While this may be said to have been his principal home, yet he maintained two country houses, "Avarana," in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas, and Whittlesey Place, at Ottawa, Illinois.

D. EDWIN HARTWELL.

Among the active, progressive and highly successful men of Chicago was D. Edwin Hartwell, now deceased, who for many years was secretary of Swift & Company, and gained recognition as one of the ablest officials the company has known. The death of Mr. Hartwell, April 1, 1911, at the age of fifty-four years, called forth expressions of profound regret from friends and acquaintances throughout the entire country who had been attracted by his pleasing manner and remarkable business and executive ability. A self-made man, he occupied a position of large responsibility in one of the greatest corporations in America and also was

actively connected with other important business organizations, in all of which he displayed a judgment that met the hearty approval of his associates.

He was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born December 23, 1856, a son of Edwin and Mary (Butterfield) Hartwell, the latter of whom was born at Nashua, New Hampshire. The father was a prominent hotel man in the years before the Civil war in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Saratoga, New York. He died February 2, 1867, when his son was ten years of age, and the mother soon afterwards moved to Nashua where she took up her permanent abode.

The Hartwell family has been traced back many centuries to the time of William the Conqueror in England, when the name was Hartewelle. Several branches of the family came into existence and under Oliver Cromwell colonists of this name settled in Ireland. The emigrant ancestor of the family in America was William Hartwell who arrived at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was twenty-three years of age at the time and was made a freeman of the colony in 1642. He appears in the records of 1666 as one of the large landowners with two hundred and forty-seven acres to his credit in nineteen separate tracts. He was one of a committee of nine citizens appointed to frame rules for the guidance of the selectmen of Chelmsford, which adjoined Concord, and he stood high in the confidence of his neighbors. He died March 12, 1690, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, leaving two daughters and two sons, Sarah, Mary, John and Samuel. Samuel Hartwell, the second in order of descent in America, was born January 26, 1645, and died July 26, 1725. He served in the war against the Indians who were under King Philip, and it is believed that he was one of those who made the "hungry march" against the stronghold of Philip. His name appears in the list of those to whom, or their descendants, lands were granted in 1735. Jonathan Hartwell, the third in line of descent, was born in 1686 and died December 9, 1770. He removed about 1700 to Littleton, Massachusetts, and passed the remainder of his days upon a farm. Josiah Hartwell, of the fourth generation, was born September 11, 1717, and died January 20, 1791. He was a leading citizen and a moderator of the town meeting. Simon Hartwell, the eldest male member of the fifth generation of the family in America, was born December 12, 1763, and died January 27, 1815. He was a farmer and held most of the town offices. Cephas Hartwell, who represents the sixth generation in the chronology, was born March 21, 1793, and died January 28, 1868. He became quite prominent in public affairs and served from Boxboro for two years in the state legislature of Massachusetts. Edwin Hartwell, the father of our subject, was seventh in the line of descent from William Hartwell, the founder of the family in this country. The Hartwells have been influential in business and in public affairs in many states and they have ably performed their part in the development of the country.

D. Edwin Hartwell attended the public schools of Nashua and at the age of sixteen was graduated from Nashua high school, afterwards attending Bryant & Stratton Commercial School in Boston. He was an exceptionally bright boy, being much in advance of the youths of his age in powers of perception and ability to learn. Upon leaving school he secured employment as receiving clerk in a fruit store in Boston, but later through his uncle obtained a position as clerk in the freight department of the Fitchburg Railroad in the same city where he soon dem-

onstrated his superior ability. About this time he made the acquaintance of E. C. Swift, of Boston, who was attracted by the agreeable personality of the young man, and Mr. Swift recommended him as secretary for G. F. Swift & Company, packers, of Chicago. At the age of twenty-six, in 1882, Mr. Hartwell arrived in this city and assumed the duties of his new position. His connection with a business of large and increasing importance gave him the opportunity desired for the exercise of his talents and it required only a short time for him to become thoroughly acquainted with the details of his office, his services proving entirely satisfactory to his employers. Luck or chance had little to do with his advancement. He won his way by unswerving perseverance, clear judgment and an interest in his work which never flagged. He was made secretary of Swift & Company in 1885 and continued in that position during the remainder of his life, a period of more than twenty-five years. His energies, however, were not confined entirely to Swift & Company. He was also a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank and the Hibernian Banking Association; president of the Illinois Cold Storage Company; vice president of the Kenwood Trust & Savings Bank; second vice president of the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company; treasurer of the Mechanical Manufacturing Company; and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was active and alert in promoting the growth of the various interests with which he was connected. His ability to handle big interests and his great capacity for work enabled him to maintain a close personal knowledge of his numerous and diversified interests. He never yielded to discouragement, however great the difficulties that appeared in the way, and through his advice and encouragement many steps were taken that resulted happily for those most concerned.

On the 10th of June, 1880, Mr. Hartwell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, a daughter of John S. and Harriet W. (Putnam) Blanchard. The mother was a direct descendant of Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. The father was a shoe manufacturer of Millbury, Massachusetts, which has been for many generations the home of the Blanchard family. The house in which Mr. Blanchard lived was handed down to him by his father, Stephen Blanchard, by whom it was erected. It was destroyed by fire in 1908 after standing for more than one hundred years. Thomas Blanchard, an uncle of Mrs. Hartwell, was the inventor of the Blanchard lathe, which is still in use, this being the lathe on which the first gunstock was turned. Grandfather Stephen Blanchard was also an inventor, having been the originator of the eyelets now used in shoes. The family is of French origin. The progenitor in America came from France and located at Oxford, Massachusetts, now Millbury, at a very early day. Members of the family were quite prominent in Colonial times in Massachusetts.

Mr. Hartwell of this review from the age of seventeen depended upon his own exertions, thus gaining early training in the great school of self-reliance. In later years he referred, perhaps with pride, to the fact that he never received financial assistance from another. The young man learned to depend upon his own judgment and through experience in marshaling facts he became remarkably successful in arriving at logical conclusions in business affairs. Although never self-opinionated and always open to conviction, it was seldom that he changed his views after he once arrived at a definite conclusion, and experience generally proved that he

was right. In politics he adhered to the republican party. He was not a member of any religious denomination but was a liberal contributor toward the support of all worthy agencies for the relief of suffering and the promotion of good will among men. He was an attendant of the Evangelical church. He was a member of many clubs among which may be named the Bankers, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Kenwood Country and Midlothian Clubs. A genial friend and companion and a pronounced lover of his home, he was never happier than in the domestic circle with his wife by his side, dispensing a welcome and generous hospitality. He was a lover of nature, of art and of music and was especially fond of the piano, being a skilled performer on that instrument. To epitomize his character, it may be said that as a business man he was prompt, clear-minded and progressive and as a citizen he was an advocate of the same efficiency in public office as in private affairs; and as a friend and head of the family he was a worthy representative of the best type of American life. He fully merited the esteem in which he was held and his record is a splendid example of attainment by the concentration of energy upon a worthy purpose.

JUDGE KIRK HAWES.

Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community, than did Judge Kirk Hawes. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and wrote his name upon the keystone of the legal arch of Illinois. Moreover, where the general interests of society were involved through political movements or public projects, he stood for the rights of the whole people, for clean government, for fidelity in office and for the adoption of principles which secure not only temporal welfare but look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. His mind, extremely judicial in character, enabled him to understand, as few have done, both sides of a question, and his opinions therefore partook of the nature of a judicial judgment. He came to Chicago in the year which chronicled the close of the Civil war—at that time a young man of twenty-six years. His birth had occurred at Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 5th of January, 1839, his parents being Preston and Fanny (Oles) Hawes. He was descended from one of the old American families, his great-grandfather having been a minuteman of the Revolutionary war. His father, who devoted his life to farming, was a man of keen intellect whose opinions constituted an influencing factor over public thought and action in his community. Mrs. Mary Jane Holmes, the well known novelist, was a sister of Judge Hawes, and the intimate and affectionate relations that existed between them and the others of the family throughout all the years was a strong feature of their lives, each rejoicing in the success and prominence of the other.

KIRK HAWES

Farm life with its experiences and the acquirement of an education in the public schools claimed the attention of Judge Hawes until he reached the age of fourteen years, when, desiring to see something of the world, he went to sea, his first voyage taking him from Boston to Hong Kong. As a member of the crew of one of the American clipper ships he visited all of the principal seaports of the world, gaining thereby a broad and intimate knowledge of lands and people and gathering the experience which enabled him in later years to correctly judge of men and their motives. Three years were devoted to seafaring life, during which time there came to him a recognition of the need of a more liberal education and after completing a preparatory course he entered Williams College, therein continuing his studies until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was at that time in his junior year. The spirit of patriotism burned bright within him and putting aside his text-books, he raised a company, of which he became first lieutenant. Enlistments, however, were slow and, relinquishing his commission, he went to Boston, where he joined the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry as a private. The regiment was assigned to the command of General Banks and participated in the Red River campaign and later in the siege of Vicksburg, resulting in the surrender of that city on the 4th of July, 1863.

Judge Hawes was then honorably discharged and, resuming his studies in Williams College, completed the classical course in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had determined upon the practice of law as his life work and he pursued his reading for a year under the direction of the firm of Baker & Aldrich, leading attorneys of Worcester, Massachusetts. He continued his studies in the law office of Waite, Towne & Clark of Chicago, arriving in this city in 1865, and the following year, passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he became a partner in the law firm of Hawes & Helm, a relation that was maintained until early in 1871. He then formed a partnership with an old classmate and former law student of Worcester under the firm name of Hawes & Lawrence, this association being maintained until Mr. Hawes was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county in 1880. The morning after the great fire of 1871 the law firm of Hawes & Lawrence is said to have had the only law library in Chicago—about one thousand volumes which were saved from the flames by the large fireproof vault of their Clark street offices. He came to his profession with good equipment, bringing to the starting point of his legal career eloquence of language and a strong personality, combined with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work. The thoroughness with which he prepared his cases, the analytical trend of his mind and the readiness with which he grasped the points of an argument combined to make him a strong advocate, while his broad legal learning was a salient feature in his ability as a counselor.

He came into the public life of Chicago at a time when practically every citizen took a deep interest in political affairs, when the policy of the nation was as yet unformulated owing to the exigencies of civil war. He became a student of the signs of the times, of the great and grave problems which confronted the people, and his keen insight and clear opinions placed him with the leaders of the republican party, the principles of which he strongly espoused. He continued

ever an interested student of the vital questions of the day and in the presidential campaign of 1880 was associated with Robert G. Ingersoll, Leonard Swett, Emery A. Storrs and other prominent Illinois republicans, in an organized opposition to the nomination of President Grant for a third term, resulting in the seating of the contesting Illinois delegates, whereby the final result in the national convention was brought about. This led to Judge Hawes receiving the indorsement of Wilbur F. Storey, editor of that strong democratic organ, the Chicago Times, when the former became a candidate for judicial honors, and the influence of the paper secured to him a strong democratic support that combined with the republican vote which was naturally given him, gained for him the largest majority of any of the judicial candidates, running far ahead of his ticket. Reelection continued him on the bench from 1880 until 1892 and he was then defeated in the democratic landslide of the latter year. In this connection it has been written of him: "It was as judge of the superior court that the strong individuality of Judge Hawes and his exceptional abilities as a lawyer and student reached their greatest usefulness, as the records of the many important cases he was called upon to try during these twelve years most conclusively show. In the performance of the exacting judicial duties of that high office, at a time when there were fewer judges than we now have, he was, as he ever had been, a hard worker. Business in his court was always dispatched with promptness and yet with that care that made for justice, as clearly appears from the decisions of the courts of last resort in Illinois when his decisions as a trial judge were presented for review. Abrupt in manner, he was ever an attentive listener to both sides of controversy and would without the slightest hesitation brush aside the mere technicalities of the law, for which he had much less respect than for substantial merits. He had strong convictions of what was right and wrong and was entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believed he was right. These characteristics were frequently the subject of comment, both at the bar and in the public prints, from one of which the following is quoted: 'A few more men like Judge Kirk Hawes, with intelligent opinions and backbone enough to enforce them, are needed on the bench when matters of public import like the election fraud cases come to trial.' It is a matter of local history that his prompt and thorough investigation of a jury-bribing plot in his court that affected several men in high places not only won for him the thanks and respect of the public but effectually put a stop to such corruption in Chicago for some twenty years."

Had Judge Hawes' activities never reached beyond the field of jurisprudence his great work in that line would entitle him to grateful remembrance and honors. In other connections, however, he sought the benefit of the public and his efforts were resultant. An interested and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was untiring in his efforts to secure for the federal soldiers and Chicago the public library site and the Soldiers' Memorial Hall on what was formerly Dearborn Park. He accomplished his end after years of hard work and special legislation at Washington and Springfield, and there now hangs in the memorial hall a splendid painting of Judge Hawes—a fitting tribute to the memory of one through whose efforts the building came into existence. He was prominently mentioned as an available republican candidate for governor of Illinois but his ambition was not in the field of office-holding. He was a prominent member of

the Union League, Marquette and Twentieth Century Clubs of Chicago and at one time a member of the Calumet Club but afterward withdrew. He also belonged to the Les Cheneaux Club near Mackinac Island, of which he was president, his summer home being on Marquette Island. He was a charter member of the Chicago Bar Association and his real standing at the bar is perhaps best indicated in the high regard and honor entertained for him by his fellow members of the profession.

On the 26th of June, 1871, Judge Hawes was married to Miss Helen E. Dunham, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Hills) Dunham, who in 1844 came to Chicago, where Mr. Dunham was long prominent in mercantile circles and as the first president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. To Judge and Mrs. Hawes were born a son and three daughters: John Dunham; Florence, the wife of Arthur J. Chivers, of London, England; Levanche D.; and Fanny V. Judge Hawes greatly enjoyed outdoor life and after retiring from the bench sojourned several months of each year at his summer home on Marquette Island. He was an admirer of art and a lover of music and could play almost any instrument. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste. The simplicity of his daily life, as seen in his home and family relations, constituted an even balance to his splendid intellectual powers, resulting in the attainment of eminence in connection with the practice of law. His memory was exceptionally retentive and his conversation was often enriched by allusion to his experiences as a seaman in early life, and in later years he became an authority and ready writer and lecturer on the ancient history of Egypt and the Holy Land, to the study of which he devoted much time. He was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church yet his views on religion were liberal and he realized that no one organization contained all the truth but that all were seeking to understand and interpret the purposes of life fully and truthfully. He died September 8, 1904, only a few moments after expressing his appreciation of the beauty of the autumnal foliage and of the expanse of the waters of Lake Huron. His life was rich in its friendships and he held friendship inviolable. While his interest centered in his home, he had that breadth of character which enabled him to understand and sympathize with humanity and even in his work in the courts he would rather stimulate the individual to better efforts than to condemn. In this way he often tempered justice with mercy and made the law stand for its highest purpose—that of reclaiming and saving the individual.

ANSON HAPGOOD LAWRENCE.

The birth of Anson Hapgood Lawrence occurred at Barre, Massachusetts, on the 9th of September, 1842, and he died in Pasadena, California, on the 10th of December, 1903. He was buried in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago. The intervening years were marked by continuous progress, which brought him to an eminent position at the Chicago bar, particularly in the field of real-estate law, in which he came to be acknowledged by all attorneys as one of the best read men that has ever appeared before the courts of Illinois.

Mr. Lawrence was a descendant of old English families long established on American soil. His parents were Abiatha and Harriet (Rice) Lawrence, the former a wealthy manufacturer of Barre, Massachusetts. At the usual age Anson H. Lawrence began his education as a pupil in the village schools and when a youth of ten entered Munson Academy at Munson, Massachusetts, where he was a classmate of the late Judge Kirk Hawes, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. After pursuing a preparatory college course at Exeter, New Hampshire, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he qualified for his chosen profession, being graduated with honors. For some years thereafter he continued to make New England the seat of his labors, reading law for a period with Judge Bacon of Worcester, Massachusetts. He desired a broader field and wider opportunities, however, and turned his attention to the rapidly growing city of Chicago, where he arrived in 1865. His wisdom concerning the choice of a location was manifest in the passing years. The rapidly developing city offered excellent opportunities and the young man was not long in demonstrating his ability, whereupon a liberal clientage was accorded him. He formed a partnership with E. G. Asay and Judge Robert Wilson and subsequently practiced in partnership with Mr. Asay alone. Then he joined Judge Kirk Hawes, his former schoolmate and friend and they succeeded the firm of Asay & Lawrence. Afterward he was associated in a partnership relation with J. K. Boysen. At the time of his death he was one of the attorneys for the Chicago Title & Trust Company. He had always confined his attention to civil law and as the years passed, specialized more and more in that department of law pertaining to real-estate titles and was retained as consulting attorney in many cases of that kind. The profession as well as the public regarded him as the best read member of the bar in Chicago on real-estate law. He was always an earnest student, who had deep love for his profession, enjoyed the science of law as well as the contests in the courts and gradually advanced to a position among the most talented attorneys of the city.

On the 1st of October, 1874, Mr. Lawrence was joined in wedlock to Miss Amelia S. Kendall, a daughter of Orrin and Mary Ann (Moore) Kendall. Mrs. Kendall was born in Canada and Orrin Kendall in Chenango county, New York, but they in early life removed to Quincy, Illinois, and became residents of Chicago in 1854. Mr. Kendall built and operated the first steam bakery in Chicago on the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets and in time won a position as a leading and representative business man of the city, giving proof of his strong character and forceful personality as well as his business ability. His loyalty was marked and no one could swerve him from what he thought was right, which characteristics gave him a clean record and one of efficiency. Extended reference is made to him on another page of this volume.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence was blessed with a son, Frederick Kendall, who married Miss Mildred James, of Chicago, and has one child, Jane Lawrence. A home-loving man, Mr. Lawrence never considered personal effort when the interests of his family were concerned, his efforts even at times reaching a point of self sacrifice. He possessed a genial though retiring disposition. His political allegiance was usually given to the democratic party but on many occasions he voted regardless of party ties when he thought the best interests of the community might be conserved thereby. At all times he recognized the obligations as

well as the privileges of citizenship and his support could always be counted upon to further public measures which had for their object the welfare and permanent good of the city. While his life record covered but little more than sixty years, his ability was such that he attained prominence and left the impress of his individuality indelibly upon the history of the city in which he made his home.

OSCAR H. HAUGAN.

Oscar H. Haugan, consul for Norway, was born in Chicago, November 5, 1872, a son of Helge A. and Laura A. (Wardrum) Haugan. His education was acquired in the Chicago public schools, the Northwestern Military Academy and the Northwestern University. His business record had its inception in 1892 when he became associated with the State Bank of Chicago as messenger. He has since worked his way upward through all the departments and has been manager of the real-estate, loan and investment departments for the past ten years. He is now one of the oldest employes in the bank and one whose service has long been regarded as most valuable to the institution. In September, 1910, he received appointment from King Haakon as consul for Norway, his district comprising Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, becoming successor to Fred Herman Gade, who resigned to live in Christiana, Norway.

On the 26th of June, 1900, Mr. Haugan was married to Miss Clara C. Jevne, a daughter of the late Christian Jevne, and they have two sons, Jevne Haugan and Richard O. Haugan, and a daughter, Helen Haugan.. Mr. Haugan is a member of the Chicago real-estate board, Norwegian Club and of the Union League Club. He has been prominently identified for many years with the work carried on for the benefit of the representatives of Norway in this city. He is now treasurer of the building fund for the erection of the Norwegian Orphans Home at Edison Park which is supported by voluntary contribution only. This is a large institution, and the buildings stand in the midst of a fine plat of ground of twenty acres. Through his father Mr. Haugan learned much concerning the land of his ancestors, their customs, habits and ways of thought, and his service has been of the utmost value in promoting the interests of Norwegian residents in this city.

ARBA N. WATERMAN.

Arba Nelson Waterman is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, and was born at Greensboro, February 5, 1836. His father, Loring F. Waterman, a merchant, was born at Johnson, Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stevens, was born at Greensboro, her father being a mill owner and prominent business man in that town. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and had a number of sons who were substantial men and among the leading citizens of Lamoille county, Vermont. One of them, Arunah Waterman, grandfather of our subject, was a woolen manufacturer at Montpelier, and served in the state senate for several years. He took part in the battle of Plattsburg, serving as a soldier of the war of 1812.

Mr. Waterman received a first-class academic education at Johnson, Montpelier, Georgia, and Norwich military school, all in his native state; taught one year in the Georgia academy; studied law at Montpelier and the Albany (N. Y.) Law School; was admitted to practice in 1861; opened a law office in Joliet, Illinois; and in 1862 enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, made up in Will county and connected with the department of the Cumberland; was in numerous engagements, including Chicamauga, Resaca, Dalton and Altoona Mountains and others. At the first named battle he had his horse killed under him, and was afterward shot through the right arm and in the right side, but did not leave the service until August, 1864, being mustered out as lieutenant colonel of the regiment. On leaving the army Colonel Waterman opened a law office in Chicago with residence in Waukegan until 1868, when he removed to this city. He is doing a general civil business, and has a good class of clients, who impose in him the most implicit confidence. He is a thorough lawyer, and maintains the esteem and respect of both bench and bar.

Mr. Waterman represented the eleventh ward in the city council for two years, 1873-1874. He is a decided and somewhat active republican and a Master Mason.

He married in December, 1862, Eloise, daughter of Samuel Hall, formerly a merchant in Brooklyn, New York.

In 1887 Mr. Waterman was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, and was assigned as judge of the appellate court of the first district. After sixteen years' service on the bench, Judge Waterman resumed practice in 1903. Mr. Waterman is active in Grand Army affairs; is a member of Grand Army Post, No. 28, of the Loyal Legion, and was president of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association 1901-02. Mr. Waterman has been a student all his life, and has a keen relish for scientific studies. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Philosophical Society, before which he lectured a number of times. Judge Waterman has written a great many opinions which have been published in the report of the appellate court of the state of Illinois; he also is the author of Chicago and Cook county, published by the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago, in 1908 and also compiled the biographical sketches of a number of Chicago leading jurists for the work. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Library and maintains connections with the Hamilton, Chicago Literary and Irving Clubs.

HENRY G. CLARK.

Henry G. Clark, who for the past eleven years has been principal of the Clark school, was born in Peterboro, New York, on the 19th of April, 1862. His parents, William A. and Lucinda B. (Bawdish) Clark were both natives of Peterboro, New York, the father having been born in 1820 and the mother in 1822. He passed away in 1874 but the mother survived eighteen years thereafter, her demise occurring at the age of seventy years. Both were residents of Peterboro when they died. Six children were born of this union, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of the son Henry G., our subject.

In the acquirement of his education Henry G. Clark attended the district school in the vicinity of Nelson, New York, until he was fourteen years of age. The next six years were spent in the Cazenovia Seminary, following which he attended Yates Academy for a year. He subsequently enrolled in Syracuse University for two years, completing his education at Hobart College, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. Mr. Clark's college work extended over a period of several years owing to the fact that it was necessary for him to teach at intervals, in order to earn the money to defray his expenses while studying. In the autumn of 1886 he became superintendent of the schools of Berwick, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, going from there to Palmyra, New York, serving there in the same capacity for a similar period. In 1890 he came to River Forest, filling the position of superintendent for four years, at the expiration of which period he became assistant in the North Division high school. The following year he was elected principal of the Tennyson school, and in 1896 he was chosen for the same position in the Calhoun school, remaining there for two years. In 1900 he became principal of the Clarke school in which capacity he has ever since continuously served. This is the largest school in the city, having forty-eight teachers in its faculty and an enrollment of over two thousand pupils.

On the 24th of August, 1887, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Donahue, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Donahue, of Chittenango, New York. Mrs. Clark passed away on the 4th of February, 1910, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of her native town in New York.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge. He is also identified with the Town and Country and the Principals Clubs, while he is entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, as his great-grandfather, who was a resident of Massachusetts, participated in that war. Mr. Clark is very fond of traveling, and devotes a portion of each summer to this pleasure. He is a member of the National Educational Association and attends their annual meetings. He is one of the progressive and representative members of his profession in Chicago, where his efforts have been rewarded with most gratifying success. His school is located at Thirteenth street and South Ashland avenue, while he resides at 3825 Wilcox avenue.

PROFESSOR CHARLES FERDINAND BABCOCK.

Professor Charles Ferdinand Babcock, long closely associated with the educational activities of Chicago, having for forty-one years been principal of the Holden School, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, September 8, 1836, his parents being Malachi and Sarah Babcock, the former a manufacturer of edged tools in Massachusetts. A student in the academy at Leicester, Massachusetts, Professor Babcock afterward attended the military school at Brandywine Springs, Delaware, conducted by Captain Alden Partridge, and when he had completed his course of study there he was employed on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad until December, 1855.

That day witnessed his arrival in the middle west for like hundreds of other New England young men his enterprising spirit prompted him to seek returns where advancement was more quickly secured. He first became assistant engineer of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad with which he was connected for a time, and later was made assistant engineer with the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company. He severed his railway connections, however, in 1862 and accepted a position in connection with the public schools of Chicago, being at that time appointed principal of the Holden School. Forty-one years passed and he still filled the position, honored by all and by none more so than the pupils who had been under his practical and valuable instruction, preparing them for the duties and responsibilities of life.

On the 17th of March, 1860, Professor Babcock was united in marriage to Miss Helen Marrs, of Chicago, who was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Payton) Marrs of Virginia, who came to this city in 1837. They did not tarry here at the time, however, but secured a claim of unbroken land near Racine, Wisconsin. A few years afterward they returned to Chicago and Mr. Marrs, who was a surveyor, assisted in survey work throughout Cook county in an early day. He also served as justice of the peace here and his official and business connections made him well known while his activity and service constituted a valuable element in the city's pioneer development and improvement.

Professor and Mrs. Babcock became the parents of one son, Charles S. Babcock, who is a graduate of Harvard University with the class of 1886, and is now a practicing attorney of Chicago. The little family circle was broken by the death of Professor Babcock on the 21st of March, 1903. He took great interest in Masonry, in the craft of which he had attained the thirty-second degree and passed through the Scottish Rite bodies. He enjoyed the friendship of people of kindred tastes and interests and was a very genial man, whose companionship was prized by all who knew him. Above all other interests in life, however, he held his home and family ties, and was never happier than at his own fireside in the companionship of his wife and son. He attended the Plymouth Congregational church and throughout his life manifested a deep fondness for music and for literature, his reading covering a very wide field and placing him among those well informed men with whom contact means expansion and elevation.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD.

In the years of his early manhood Franklin H. Head looked to the west for the opportunities which he felt would lead to success. His thoughts turned to the Mississippi valley, in which the work of civilization and development was being carried rapidly forward. Here he benefited by the conditions which he found and yet it was in the still more westerly region that the foundations of his larger success were laid. During the years of his active life he ever manifested the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the great region drained by the Mississippi and the lands lying farther westward. A native of New York, Mr. Head was born in Paris, Oneida county, January 24,

FRANKLIN H. HEAD

1835, his parents being Harvey and Calista (Simmons) Head, who were also natives of Paris. The Head family of which the subject of this review is a representative had its origin in England and was founded in New England in 1640. Jonathan Head, the great-grandfather of Franklin H. Head, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was killed near the town of Newport, Rhode Island. The grandfather, Jonathan Head, removed from Rhode Island to Paris in 1790. He married Hepsibeth Livermore, who was born in the town of Cherry Valley, New York. He was a mechanic by trade but after his removal to Oneida county, New York, purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his death. The maternal grandfather of Franklin H. Head was Abel Simmons, who also followed agricultural pursuits. He was a native of Rhode Island and went to the state of New York with Jonathan Head. Harvey Head also made farming his life work and always remained a resident of Oneida county, New York. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, six of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Franklin H., Casander, Lyman H., Orson D., Sarah, Clara and Mary.

Franklin H. Head was reared on the old homestead farm and attended the country schools until eighteen years of age. He prepared for college by attending Cazenovia Academy and subsequently was graduated from Hamilton College in 1856, winning from that institution the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. D., the last mentioned being conferred upon him in 1896, or forty years after he completed his classical course there. He took up the study of law in Hamilton College in 1857 under the direction of Theo W. Dwight and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York in 1858. The same year, however, he journeyed westward and took up his abode in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he remained about ten years. He was district attorney for one term while a resident of Kenosha and was a prominent factor in the public affairs of that growing western city. In 1868 his health failed and he crossed the plains in wagons to Salt Lake City, as there were no railroads west of Omaha. He was two months in making the journey from Omaha to Salt Lake and the outdoor life restored him to perfect health. He remained in the west for about four years engaging in the cattle business, having a large ranch in Nevada; the best market at that time being among the gold and silver mines. In 1872 he returned east and took up his abode in Chicago. He made the journey by rail and in the meantime had witnessed the driving of the last spike in the Union Pacific Railroad, which connected the Central Railroad near the north end of Salt Lake. While in the west he acquired large interests and, abandoning the practice of law, gave his attention to his other business affairs. At Elk Rapids, Michigan, he built a sawmill and blast furnace and continued the manufacture of pig iron and lumber, being interested in this undertaking with Wirt Dexter and N. K. Fairbanks of Chicago. This business was continued until about 1884, when he disposed of his interests in that connection. Mr. Head became the president of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, a large concern, and continued as its chief executive officer until about 1898, when he sold out. The extent and importance of his interests have given him a prominent position in commercial and industrial circles but for the past few years he has been practically retired from active business. He is, however, a director in Street's Western Stable Car Line, the Protection Mutual Insurance Company, the Continental Casualty Company, the American Smelting & Refining Company, the

Cedar Rapids Improvement Company and the S. S. Hadley Company of Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, in which he has been interested for more than a quarter of a century. This company owns a bank of which Mr. Head is vice president, a flouring mill and a lumberyard and has dealt largely in cattle. He is also interested in Nebraska properties and business propositions in connection with S. S. Hadley, who resides at Cepar Rapids, Nebraska. In his undertakings he has met with substantial success. Energy and determined purpose have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and with definite aim he pushed forward to the goal which he set up for himself and eventually reached a conspicuous position among the leading citizens of Chicago.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Franklin H. Head and Miss Catharine Putnam Durkee, a daughter of Harvey Durkee, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and a granddaughter of General Israel Putnam. They became the parents of three daughters, Elizabeth, Catharine and Margaret. The second daughter is the wife of George W. Breck, for several years director of the American Academy in Rome, Italy. The youngest daughter is the wife of H. F. Perkins, of the International Harvester Company of Chicago. The death of Mrs. Head occurred in 1890 and was a source of deep and lasting regret to her many friends.

Mr. Head is a well preserved man of seventy-seven years and, while not engaged in business affairs at the present time, his interest in the questions and issues of the day is unabating. For about ten years he was president of the Chicago Historical Society, in which he is greatly interested. He is also president of the Twentieth Century Club, the purpose of which is to have lectures delivered by notable people. For two terms he was president of the Union League Club and was also vice president of the Auditorium Association which erected the splendid Auditorium on Michigan boulevard and Congress street. He was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and in 1900 was one of the judges at the Paris Exposition and was decorated with the insignia of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his good work. He holds membership with the Mayflower Descendants and is deeply interested in questions not only of the history of the past but also of the present, for he keeps in touch with the onward march of progress and the trend of events which is today shaping the course of American development.

MAX W. ZABEL.

Max W. Zabel, who confines his attention solely to the practice of patent law, with offices in the Monadnock building, is one of the younger attorneys of Chicago, yet his age, thirty-five years, seems no bar to his progress. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 26, 1876, his parents being Paul and Augusta (Seeger) Zabel. The father was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, and when but three years of age was brought by his parents to the United States, the family locating on Staten Island, New York. In the '50s he removed westward, establishing his home in Milwaukee, and eventually he became connected with the wholesale clothing house of Cohen Brothers Company, with whom he is still identified as

secretary, having long occupied a prominent position in the mercantile circles of that city. His wife, who was born in Milwaukee, died in 1881.

In the pursuit of his education Max W. Zabel attended the graded and high schools of Milwaukee and afterward entered the University of Wisconsin, where he devoted his attention to the electrical-engineering course. He was graduated in 1898 and afterward entered the Chicago Kent College of Law, completing his course in that institution in 1902. In 1899 he became interested in the telephone manufacturing business on account of his connection with some patents in which he was directly concerned. He was made sales manager of the American Electric Telephone Company at State and Sixty-fourth streets and there remained from 1903 until 1907. At the same time he continued in the practice of patent law and since the latter year has given undivided attention to that field of litigation. In this he has met with excellent success as representative of various important corporations. While connected with the telephone business he developed the first successful four-party line, becoming interested in that project. Much of his law practice at the present time comes to him as the legal representative of railway telephone dispatching systems, and the appliances and inventions in which he is interested are now in use in the new tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the river at New York city. His practice covers a wide territory among well known corporations and his business activities are of a most important character because of his financial interest in patents as well as by reason of his service as the legal representative of many important concerns of this character.

On the 26th of September, 1907, Mr. Zabel was married to Miss Isabel C. Lee, a native of Chicago, whose ancestors were connected with active service in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Zabel belongs to the Congregational church of Wilmette. Mr. Zabel holds membership with the Illinois Athletic Club, the University of Wisconsin Club, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Chicago Electric Club, and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He also belongs to the Men's Club of Wilmette. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and improvement of the attractive north-shore village in which he resides as well as all that tends to promote the substantial progress and further upbuilding of Chicago.

VOJTA FRANK MASHEK.

For more than twenty years Vojta Frank Mashek has been connected with the lumber business in Chicago and has shown a practical knowledge of the business which indicates sound judgment and an unusual capacity for important affairs. He is a native of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, born September 12, 1867, a son of Vojta and Anna (Kwapil) Mashek. The parents were natives of Bohemia and emigrated to America, locating in Wisconsin before the Civil war. The father engaged in business in Kewaunee for many years. He was an active supporter of the democratic party and was a political leader in his county. He and his wife are both now deceased.

Mr. Mashek of this sketch was educated in the public schools, the Kewaunee high school, and Markham Academy, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, graduating from

the latter institution in 1884. He matriculated at Cornell University in 1885 and after a course extending over a period of four years was graduated with the degree of A. B., thus making thorough preparation for the active duties of life. Immediately after leaving college he came to Chicago and entered the wholesale lumber business, with which he has ever since been identified. In 1889 he organized the Pilsen Lumber Company and the Mashek Lumber Company and is now serving as vice president of both companies. He is also vice president of the Wachsmuth Lumber Company, organized in 1905. In his dealings he has been straightforward and progressive and has conducted his affairs in strict accordance with a high standard of commercial ethics. He has applied himself industriously to the financial advantage of the companies with which his name is connected and has acquired a competency on his own account.

On the 25th of February, 1902, Mr. Mashek was married at Litchfield, Illinois, to Miss June S. Crabb and they have one son, V. Frank, Jr., who is four years of age. Fraternally Mr. Mashek is identified with the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Chi Psi college fraternities and is prominent in social circles, being connected with the University, Midlothian, Union League and Chicago Athletic Clubs. He has just reason to be proud of the record he has made in business and there is little doubt that in years to come he will achieve still greater victories in the commercial world. He and his family reside at No. 5045 Ellis avenue.

GAETANO S. DE STEFANO.

Gaetano S. De Stefano, who since 1900 has engaged in a general banking and foreign exchange business, conducting also a steamship agency, was born in Cairano, in the province of Avellino, Italy, May 8, 1859, his parents being Angelo and Maria Guiseppa De Stefano. The father was a successful lawyer and during the revolution for the independence of Italy from 1859 until 1861 served as captain of the militia at Cairano, holding that position until 1867. He died in 1892 at the age of eighty-nine years and his wife passed away in 1893, when sixty-six years of age. In the family were six children, Gaetano, Guiseppa, Nicola, Maria, Serafina and Anna.

In the public schools of his native town and at San Andrea Seminary Gaetano S. De Stefano pursued his education but before completing the full seminary course he was placed on the farm owned by his father and assisted in the development of the property for six years. In 1883 he came to America and for a few months worked as clerk in the Italian Bank in New York city. From there went to Buffalo, where he established a steamship agency, foreign-exchange bank and employment agency in partnership with Dr. P. Pasini, in which connection he continued for two years. For some time thereafter he engaged in contracting for railroad-grading construction and other public improvements in the United States and Canada. He has made his home in Chicago since 1891 and in 1900 established a general banking and foreign exchange business at what is now No. 727 South Clark street, where he also represents all steamship lines connected with the Medi-

terranean service and also conducts a large employment office. In these connections he has become widely known and has won a large clientage that makes him a prominent factor in financial and steamship circles in this city.

In 1883 Mr. De Stefano was married to Miss Louisa McCabe, now deceased, and they became the parents of four children, Angelo S., Frank H., Victor E., and Mary Josephine. Mr. De Stefano is married again to Miss Mina Joy and the family reside at No. 1817 South Clifton Park avenue. Mr. De Stefano is a Mason being connected with Humboldt Park Lodge, No. 813, A. F. & A. M., Wiley M. Egan Chapter No. 126, R. A. M., Syrian Council No. 78, R. & S. M., Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; he is a Knight of Pythias and also holds membership with the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Italian Chamber of Commerce. The thought that prompted him to leave his native land—the belief that better opportunities were offered in the new world—has met its realization in the success which has come to him—the direct result of close application, unwearied industry and careful management.

FRANK REED GROVER.

Frank Reed Grover, a lawyer of Chicago, with residence in Evanston, Illinois, was born on a farm in Lyons township, Cook county, Illinois, September 17, 1858, the son of Aldin J. and Eliza D. (Reed) Grover. In 1866 he came with his father's family to Evanston and there received his education in the public schools, being a member of the second graduating class of the Evanston high school in 1877. Later he attended the Union College of Law of the Northwestern University for one year, and thereafter, until 1881, was engaged in business as a traveling salesman. During the year last named he entered the law office of Ela & Parker, Chicago, where he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1883.

Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1885, he entered into partnership with one of its members and his former employer, John W. Ela, late president of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, under the firm name of Ela & Grover, and later under the name of Ela, Grover & Graves, which was continued until Mr. Ela's death in 1902. Some years later Mr. Graves retired and at the present time the style of the firm is Ela, Grover, March & Eckert.

Mr. Grover was a member of the board of trustees of the former village of Evanston. Although the youngest member ever elected to the board, he served with ability throughout his term. Having declined a reelection, he was subsequently appointed village attorney and while occupying this position, carried through all the legal work incident to consolidation of the villages of Evanston and South Evanston, laying the foundation for the present city government for the consolidated corporation. He was then elected as the first city attorney and corporation counsel of the city of Evanston, after its incorporation, and bore a prominent part in the organization of the new city government in its various departments, which was accomplished in 1892. For the service thus rendered he received high commendation from the city council and from the citizens of Evanston. Mr. Grover has con-

ducted a successful practice of his profession for the past twenty-eight years. For several years he was chairman of a committee appointed by the citizens of Evanston in connection with the proposed constitutional amendment pending in the Illinois legislature, providing for a new charter for the city of Chicago. The duties of this committee were to protect the city of Evanston from any plan looking to the annexation of Evanston to Chicago, and in this the committee was entirely successful, as shown by the character of the amendment as finally adopted. Mr. Grover is a charter member of the Evanston Historical Society, was elected its first vice president, and has served in that capacity ever since. During this period he has been an important factor in promoting the success of the society, not only in the way of organization and subsequent work in its behalf, but by his contributions on historical topics, especially with reference to the exploration period and matters connected with the Indian history of this locality. Among these contributions may be mentioned: "Our Indian Predecessors,—the first Evanstonians," a life sketch of Antoine Ouilmette; an account of the establishment of "The Mission of the Guardian Angel;" "Some Indian Landmarks of the North Shore;" and a "History of Les Chenaux Islands." These works are generally recognized as authority by all historical writers.

Mr. Grover's father, Aldin J. Grover, was one of the pioneers of Cook county, coming to Chicago from Erie county, New York, in 1844. His mother, Eliza D. (Reed) Grover, also came from the same locality. His mother was a member of the same family as that of Charles H. Reed, a former well known state's attorney of Cook county.

In 1884 Mr. Grover was married to Ella F. Smith, of Olmsted county, Minnesota, and one son has been born to them, Mortimer C. Grover, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1911 with honors and is now following the legal profession in Chicago.

LYMAN DANIELS WARREN.

Lyman Daniels Warren, who was widely known in real-estate circles for a considerable period prior to his death in 1899, came to Chicago from Wisconsin but his birthplace was Watervliet, Michigan, his natal day being May 25, 1848. His parents, Josiah F. and Cecelia (Daniels) Warren, were residents of New York in early life and after living in Michigan for some years removed to Geneva, Illinois, where they remained for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period they came to Chicago as permanent residents and the father established and conducted a large paint manufacturing business.

Lyman D. Warren was educated in the schools of Geneva, completing his course by graduation from the high school. He then came with his parents to Chicago and entered his father's paint factory, assisting him in the conduct of the business in various departments for several years. The field of real estate, however, proved more alluring, for he realized that success might be there attained through careful management and judicious investment. He therefore turned his attention to

the purchase and sale of property and continued his activities in the real-estate field until his life's labors were ended in death on the 10th of December, 1899.

In other connections aside from business Mr. Warren was well known. His military record covers experience as a lieutenant of Company B in the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. He attended Dr. Thomas' church and was in sympathy with the teachings of that earnest and independent thinker, whose words sank as seeds of truth into many hearts. His political belief was that of the republican party and in all connections with the city he manifested a progressive public spirit.

On the 9th of February, 1886, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Minnie Blair, a daughter of Charles Hall and Cordelia (Stewart) Blair, the former a native of Nova Scotia, whence he came to Chicago when a young man, and later married in Delavan, Wisconsin. Mr. Blair became a well known contractor here in early days. In his later years he was a retired capitalist, having achieved substantial success through his well directed business operations. He was born May 25, 1834, and died April 1, 1904. His wife, who was born May 31, 1836, passed away December 12, 1893. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Warren were born three children: Lyman Daniels and Robert Hall, who are now in school; and Blair Stewart Warren, deceased. When business interests afforded him leisure Mr. Warren enjoyed hunting and fishing, his recreation being largely taken in that way. He had beside an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and his wide reading made him indeed a well informed man whose discussion of any vital question was always sure to prove both instructive and entertaining.

CHARLES PITKIN DEXTER.

Charles Pitkin Dexter was a thoroughly representative type of the progressive business man of Chicago. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, March 23, 1827. His paternal grandfather, David Dexter, wedded Mary Pitkin. They were both from Windsor, Connecticut. One of her ancestors was Martha Pitkin, who was born in London in 1638, came to the new world in 1661 and in the same year married Simon Wolcott. She became the mother of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, and the grandmother of Governor Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The parents of Charles P. Dexter were James Pitkin and Irene (Clark) Dexter, the former born September 8, 1797, and the latter August 4, 1800. They were married September 6, 1823, and seven children were born unto them. The father died March 4, 1865, and the mother passed away May 3, 1880.

Charles P. Dexter pursued his early education in the public schools and learned many valuable lessons in the practical school of affairs. He was a man of superior intellectual ability, a keen observer and possessed excellent judgment. At the age of eighteen years he went south and secured a position as clerk in a dry-goods store at Eutaw, Alabama. Later he became a partner in a business enterprise there and remained in the south until 1861 as partner of a leading house in that city, but the outbreak of the Civil war caused him to return to the north on account of

his sympathy with the Union cause. He remained for a brief period in Chicago and again came to this city in 1863. Here he entered the commission business as a member of the firm of Dexter, Trowbridge & Company, with which he was associated for a few years. He then again went south and in Mobile, Alabama, entered the dry-goods business as a member of the firm of Dexter, Dunlap & Wilson. With that house he continued for about six years, after which he again came to Chicago and became a member of the Duffield Ham & Provision Company. In 1874 he entered the dry-goods business in New York, where he resided for fifteen years, or until his death in 1889. He was a man of affairs, at all times active and energetic, and his labors brought him a substantial return.

On the 20th of July, 1863, Mr. Dexter was united in marriage to Miss Mary C., daughter of Joseph De Creet and Sarah Ruth (Flagg) De Creet, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. Her father was at one time engaged in business in Springfield, Massachusetts, and with his family removed westward to Chicago in 1852. His wife died in 1854, during the cholera epidemic in Chicago. Here he became one of the members of the old iron firm of Stone, Boomer & Bouton and continued with the business for many years. This was one of the oldest structural iron firms in Chicago. After some years the partnership was dissolved, each member entering into business for himself. The death of Mr. De Creet occurred December 18, 1885. As the surname indicates, he was of French lineage.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dexter were born two children, Ruth and Edith. The former is the wife of D. Mark Cummings, a son of Columbus R. Cummings, one of Chicago's early and most prominent bankers, and they have two children, Edith and Dexter Cummings. The younger daughter, Edith Dexter, became the wife of Rev. James C. Sharp, an episcopal clergyman of Waban, Massachusetts.

In his political views Mr. Dexter was a democrat, well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His fraternal support was given to the Masons and he was also a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Home ties were to him greater than other interests. He enjoyed spending his evening hours with his family and was strictly a home man.

THOMAS CHURCH.

Thomas Church, who was the first merchant on Lake street and for many years one of the leading business men of Chicago, came to this city ere it was incorporated and with advancing years became more and more active in commercial and real-estate circles, commanding at all times the respect, confidence and good will of his fellowmen. A native of Onondaga county, New York, he was born on the 8th of November, 1801, and was the eldest in a family of seven children. He was a youth in his early teens when the family removed to western New York, settling first in Benton, Ontario county, and in the arduous task of clearing, developing and improving a new farm Thomas Church developed habits of industry and enterprise which characterized him throughout his entire life. One of his first experiences in his new home was picking stones for six and a quarter cents per

THOMAS CHURCH

day. He carefully saved the money and a spirit of economy constituted one of the foundation stones in his success.

He was fourteen years of age when his stepfather removed with the family to the Holland purchase in Genesee county, New York, then a frontier district. The farm on which they settled was just as it came from the hand of nature and the united and persistent efforts of every male member of the family were required to transform the wild tract into productive fields. Four years' labor had converted twenty-four acres to a fruitful condition and when this had been accomplished Thomas Church was given permission to work for himself. He was then nineteen years of age. As opportunity offered he had attended the country school but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited. However he made good use of his time and throughout his life was an apt scholar in the school of experience, learning the lessons which each day brought and using them advantageously in the conduct of his business affairs. His first employment after starting out independently was with a neighbor who owned a grist, oil and sawmill about three miles from the farm upon which Mr. Church had been working. His salary was about ten dollars per month and board—a sum much in advance of that paid to farm hands of that day. He was paid, however, only partly in money and partly in mill products, and disposed of the latter as best he could. His careful expenditure enabled him to save two hundred and twenty-seven dollars in two years and as he had then attained his majority he determined to start out independently in business, embued with the hope of one day having a home and a farm of his own. He made the initial step toward securing the former in his marriage in the autumn of 1823 to Miss Rachel Warriner, and went to Chautauqua county, New York, where he secured a thirty days' refusal on a small farm on which he built a log house. When he had completed the house he started to bring his wife and household effects to the new home, but a snow storm detained him for a day or two in Buffalo, then a flourishing village of about twenty-five hundred population. He was entertained by a friend who was the owner of a little store and appeared to be prospering in its conduct. Mr. Church asked many questions about the business and came to the conclusion that there was profit to be made in merchandising. He had had a limited experience in disposing of mill products and after consultation with his wife he determined to engage in merchandising himself. Accordingly the plan of farming was abandoned and in February, 1824, they took up their abode in Buffalo.

Mr. Church at that time leased a small lot and erected thereon a building which was to serve as a store and dwelling. This left him very little cash but what he had was invested in a stock of goods. If determination and energy could win success it should be his. Close application and perseverance at length brought their reward although in the early days he had considerable difficulty in estimating the value of bank bills which were offered in payment for goods, for at that time any bank could issue its own currency and the value thereof fluctuated greatly. However, notwithstanding all the difficulties in his way and the hard lessons which he had to learn through experience, he found that at the end of a year his sales had netted him a profit of about two hundred dollars. He felt, therefore, that success might be his; that he had entered a field of business in which he could advance. He was conservative in his methods yet also progressive and during

the ten years of his residence in Buffalo he conducted a growing business, the profits increasing annually.

In the meantime attractive stories concerning the opportunities that Chicago offered as a trade center reached Buffalo by way of the lakes as passengers came from the little village of the middle west and told tales of its opportunities to the larger town near the eastern extremity of Lake Erie. Mr. Church began considering the proposition of a removal to the west and eventually decided to do so. The sale of his interests in Buffalo brought him about twenty-five hundred dollars and with this capital added to the experience of several years in merchandising in New York he came to Chicago in 1834. An early biographer has spoken of him as being literally "one of the four hundred," which at that time was the population of the city, exclusive of the garrison at Fort Dearborn. Mr. Church reached Chicago on the 2d of June and at once sought a favorable location for the establishment of his business. His Buffalo experience had taught him a valuable lesson. On locating there he had leased land on which he erected his store and dwelling and when he left the city he found that the land which could be purchased for one hundred dollars was worth four thousand dollars. He therefore resolved that he would buy property in Chicago and as he could find nothing valuable on Water street, which was then the only business thoroughfare of this city, he concluded to try Lake street, which then had an actual existence as a street only upon the town map. However he determined to take the risk and, investing in a lot, erected thereon a house and store, the latter being the first business structure erected fronting on this street. When navigation opened in the following spring he went to Buffalo where he purchased a miscellaneous stock of goods and opened his store in Chicago. Almost from the beginning his trade was of profitable proportions and with the growth of the city his patronage increased rapidly.

It is a matter of historic interest that it was in the frame building erected by Mr. Church that the United States land office was established in 1835 with James Whitlock as registrar and Colonel E. D. Taylor as receiver of public monies. Within two weeks after the office was opened Chicago property had been sold to the extent of over a half million dollars. The business of the land office drew large crowds of people and the "new store" came in for a liberal share of patronage. Mr. Church lost no opportunity to improve the advantages that came to him in this way. He showed himself worthy of public patronage by his straightforward and honorable methods and throughout the long years of his active connection with the business life of Chicago no word was ever uttered against his business integrity. At the same time he carefully safeguarded his interests, made wise investments, provided for demands and when the country became involved in the financial panic of 1837 he was left unharmed although many merchants suffered failure. The increase of trade soon demanded enlarged quarters and his space was augmented by the building of an addition to his store, making it one hundred and eighty-one feet deep. Moreover, Mr. Church had unlimited credit in New York and, being able to keep a full stock, offered advantages not to be found elsewhere. In 1839 Chicago suffered its first fire in which the old Tremont House was destroyed. This was not far from the store of Mr. Church and narrowly escaping the loss of his buildings he therefore determined to evade such dangers in the future. He removed his wooden structure and erected upon

the site two fine fire-proof brick stores six stories in height. The same year he purchased six lots on Lake and South Water streets and Michigan avenue which today are among the most valuable in the city. In 1840 he admitted M. L. Satterlee to a partnership which, however, was dissolved three years later, and with a fortune estimated at about forty thousand dollars Mr. Church retired from the mercantile field. He then turned his attention to real-estate investment not as a matter of speculation but with the thought of making substantial improvements thereon as rapidly as possible hoping that the rental of his property would bring him a substantial and gratifying income. In the field of real estate his success was even greater than in commercial lines. Moreover, his labors were an element in the city's growth and improvement for he erected many business blocks and a few years before his death was one of the most extensive owners of property of this character in Chicago. He also in time extended his efforts to corporate enterprises and became one of the founders of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company which was organized in 1855. Elected its first president, he held that position until his death and his capable management and keen discernment made it one of the strong financial institutions of the city.

The home life of Mr. Church was ever a most happy one. By his first marriage he had two daughters who grew to womanhood and became the wives respectively of George A. and E. Ingals, brothers, the former a lawyer and the latter a physician and both prominent in their professions. The death of Mrs. Church occurred in 1839 and in 1840 Mr. Church wedded Mrs. Rebecca Pruyne, the widow of Senator Peter Pruyne and a daughter of S. W. Sherman, who was one of the early settlers of Chicago and the second sheriff of Cook county. Mrs. Pruyne had a little daughter, Elizabeth, who shared alike in the affection and the fortune of her stepfather. She became the wife of S. D. Kimbark, for many years prominent in business circles in Chicago but now living retired. Of him mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Church gave his early political support to the whig party and was once its candidate for mayor. He afterward said that he was glad that he met defeat because had he been elected his attention would have been given to the duties of the office and he probably would not have attained the success which came to him by reason of his close application to business. Later he was appointed city assessor for the southern division and for fourteen years occupied that office. At different times he was also appointed on special committees to assess damages and benefits for street improvements. On the establishment of the republican party he joined its ranks and was one of the most stalwart advocates of the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln of whom he was a friend and admirer. In matters of citizenship he took a firm position on the side of progress and improvement and Chicago learned to value him for personal worth, for business enterprise and integrity and for his devotion to the right. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "In the course of transactions involving many millions of dollars he adjusted his affairs without having recourse to the courts, and never employed an attorney who was called upon to make an adjustment in his behalf. This remarkable freedom from litigation was due to Mr. Church's inherent sense of justice which made him so scrupulously careful in all transactions that the most disputatious could find no real cause for complaint. During his long and useful life Mr. Church served the

city as a public official in various important capacities. In an analysis of Mr. Church's character conservatism and honor are found equally strongly developed. As a merchant his rule from the outset of his career was to limit his indebtedness to a certain proportion of the value of his available assets. Thus, whatever happened in the financial world he was always prepared to discharge every obligation resting upon him. His systematic and methodical conduct of affairs in general was shown by the perfect way in which he kept his accounts, he being able to tell his exact financial standing at a glance. His honesty never allowed him to assume obligations which he was not certain that he could carry; and his conservatism prevented him from risking in wild speculation what had been accumulated under safe and legitimate methods. Firm as a rock in finances he passed unscathed through every business panic, and his advice and assistance have aided many others through these periods of depression in the mercantile and financial world. Mr. Church was widely esteemed for his high character and estimable personal traits. He will long remembered as one of the honorable and resolute men whose courage, enterprise and persistent labor have built up the great city of Chicago."

RICHARD CONOVER LAKE.

Richard Conover Lake, whom the easily discernible steps in an orderly progression have brought to a prominent and enviable position in financial circles in Chicago, is the son of James and Hannah (Dye) Lake and was born on a farm in Montour county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1846. The public schools of his native state afforded him his early educational privileges, which, however, were supplemented by private instruction and personal study. Moreover, a receptive mind has enabled him to glean valuable lessons from the school of experience and to adapt his knowledge to the demands and needs of the workaday world, wherein his persistent purpose and intelligently directed energy have achieved success. The first position that he filled that gave indication of his ability and proved the open door to wider activities was with the firm of Fowler & Creveling at Espy, Pennsylvania. He continued with that house for several years, after which he changed the base of his operations, becoming connected with the firm of Roworth Brothers at Central City, Colorado. The recognition of his merit led to his admission to the firm, at which time the style was changed to Roworth & Lake. He continued to operate there until 1877, when he withdrew from the partnership and removed to Deadwood, South Dakota, where for a short time he was connected with mercantile enterprises. Into the field of financial activity, however, he directed his energies, becoming president of the First National Bank of Deadwood in 1879. His progress in banking circles is indicated by the fact that in 1884 he was elected to the presidency of the First National Bank of Rapid City, South Dakota; in 1886 became president of the Bank of Chadron in Chadron, Nebraska; and then in the wider field of Chicago's banking circles became known in 1894 as the vice president of the Union National Bank. Two years later he was elected to the presidency of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, but has now retired from all of these positions, retaining, however, a financial connection with several of the

moneyed institutions. Up to within a few years ago he was also largely interested in range cattle in Texas and in South Dakota, but also withdrew from that business after having met with notable success therein. He now maintains an office at No. 1037 Marquette building, where he devotes several hours daily to the management of his commercial and property investments. He is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, a director of the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and president of the Evanston Public Library.

While in Central City, Colorado, on the 14th of September, 1871, Mr. Lake was married to Miss Mary Randolph, who died September 14, 1894. The children born of that marriage were: Jessie; Amy, now Mrs. Walter G. Pietsch, of Evanston; Mary, who died in infancy; Richard Randolph, a member of the firm of John Burnham & Company, brokers and dealers in investment securities; Margaret; George Ernest, who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, 1906, and now an attache at the American embassy at Tokio, Japan; James Lawrence, who died in childhood; and Gertrude. Having lost his first wife Mr. Lake was married in Evanston, on the 9th of February, 1899, to Miss Helen M. Kitchell, and their only child, a daughter, Helen, died in infancy.

The strong qualifications, executive ability and constructive effort which are shown in the life of a successful business man naturally lead his fellow citizens to seek his service in public capacities, and to this end the cooperation of Mr. Lake has been sought in Evanston, where he has served as a member of the city school board, as a director of the Evanston Library and also in other important and honorary offices. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party and in matters of citizenship he always stands for that which he considers best for the municipality and the common good. He is widely known in Chicago's leading social organizations, including the Union League Club, the Glen View Club, the Evanston Club and the Evanston Country Club, and he makes his home in the attractive and aristocratic suburb of Evanston. He belongs to that class of men who have laid the foundation for success amid the stable environment of the east and have then directed their efforts to the improvement of the limitless possibilities offered in the growing west, where as early factors in business development and progress they have been writers of history, leaving their impress in unmistakable terms upon the upbuilding of the great western empire.

GEORGE C. NIMMONS.

There are no records which so truthfully portray the character of a people as their buildings. Chicago since its founding has been first of all a city of commerce and manufacturing, and therefore in Chicago it has been the buildings which have to do with commerce and manufacturing for which there has been the greatest demand. Among those architects who have done most to raise the standard of the commercial and manufacturing buildings has been Mr. George C. Nimmons. Believing that there was much which the architect could do to materially assist in the development of commerce and manufacturing, and in improving the condition of the people engaged in these pursuits, by improving their buildings and surround-

ings, Mr. Nimmons in his early career decided to undertake the study and development of such buildings as a feature of his practice, so far as opportunity might be afforded him. He was not in practice long before his first opportunity was secured. It was in the designing and construction of the W. B. Conkey Company's large printing plant at Hammond. The company decided to move to a suburb with their manufacturing business and their problem of buildings furnished for Mr. Nimmons his first opportunity to carry out some of his ideas for the improvement and betterment of buildings of this type. A park of five acres in front of the main building of the Conkey plant was made, in which there is a miniature lake and beautiful effects of landscape gardening, shady walks, and delightful places for the employes to rest and enjoy themselves during the noon hour and after working hours. The main building covering about four acres of ground, was perfectly lighted by the construction, for the first time in this part of the country, of saw-tooth skylights over all of the working space. Every department of the building was arranged and designed so that the process of book making and printing was made one continuous and logical process from the raw material to the finished product without the loss of any time or the unnecessary handling of any material. The best possible conditions for the finest work were secured by the design and arrangement of each department of the building. Mechanical ventilation secured an abundance of pure air for all parts of the building and unusually sanitary washrooms with individual lockers for the employes' clothes, large and cheerful lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, and a hospital with an attending nurse for the sick and injured, were special features of the plant. This building at the time was an entire innovation and proved itself to be a model after which many have been constructed since. After the completion of this plant Mr. Nimmons became connected as architect with the design and construction of many of the largest commercial and manufacturing buildings of the city.

Mr. Nimmons was born at Wooster, Ohio, July 8th, 1865. His father, John Wesley Nimmons, was a native of New York state, and his mother, Rebecca Sprague (Croll) Nimmons, was the daughter of John Croll, one of the pioneers of Ohio, of Pennsylvania Dutch origin. The Nimmons branch of the family came originally from Ireland, and was of Irish and English descent. Mr. Nimmons attended the public schools in Wooster and afterwards the University of Wooster, then one of the leading educational institutions west of the Alleghany mountains. Although Mr. Nimmons received the degree of Bachelor of Literature and afterward Master of Literature from his college, he elected during his college course all of those studies which had a bearing on architecture. Graduating in 1887 he came immediately to Chicago where he entered the Art Institute for the further study of architecture. Most of Mr. Nimmons' office experience in architecture was received in the office of Burnham & Root, where he remained till after the close of the World's Fair, being employed during that time on drawings and in the superintendence of such buildings as the Masonic Temple, Great Northern Hotel, Reliance building, etc. In 1894 Mr. Nimmons started in practice for himself, and his first important commission was the summer home of W. B. Conkey at Holland, Michigan, after which he secured the commission for the large printing plant of the W. B. Conkey Company, at Hammond, before described. Mr. Nimmons' practice in architecture rapidly increased and afterwards he secured the commission for many important

manufacturing and commercial buildings, as well as residences and other smaller buildings, such as a young architect is likely to receive at first.

On April 28, 1898, Mr. Nimmons was married to Justine V. Wheeler, daughter of George and Mary V. Wheeler of Detroit. To them two children were born: Mary V., who died at the age of five, and Paul, who is now a boy of nine years, in the elementary school of the Chicago School of Education.

At the beginning of the year 1898 Mr. Nimmons took into partnership Mr. Wm. K. Fellows of D. H. Burnham & Company's office, and the new firm of Nimmons & Fellows became well known on account of the important buildings which they designed and erected. Among these were the William M. Hoyt Company's building, the Liquid Carbonic Company's plant, the Spaulding & Merrick plant, the Railway Terminal warehouse, wholesale and commercial buildings for Mr. Arthur Dixon, J. V. Farwell, J. H. Lesher, and the Carter estate, the Hayden estate and the Spahr office building at Columbus, Ohio, three college buildings at the University of Wooster, the winter homes of J. W. Gates and Isaac Elwood at Port Arthur, Texas, which were unique and interesting on account of their design. Mr. Gates' house was a large colonial house and the house for Mr. Elwood was built on the lines of a Pompeian house with the court and fountain in the interior. The L. M. Stumer country home at Homewood, Illinois, and the Julius Rosenwald city residence were buildings which attracted favorable comment. The firm were architects also for many of the largest manufacturing plants in Chicago and elsewhere throughout the country. The largest and most important work of all was the Sears, Roebuck & Company's group of buildings at Homan avenue and Harvard street, Chicago. This plant is the most extensive and complete of its kind in the country; it is a city in itself, consisting of ten thousand people. Its buildings cover a good part of the ground which extends for a half mile between Kedzie avenue and Central Park avenue. The business of Sears, Roebuck & Company is selling all kinds of merchandise by means of a catalogue which they distribute throughout the United States. All the latest and most improved methods of construction and design are to be found in these buildings. The process of handling and selling goods at their plant is reduced to a science. The government maintains its own postoffice in the building and all of the express companies are represented on the premises. There is a railroad freight depot over four hundred feet long inside of the main building where forty freight cars are handled at once under an enormous skylight. The buildings are built of fine and enduring materials, and considerable originality is shown in the ornamentation of them, although the general character of the design has a Renaissance leaning, particularly the tower, which is a great structure fourteen stories high, rising from the center of the group, with an ornamental and attractive top resembling some of the campanile of Italy. Every convenience and comfort for employes that modern science and architecture could devise were provided. There is a sunken garden with a lily pond, a pergola, and attractive walks and gardens in the park, which were constructed in front of the buildings. There is an athletic field containing ball grounds, tennis courts, and grounds for most of the outdoor athletic sports, and there are restaurants and cafes provided for employes where ten thousand people can be fed during the noon hour.

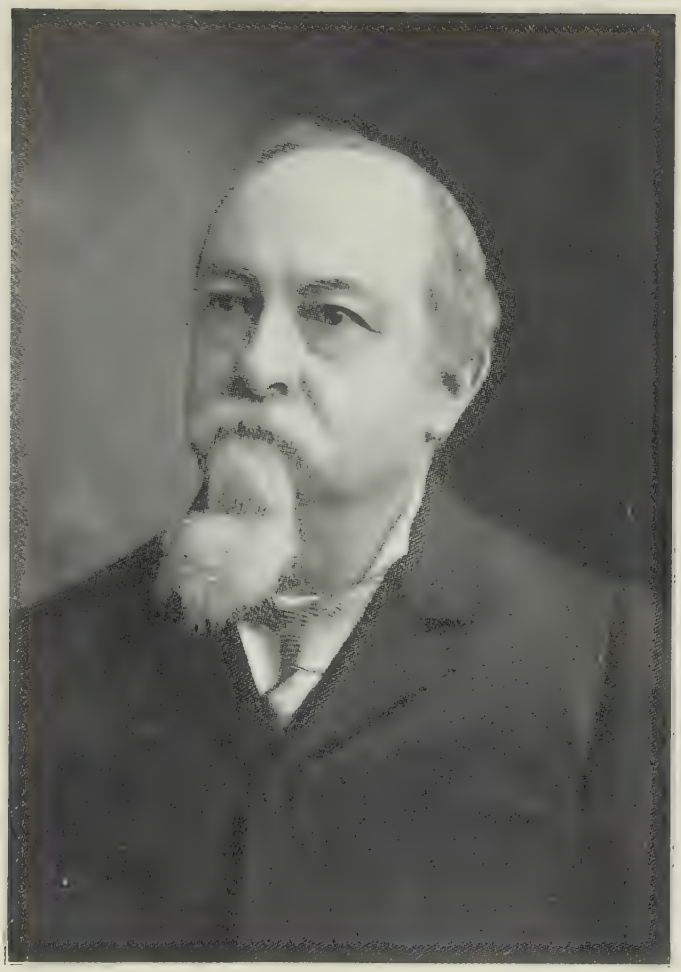
In January, 1911, the partnership of Nimmons & Fellows was dissolved and Mr. Nimmons resumed the practice of architecture alone. Up to the present time he has secured a number of important commissions for buildings such as the large building on West Twelfth street extending almost from Lincoln to Robey streets, for the American Tobacco Company of New York, the R. W. Sears office and store building, Jackson boulevard and Plymouth court, and the Franklin Company's building at No. 524 to 530 South Dearborn street.

Mr. Nimmons is a member of the University Club, Chicago Athletic Association, the Cliff Dwellers Club, the Kenwood Club, the Homewood Country Club, the Chicago Real Estate Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Chicago Architectural Club. He is president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the public action committee of the Chicago Architects' Business Association. He is also a member of the St. Paul Episcopal church, Fiftieth street and Jefferson avenue. Mr. Nimmons has a beautiful summer home and grounds of three acres, overlooking the Homewood Country Club which he has designed and built, and landscaped the grounds to carry out the particular ideas and desires of his family and himself.

CHARLES H. HAWKINS.

The life record of Charles H. Hawkins, covered the intervening years from the 15th of March, 1834, to the 24th of March, 1907. He was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, his parents being Thomas J. and Mary (Hoskinson) Hawkins. the former being a practicing physician of Waynesburg. The family is of English origin. It was founded in Pennsylvania during an early period of the colonization of that state.

At the usual age Charles H. Hawkins entered the public schools of his native city and there continued his studies to the age of eighteen years when he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, seeking employment in the mills. In 1854 he became shipping clerk for Everson-Preston & Company and after eight years' preliminary experience in the business he went upon the road as traveling salesman for that house. He had previously been promoted from time to time until he had gained a good knowledge of the business in all of its various phases and so as a traveling representative he was able to build up a good business for the house. Later he became associated with the firm of Rose, Graff & Woods as sales manager and so continued until 1876. His study into the business conditions in different parts of the country led him to the belief that he would have better opportunities in Chicago and in 1876 he arrived in this city where he was associated with the firm of John V. Ayers' Sons until 1883. In that year he was made manager of the Chicago office of the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company and so continued until that business was absorbed by the Republic Iron & Steel Company, of Tennessee, in 1899. He continued with the latter corporation for two years and retired altogether from business in 1903. He was one of the pioneers in the Chicago iron and steel trade and was well known in that connection. His long and varied experience brought him intimate knowledge of the business in every phase and his ability and enter-



CHARLES H. HAWKINS

prise were such as to secure for him positions of public responsibility. His merit well qualified him for the duties that devolved upon him and Chicago's activity in that field was promoted through his cooperation.

On the 19th of October, 1876, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Maria E. Richmond, a daughter of the Honorable Hiram L. and Maria P. (Shryock) Richmond. Her father was a prominent attorney of Meadville, entering upon the practice of law following his graduation from Allegheny College. He took an active part in politics in Pennsylvania and represented his district in congress in 1872 and 1873. A man of broad general knowledge he carried his investigation far and wide into many realms of thought and study and during his life was the possessor of the largest private library in Western Pennsylvania. His wife was a daughter of General Daniel Shryock, of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins had an only child, Maude, now the wife of Dr. Joseph H. Low, of Chicago.

In his political views Mr. Hawkins was an earnest republican and his opinions were the result of careful and thoughtful investigation of the subjects at issue. He belonged to the Kenwood and Country Clubs and in his early life was a Baptist in his religious faith but afterward became a member of the Evangelical church in Chicago. All those things which uplift humanity were sources of interest to him. He displayed a special fondness for music, art and literature and was a most broadly informed man. He possessed, too, a social and cordial nature, held friendship inviolable and greatly enjoyed the companionship of his associates who found him a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist and often instructive as well. His best traits of character, however, were reserved for his own home and fireside, his relations with wife and daughter being largely ideal. His entire life was actuated by progress in material, intellectual, social, esthetic and moral lines.

JAMES W. JANNEY.

James W. Janney, general agent at Chicago for the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born at Hillsboro, Loudoun county, Virginia, and is a son of James C. and Rebecca J. (Walker) Janney. The family is of Quaker lineage. In the country schools of Virginia and of Pennsylvania James W. Janney pursued his education and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Maryland, and in Washington, D. C., devoting his energies to that line of business activity until 1876. In the latter year he turned his attention to the field of insurance, entering the service of the Provident Life & Trust Company as special agent, at the home office in Philadelphia. In 1886 he was appointed general agent of the company with headquarters in Chicago and in this position has since remained, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. He occupies well appointed offices in the Harris Trust building and in the twenty-five years of his residence in this city has won recognition in insurance circles as one worthy of high confidence and personal and business regard. He was the first president of the Life Underwriters Association of Chicago and was again elected to that office in

1901. He has frequently been a delegate to the meetings of the National Association of Life Underwriters and takes an active part in the proceedings of that body.

Mr. Janney's strongest impelling force and greatest happiness is in his family life. He married Miss Nichols, of Virginia, and has one daughter, Mildred, who is in her senior year in Bryn Mawr College. He is a member of the Union League, Twentieth Century and Southern Clubs and those who meet him in social circles find a cordial associate. The secret of his success and progress lies in close application from which laudable ambition has allowed no lapse. Yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship, nor does he allow business to monopolize his time and attention to the exclusion of other interests which bear upon the relations of the individual to the community.

LEROY ALBERT GODDARD.

Leroy Albert Goddard is widely known, not only in Chicago as president of the State Bank of Chicago, but also throughout Illinois, because of his earlier activity in political circles and his later prominence in Masonic circles. He was born at Marion, Illinois, June 22, 1854, and is a son of James T. and Winifred (Spiller) Goddard. Ere the completion of his school days he had devoted several seasons to work at various occupations, while attending the public schools in the winter months. He was also for one term a student in the Illinois State Normal School and in 1875, when twenty-one years of age, started upon an independent business career by purchasing a half interest in a small dry-goods store in his native town.

He met with success in that venture, with which he was connected until 1879, when he withdrew from commercial lines to establish himself in business as a private banker in Marion. He thus obtained his initial experience in the field of labor in which he has since continued. In 1890 he sold his bank, which is now the First National Bank of Marion, and organized the First National Bank of Mount Carmel, Illinois. He was its president until the 1st of August, 1892, when he sought the broader opportunities offered in the city and became cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, thus coming into close touch with the financial center of the great West. In January, 1903, he was elected president of that institution and remained as its head until June, 1908, when he resigned to become vice president of the State Bank of Chicago, of which he was chosen chief executive officer a year later. His name has since been closely linked with its active and successful management and he is promoting a policy which tends to its still greater growth and prominence.

Mr. Goddard was married in Vincennes, Indiana, November 14, 1888, to Miss Anna Bridenthal and resides at No. 5001 Drexel Boulevard. He is ever a welcome visitor in the rooms of the Union League and Kenwood Clubs, in which he holds membership. He is also a member of the South Shore Country, Midlothian Country, and the Bankers' Club of Chicago, of which he is president. He was

president of the Union League Club in 1908. He is known in Masonic connections throughout the state, having for two terms been honored with the position of grand master of the grand Masonic lodge of Illinois, while at the present time he is grand treasurer, and is also active thirty-third degree for Illinois of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction.

In the period of early manhood he took helpful interest in political affairs and enjoyed the distinction of being elected city treasurer of his native town when but twenty-one years of age. Two years later he was chosen mayor of Marion and received indorsement of his administration in reelection for a second term of two years. Few men of that age have been so honored and his record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for in the city where his boyhood and youth were passed his fellow townsmen called him to the highest office within their gift—a direct evidence of his popularity and of the confidence reposed in his ability. As the years have gone on the exercise of his native powers and talents have brought him to a place of prominence. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action. He is now president of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

JAMES MARTINDALE HAWXHURST.

James Martindale Hawxhurst, vice president and general manager of the F. G. Smith Piano Company, was born at Warwick, Orange county, New York, March 16, 1858, and is a son of the Reverend James Harvey Hawxhurst, retired Methodist Episcopal clergyman, of New York city, who has filled nearly every important charge in the New York conference, of which he is now the oldest member.

Mr. Hawxhurst is a representative of one of the oldest families in this country, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Christopher Hawxhurst, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Rhode Island. The Hawxhurst family is of Saxon origin, and has been prominently identified with the church of England since the fifteenth century. John Hawxhurst was appointed Abbott of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, January 25, 1427, and the family name was probably taken from the town of Hawkshurst, in Kent, as this spelling of the name occurs in the earliest records. Christopher Hawxhurst was Vicar of St. Chads from the accession of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, until his death, in 1576. His son, Sampson Hawxhurst was Vicar of Lowcester, 1569-99. His son, Samson Hawxhurst was Canon of Lichfield, 1607 to 1627, and Vicar of Nuneaton, County Warwick, 1626-27. The line of descent in America is designated by Roman numerals in the following:

(I) Christopher, youngest son of Samson Hawxhurst, Vicar of Nuneaton, came with his sister, Mary, wife of Robert Coles, to Salem and Ispwich, Massachusetts, in 1630, thence to Rhode Island, and in 1665 settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Ruddock, by whom he had six children.

(II) Samson Hawxhurst, of Oyster Bay, youngest child of Christopher and Mary (Ruddock) Hawxhurst, married Hannah, daughter of John Townsend, and had eight children.

(III) Samson Hawxhurst, of North Hempstead, fourth child of Samson and Hannah (Townsend) Hawxhurst, married, as his second wife, Jerusha Smith, of Huntington, and had seven children.

(IV) Jotham Hawxhurst, of North Hempstead and Westchester county, eldest of Samson and Jerusha (Smith) Hawxhurst, married Phoebe Oakley, of Westchester county, and had three children.

(V) Philip Hawxhurst of White Plains, New York, eldest son of Jotham and Phoebe (Oakley) Hawxhurst, married Jane Horton and had ten children.

(VI) Jotham Hawxhurst, of White Plains, New York, son of Philip and Jane (Horton) Hawxhurst, married Elizabeth Tice, of White Plains, and had seven children.

(VII) Rev. James Harvey Hawxhurst, now of New York city, fourth child of Jotham and Elizabeth (Tice) Hawxhurst, married Helen, daughter of George Du Bois, of Kingston, New York, a lady of French Huguenot origin. Both are still living and have attained the ages of eighty-four and eighty-one respectively. They have had six children: Frances, died at the age of fifteen years; Elizabeth, unmarried; James M., the subject of this sketch; Rose, unmarried; George, died in infancy; and Georgiana, wife of Horace Winfield Gilbert, of New York city.

James M. Hawxhurst began his education in the public schools of New York city, later attending military schools on the Hudson, including the Hudson River Institute. From there he went to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1879.

In September of the same year he entered the employ of the F. G. Smith Piano Company, of New York city, as corresponding secretary. After spending two or three years in that department, he represented them on the road, until 1886, when he was sent to Chicago to establish a western branch. Since that time he has been continuously at the head of the Chicago house, covering a period of a quarter of a century. His title was general western manager until 1905, when he acquired an interest in the business and became vice president and general manager of the firm.

The F. G. Smith Piano Company was founded in New York city, in 1854, by F. G. Smith, who is still its active head. Since establishing the Chicago house in 1886, Mr. Hawxhurst has given his entire attention to the upbuilding of this business in the west, extending its trade to the Pacific coast, and has gained for the firm the reputation of being not only the oldest piano house continuously under the same management since its establishment, but probably the largest in its line in this country.

In addition to the Chicago headquarters, Mr. Hawxhurst has established branches in St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, of which he also has the general supervision. The Western house handles the entire F. G. Smith line, namely the Bradbury, Webster and Henning pianos.

Mr. Hawxhurst was one of the organizers of the Chicago Piano & Organ Association, in 1887, and has held every office in that organization up to that of vice president, which he now occupies. He has been an active member of the Chicago

Association of Commerce for many years, and is now a member of its Ways and Means Committee. In politics he is an independent republican.

His social affiliations are with the Chicago Athletic, Evanston and Glen View Country clubs. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston.

Golf and hunting are Mr. Hawxhurst's principal recreations. While a resident of the east he spent his vacations in the Adirondacks or the Maine woods. Since coming to Chicago he has made a practice of taking a hunting trip to some part of the west each autumn.

October 20, 1891, Mr. Hawxhurst was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Anne Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of William H. Crawford, a prominent stock raiser and breeder of trotting horses, near Lexington, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Gertrude Helen Hawxhurst, who is now a senior in the Evanston High School. The family resides at 1212 Judson avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

FRANK B. ORR.

In the year 1872, Frank B. Orr became identified with the commercial interests of Chicago, and through the intervening years to the time of his death made continuous progress, being recognized for a long period as the most prominent representative of the hardware and cutlery trade in the city. His business methods commended him to the confidence and good-will of all, and his determination enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which are continually to be met with in the conduct of important business affairs.

Mr. Orr was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 25th of February, 1843, and his life record covers the intervening years to the 28th of November, 1906. His parents were John B., and Louise (Taylor) Orr, of Mishawaka, where his father was engaged in the foundry business. The son pursued his education in the public schools of that place, and was afterward graduated from De Pauw University of Indiana. His initial experience in the hardware trade came to him as an employe of George Worthington & Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1863 he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-three years entered upon an independent business career as a hardware merchant, conducting a store in Mansfield until 1872. A study of business conditions there and elsewhere led him to the belief that he might have better opportunities in Chicago, where he arrived in March, organizing the firm of Orr & Lockett. This was continued under partnership relations for about eighteen years, and in January, 1890, was incorporated as the Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, with Mr. Orr as president. They conducted a retail and manufacturing business in hardware, cutlery and tools, and the enterprise became not only one of the most extensive establishments of this character in Chicago, but also set the standard which others followed. The name became a synonym for reliable dealing and a guarantee of the excellence of the stock which they handled. Mr. Orr continued in active business until his death, and through his persistent and unfailing energy built the business up to its present high standard. He was a hard-working, conscientious business man, successful

in all that he undertook, his determination and diligence enabling him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties which barred his path.

On the 10th of June, 1888, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Lucy J. Doe, a daughter of Moses C., and Dorothy (Wingate) Doe. The Doe family were early residents of New Hampshire, and the father there engaged in the woolen business. The mother was a descendant of John Wingate, one of the founders of Harvard College, and a man prominent in the colonial life of New England. Several of the ancestors of Mrs. Orr were soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Orr's loyal devotion to his friends was ever one of his salient characteristics. His social qualities, unfailing courtesy, and sincerity of manner and speech made him popular with his friends, who were as numerous as his acquaintances. He delighted in outdoor sports and belonged to several hunting and fishing clubs. He enjoyed all different phases of life in the open and was a great traveler and lover of nature. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, but he was conservative in his views concerning the public policy. He held membership with the Central church, and was a warm admirer of Dr. Gunsaulus. He was also a member of the Union League, the Homewood Country Club, the Indiana Club, and the Twentieth Century Club. He possessed a cheerful joyous nature that made him ever a welcome guest among his friends and business associates. His entire life was characterized by steady progress that bespoke the excellent use which he made of his opportunities. At any one point in his career he seemed to have accomplished the utmost possibility for accomplishment at that point. He was a man of broad and liberal thought as regarded all questions of public interest and vital importance and he never looked at life from any narrow or contracted standpoint. He left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the history of Chicago, and on the role of its valued citizens his name is deeply inscribed.

MARY GAGE PETERSON.

Among those women of whose life and work a record is most deserving of a place in this work is Mrs. Mary Gage Peterson, widow of the late Peher S. Peterson, and widely known as one of the best versed women of America on the subjects of forestry and conservation.

Mary Augusta Gage was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1844, a daughter of Tenny K. and Mary (Kimball) Gage. Her family are among the oldest in that state, the progenitors of both sides, John Gage and Richard Kimball, having come to America in 1630. Both were of English origin, and the former served on the staff of Governor Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts.

Mary A. Gage received her early education in the public schools of Boston; spent two years at Abbott Academy of Andover, Massachusetts; attended Mt. Holyoke College for some time, and graduated from the State Normal school of New York.

October 27, 1865, she married Peher S. Peterson, the pioneer nurseryman of Chicago, who in 1856 had established the Peterson Nursery at what is now Lincoln

and Peterson avenues, which has become the largest ornamental nursery in this country.

In his early struggles for success, Mrs. Peterson proved an apt and willing helpmate, and to her earnest and efficient cooperation he accredited in a large measure the gratifying reward which his labors attained. As readily as the acquisition of wealth made it possible, Mrs. Peterson began to direct her attention to broader fields. Prompted by an innate desire for an intellectual career, she became active in numerous lines of educational, religious and charitable work.

Endowed with the love of nature and having at hand unusual opportunities for practical observation she early took up the study of forestry; and with the aid of extensive travel and research and the collection of one of the most complete libraries in the world on forestry and the conservation of forests, she has attained recognition as one of the best informed people of the day upon these subjects—not only as they pertain to this country, but in the matter of foreign countries as well.

For many years Mrs. Peterson was chairman of the forestry department of the general federation of women's clubs, and since 1907 has been a frequent lecturer on forestry and various other topics before clubs in many states and selected to make the address on "forest conservation" at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held at Seattle, Washington, in 1909.

Mrs. Peterson has also been very active in educational and charitable work. She has for many years been prominently identified with the advancement of manual training schools, and especially the domestic science branch of that work, with which she is thoroughly conversant both in America and Europe. From its inception she was identified with the domestic science department of Armour Institute, and, upon its discontinuation as a part of that institution, she was selected as one of a body of women to consider the advisability of its separate maintenance. Since that time it has been conducted as the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences by a board of club women, of which she has continuously been an officer. Mrs. Peterson has been either a director or a trustee of Mt. Holyoke College since 1905, and gave to that institution Peterson Lodge, a home for its retired teachers, which was completed two years ago. She was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Chicago College Club, in 1907, of which she has since been an active member and officer, and has also been president of the Mt. Holyoke Alumni Association for several years. In 1911 she was made a trustee for life of this institution, an honor which had never before been conferred on any one. Nearly forty years ago she founded the Bomanville Sunday school, of which the present Congregational church is the outgrowth and she has since been one of its most liberal supporters and an active member. For many years she has been a leader in Sunday school work, teaching Bible-study classes in several of the churches on week days as well as Sundays. Mrs. Peterson is frequently called upon by various churches to speak on religious and missionary topics.

Though not of Swedish blood or birth, but affiliated with the mother country of her husband only through marriage and through a fond regard for it as the result of close study of its people and its conditions, she has taken a great interest in showing in her home the art, culture and superior advancement of the Swedish people. Here the collection and display of the arts and crafts of Sweden, as well

as her public talks, have done much toward enlightening the American public with whom she has come in touch regarding the true status of the people of that country. The conferring of knighthood of the Order of Vasa upon her son, William A. Peterson, by King Gustav, was largely due to the recommendation of the Swedish minister at Washington, that this family was doing more than any other in America to advance respect for the Swedish people and reflect credit upon their country. Mrs. Peterson has also produced some very creditable literary work and is the author of the Nature Lovers' Creed, which has enjoyed a wide distribution in the schools throughout the United States.

Mrs. Peterson has spent much of her life in travel, having twice visited the Holy Land and Egypt and having been many times to Europe. However, she has always made Chicago her home and continues to reside at the old homestead at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, which, though not sumptuous, has been remodeled from time to time, and with its surrounding of beautiful grounds, makes an ideal country home within the city limits. Here a choice library of rare books, many objects of art and collections of baskets, lighting devices of all periods, Indian relics and so forth, gathered from all parts of the world, show something of the studious and artistic characteristics of its owner.

THOMAS C. BERMINGHAM.

All honorable success is based upon a definite aim in life and the persistency of purpose which enables one to persevere in a given course regardless of difficulties, obstacles and discouragements. There are many self-made men whose life record proves this fact, and among this number is Thomas C. Bermingham, the president of the Bermingham & Seaman Company, proprietors of one of the large and well established wholesale paper houses in this city. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Costello) Bermingham, and was born on a farm in Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of May, 1850. At the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools of Beloit, and though his educational training did not extend beyond the public-school course he is today a well informed man, having learned many valuable lessons through experience and contact with the world. The first position which he ever occupied was that of office boy with the paper manufacturing firm of Davis, Lawrence & Davis, of Beloit, and his ready adaptability and energy enabled him to work his way upward. He represented that firm as traveling salesman from 1870 until 1872 and then resigned his position and moved to Chicago to enter the employ of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, with which he remained exactly ten years. He was afterward for a decade engaged in the range cattle business in Arapahoe county, Colorado, but finally met with heavy financial disaster there, losing practically all that he had. In 1892 he returned to Chicago and again became connected with the wholesale paper trade, remaining in the employ of several different houses until 1899. In the latter part of that year he secured an interest in the wholesale paper house of F. K. Moody & Company. In 1902 the business was reorganized under the name of Moody & Bermingham Company, Mr. Bermingham becoming its president and executive head. Two years

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later the name again changed to the Bermingham & Seaman Company, which is the present style of the house. Mr. Bermingham's previous experience of a wide and practical nature well qualified him for the successful management of the concern of which he is now the head. He has thoroughly familiarized himself with every department of the business, readily recognizes the quality of paper and knows the leading paper manufacturing houses of the country, and is therefore prepared to meet all demands of the trade. His business is one of growing proportions and his success is the merited result of intelligently directed effort.

Mr. Bermingham was united in marriage in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 6th of October, 1880, to Miss Belle Daugherty. In addition to his paper interests he has other valuable business connections and is now the owner of considerable property. He is non-partisan in politics but is in sympathy with progressive republicans or reform democracy. With his family he resides at No. 1013 Dempster street, in Evanston.

ENOCH ALBERT WHIPPLE.

Prominently connected with hotel interests in Chicago since 1875, Enoch Albert Whipple is therefore regarded as one of the pioneer representatives of this line in the city. He is, however, only in the prime of life at the present time, and as manager of the Grand Pacific Hotel is controlling one of the hostelries which for many years has never lost prestige as one of the most substantial and reliable of Chicago's hotels. He was born in Jefferson, Wisconsin, December 21, 1851, his parents being Zebulon and Helen M. (Brown) Whipple. The father was a native of Marion, Ohio, and about 1836 removed to Wisconsin, settling in Jefferson, where he engaged in stock farming and in the livery business until his retirement. His death occurred in Chicago in 1900 when he was seventy-four years of age. His father, who was a seafaring man, had come from Wales to the new world and took up his abode in Connecticut. The mother of our subject was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and was descended from ancestors who came to the new world on the Mayflower. Her father, Elida Brown, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, participating in active service with the Seventy-Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Young. He was the only Revolutionary soldier buried in the state of Wisconsin, and until her death Mrs. Whipple drew a pension as the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She came to Chicago in 1832 and was the first white child in this vicinity. She lived to see the marvelous growth and development of the little village until it had reached colossal proportions and she here passed away on February 11, 1911, at the age of eighty-seven years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Whipple were seven children of whom five are yet living: Mrs. Hattie Puener, of Chicago; Enoch Albert, of this review; Mrs. Ella Togel, of Groveton, Texas; Mrs. L. W. Cross, of Warren, Minnesota; and W. A. Whipple, a hotel man of Chicago.

Spending his youthful days in Jefferson, Wisconsin, Enoch Albert Whipple was there a public-school student from 1858 until 1865, and was a student of the Jefferson Liberal Institute from 1865 until 1868. In the latter year he became a

pupil in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago, where he pursued a year's course, concluding his work there in 1869. In the following year, 1870, he secured the position of clerk in the National Bank of Jefferson, Wisconsin, being thus associated with the financial interests of that city until 1872. In April of the latter year he returned to Chicago and was engaged in the lumber business on his own account from 1872 until 1875. He then accepted the position of night clerk in the Grand Pacific Hotel, thus serving until 1878, after which he spent two years as bookkeeper and from 1880 until 1883 was cashier. He was then made room clerk and so continued until 1889, when the hotel was under the management of Drake, Parker & Company. In the latter year on the opening of the Auditorium Hotel he entered the services of Breslin & Southgate as assistant manager, there continuing until 1892, when he formed a partnership with J. M. Lee for the conduct of the Victoria Hotel, with which he was connected until 1894. He then became assistant manager of the Great Northern Hotel and, severing his connection therewith in 1899, he became manager of the Grand Pacific. Thus gradually he has worked his way upward to a prominent position as a representative of the hotel interests of Chicago.

On the 11th of July, 1893, Mr. Whipple was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Fitzgerald, a daughter of James Fitzgerald, a resident of Port Stanley, Ontario. The wedding was celebrated in Chicago and has been blessed with two children: Richard Gerald, sixteen years of age; and Willis Zebulon, a lad of ten years. The family residence is at No. 1880 Leland avenue, in Ravenswood. In his political views Mr. Whipple is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He holds membership in the Catholic church and also with the Chicago Sons of Wisconsin. He is an excellent judge of men and possesses that admirable tact which has made him so successful as a hotel manager. Laudable ambition has prompted his efforts in all business connections and has been the basis of the substantial advancement which he has made, bringing him to a prominent place in the business circles of this city.

JOHN HARDIN.

John Hardin, who was engaged in business in Chicago as a wholesale dealer in plumbers' supplies, the enterprise which he founded being still carried on under the name of the John Hardin Company, was born November 8, 1857, in Ogdensburg, New York, and died September 22, 1909. The parents were John and Margaret (Coolican) Hardin, of County Sligo, Ireland, who came to America about the middle of the nineteenth century, settling in Canada, whence they removed to Ogdensburg, New York, about 1855. There the father died and subsequently the mother came to Chicago and lived to an age of over ninety years, dying in 1910.

John Hardin acquired his education in the public schools of Ogdensburg and in his youthful days, dependent upon his own resources, he held various positions, doing anything by which he could earn an honest dollar. He was ambitious, however, and when sixteen years old he came to Chicago by boat from Ogdensburg, his older brother, Mark, having previously located here. At the age of eighteen

years he began learning the plumber's business as an apprentice to Henry Burns. He applied himself closely to the mastery of the tasks assigned him, acquainted himself with all the intricacies of the trade and at the age of twenty years formed a partnership with his brother Daniel and opened a plumbing establishment, with which he was continuously connected until 1893. He then engaged in the wholesale plumbing-supply business for himself and so continued until his death, inaugurating an enterprise that constantly grew in volume and importance until it became one of the leading industries of this character in Chicago. It is now conducted under the name of John Hardin Company, having been incorporated a year prior to his death.

On the 1st of January, 1880, Mr. Hardin was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor T. Hughes, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1858. Her parents, Patrick and Elizabeth (Reilly) Hughes emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, and became residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were married. In 1844 they arrived in Chicago, but later returned to Cincinnati. In 1850 they once more came to this city and Mr. Hughes secured the position of engineer with Proctor & Gamble, who about that time built a soap factory here. The death of Mr. Hughes occurred February 6, 1894, while his wife passed away, February 12, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin were the parents of eight children: Mark, who was born October 11, 1881, and died July 10, 1896; Edward Matthew, whose birth occurred August 5, 1883, and who departed this life January 14, 1890; Joseph D., who was born September 28, 1884, and died in infancy; Eugene A., born November 23, 1885, was married November 15, 1911, to Miss Mamie Secteau, of Detroit, Michigan, and is now manager of the John Hardin Company; Lillian Frances, born November 12, 1887, who became the wife of J. J. Lavin, of Chicago, April 29, 1908, and has one son, John Hardin Lavin, who was born June 23, 1909; Edna M., born February 21, 1891; John Raymond, who was born June 21, 1893, and died on the 23d of December of the same year; and Madeline J., born August 25, 1895.

Mr. Hardin was a member of the Holy Angels Catholic church. He also held membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Sheridan Club. He was strictly a self-made man and one whose attention was closely concentrated upon his business. He never used intoxicants nor tobacco and had not a single bad habit. He possessed considerable athletic skill, was a lover of outdoor sports and was fond of music, performing very creditably on the violin. His interests in life were always such as furthered the development of an honorable, upright manhood and when he passed away on the 22d of September, 1909, the news of his death brought general sorrow and regret to his many friends.

JOSEPH R. NOEL.

Joseph R. Noel, president of North West State Bank, which is located at the corner of Milwaukee avenue, Robey street and North avenue, was born in Waco Texas, March 3, 1872, and is a son of Theophilus and Harriet Sarah (Harris) Noel, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of Texas. The father, who

was born in 1840, moved from his native state to Texas with his parents when a boy, served in the Confederate army, and when the war ended, became actively identified with the political, railroad, and journalistic affairs of that state. In 1878 he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in numerous enterprises, his last and most successful one being the proprietary medicine business. At this writing he makes his summer residence in Berrien Springs, Michigan. He is what is familiarly known as an original character, practicing few of the conventionalities of life. His large frame, commanding presence, indomitable will and tireless energy make him a conspicuous figure and these attributes together with his varied experience, extensive travels, keen perceptive powers and a natural gift of oratory, have brought him into more or less prominence in local affairs.

Joseph R. Noel, who is the only living issue of Theophilus Noel, received a common and high-school education in Chicago and prepared himself for the medical profession by attending Rush Medical College of Chicago for two years, and in 1894 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he attended for one year. For another year he served as an interne in Cooper Hospital at Camden, New Jersey, and in 1895 came to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession uninterruptedly for two years. This explains why many address him as "doctor," a title he feels he is no longer entitled to, since he now devotes himself almost exclusively to business matters, hence his preference for the title of plain "Mr." In 1897, when he discontinued the active practice of medicine, he became manager of his father's business. Upon the incorporation of Theo. Noel Company in 1900 he acted as its vice president and secretary, the former of which positions he still retains, being also an officer of several other related companies. For nearly five years he also directed the organization work of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

In 1905 he founded the North West Savings Bank with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, shortly thereafter increased to fifty thousand dollars. This private bank encountered difficulties early in its career, owing principally to the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State (Stensland's) Bank, near which it was located. This happened in 1906, and just about as the bank got under way again, the panic of 1907 occurred. It successfully weathered these storms, however, and Mr. Noel remained its sole proprietor until 1909, when it was succeeded by a state institution under the name of North West State Bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, to which, as its president, Mr. Noel devotes most of his time. In this comparatively short period the deposits of this institution have reached the total of one and one quarter million of dollars.

For seven years in his youth Mr. Noel worked his way through school and college by selling newspapers. He prides himself on the fact that this was the most valuable experience of his life, a necessary part of his education, and coming early in his career as it did, taught him the value of a dollar.

In 1895 Mr. Noel married Alice Mabel Warner of St. Paul, Minnesota. They have three children: Harriett, born in 1896; Virginia, in 1899; and Theophilus II, in 1907.

Mr. Noel is a member of several Masonic and other fraternal organizations, the Chicago Association of Commerce, Northwest Side Commercial Association and various other civic, improvement, and business men's organizations. He also be-

longs to the Bankers' Club of Chicago and the North West Club. He is a member of the Warren Avenue Congregational church. He is chairman of the committee of management of the Division street department of the Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the Northwestern District of United Charities, and a director of Association House.

JAMES FARRINGTON GOOKINS.

It has been urged and with some show of reason that America is given over entirely to the commercial spirit. If this is so it is a condition that is fast passing away, for there has been developing in the country a growing appreciation of art in all of its phases. The struggle for existence, the efforts to plant homes in a wilderness, to organize a system of government and institute a profitable plan of life—all this permits of little leisure such as is necessary for the development of artistic taste and talent, yet all this was essential in that period when America was being colonized and her history was in its formative period. With the passing of that period, however, much has been done in the field of literature, of music, painting and sculpture, and today the canvases of American artists are frequently seen in the salons of Europe. Among those of Chicago whose work of notably high rank has won attention for the city as a growing art center was numbered James Farrington Gookins, whose work displayed superior ability, especially in the painting of historical and mythological subjects. His life record had its beginning in Terre Haute, Indiana, December 30, 1840, his parents being Judge S. B. and Mary C. (Osborn) Gookins, the former a distinguished lawyer of Terre Haute, who later in life became a resident of Chicago.

When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools James Farrington Gookins entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, but put aside his text-books on the outbreak of the Civil war. He joined the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves as a private and after serving through the first three months' term of enlistment he acted as volunteer-aide on the staff of General Lew Wallace and also spent a part of his time in Virginia and Tennessee as special artist for Harper's Weekly. During the last year of the war he was stationed at Indianapolis and when contentions between the north and south had ceased he resigned and came to Chicago.

In the meantime Mr. Gookins had by study largely developed his native artistic ability, having previous to 1865 studied under the direction of the Beards of Cincinnati. On his removal to this city he opened a studio in the Methodist church block and subsequently removed to the Crosby opera house, where he was located at the time of the great fire. The first picture which he painted in this city was sold to W. H. Crosby for five hundred dollars. In 1865 and again in 1868 he went across the plains in his own conveyance in order to pursue his artistic studies. In 1870 he went to Europe and after spending a short time in London, Paris and Vienna he devoted three years to art study in Munich under Raab, Wagner and Piloty, of the Royal Academy. The last named offered him a scholarship in his class, a privilege accorded to but few, but Mr. Gookins was obliged to decline the

honor, as his interests were all in America and he would have been forced to bind himself to a course of instruction of several years. He also declined a seat upon the art jury of the Vienna Exhibition and later was elected by the American commission to write their art report. During the same year he returned to Chicago, having in the meantime gained much valuable information regarding the purpose and plans of organization and of art instruction for the benefit of the Chicago Academy of Design, the development of which was to him a dear object. In connection with Walter Shirlaw and Leonard Volk, of the American Artists League of New York, he had taken active part in founding the Chicago Academy of Design. His paintings, best known to the public perhaps, are called Little Red, Wishing Cap, Court Day in Elf Land, Flower Perfumers, Humming Bird Hunters, Psyche Land and Origin of Music. For many years he was engaged on a series of pictures, descriptive of Sherman's March to the Sea. His canvases also include many scenes of Alpine grandeur and equally striking pictures of the Rocky mountains. He did much work as an illustrator for Harper Brothers and as an art critic his name was well known to the readers of the Pall Mall Gazette of London, the American Register of Paris, Harper's Weekly, the Cincinnati Commercial and the Gazette, Knickerbocker Magazine, Baltimore Bulletin, Indianapolis Journal and the Saturday Evening Herald, Chicago Art Journal, Art Review, Evening Journal, Weekly Magazine and Republican, Wabash Magazine, Terre Haute Mail and Express.

Of the Wabash Magazine he was for two years the editor. He also wrote for a large number of art papers, was the successful competitor on prize poems and was twice appointed poet of the Phi Delta Theta society, reading his poems at the general conventions held in Indianapolis in 1865 and in Chicago in 1868.

At times his labors took on what might be termed a form of greater practical utility and yet in all this the spirit of the artist was manifest. He first perceived the idea of a Chicago subway and it appears from recent developments, that his hopes, his work and his plans for the project will yet be realized by his son, Shirlaw Donnelly, who has taken up his father's work, and interests himself for the adoption of his plans. He was instrumental in having Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, build the retaining walls along the lake front and he was also largely responsible for having the World's Fair located on the south side. He was secretary of the commission of the splendid soldiers' monument of Indianapolis and it was through his endeavors that this plan was selected. In many respects he was a man ten years or more ahead of his time. He seemed to foresee the needs and possibilities of the city along lines of adornment and his efforts were mainly effective in the creation of the parks on the lake front and he also drew the first plans for the outer harbor of Chicago. The Illinois tunnel was built from the plans which he had drawn and he was the first man to work out the boulevard bridge system, which will undoubtedly be in use in future years.

On the 14th of June, 1870, Mr. Gookins was united in marriage to Miss Cora Donnelly, a daughter of P. M. and Matilda (Wood) Donnelly, of Terre Haute, in which city her father was a druggist. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gookins: Marguerite Ethel; Shirlaw Donnelly, whose birth occurred in Munich in 1875; and Samuel D., now deceased. The daughter is one of the editors of World's Events and the living son is a civil engineer in this city. Mrs. Gookins

is a lady of rare accomplishments in music, art and letters and, therefore, was the close companion of her husband in all of his interests.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party and in early life he was a Mason and a member of the Congregational church when living in Terre Haute. He was broad-minded and well read, was a student of human nature and knew all classes of people, his artistic instincts prompting him to the study of many types. Not only was his ability manifest in his work with brush and pallet but was also evidenced in his fondness of art in many forms. He took especial pleasure in music and the opera and also in travel. His treatment of the subjects which he painted show not only marked technical skill but also thorough understanding of the spirit of that which he placed upon the canvas and ofttimes of the dramatic element which entered into his theme when painting historical or mythological subjects. Few men have done as much to stimulate artistic taste and interest in Chicago and in coming years when the list of Chicago artists lengthens, the name of James Farrington Gookins should ever occupy a high place on that roster.

JOHN W. TROEGER.

John W. Troeger has been principal of the Irving School, located at Lexington and South Leavitt streets, for the past eighteen years. He was born at Oswego, Illinois, on the 20th of August, 1849, and is a son of George A. and Barbara (Opel) Troeger, natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father, who was born on the 30th of April, 1823, engaged in agricultural pursuits during the entire period of his active career. He is now living retired in Charles City, Iowa, at the age of eighty-eight years. The mother passed away in May, 1852, leaving two children. Mr. Troeger subsequently married again and by this union there were born four children, all of whom are surviving.

As his assistance was needed about the work of the farm, John W. Troeger did not start to school until he was nine years of age. From that period until he had reached his fifteenth year he attended the district school at Center Grove, Iowa, during the winter terms only. Later he went to National, Iowa, where he continued to study until he was nineteen. The greater part of his time, however, was devoted to the work of the farm. He was an ambitious youth and being determined to have an education, he devoted every spare moment to study. At the age of twenty he began teaching, taking a district school for a winter term only. He subsequently went to Naperville, Illinois, and entered the Northwestern College where he spent five years during which time he taught for a period at Streator, Illinois, and graduated with the class of 1875. Subsequently he returned to Streator to teach for seven months at a salary of seventy dollars per month, the largest amount which had ever been paid a district school teacher there at that time. From there he removed to East Pawpaw to take the principalship of the academy, which position he retained for three years. At that period he came to the conclusion that Freeport would be a good field for a similar school, which prompted him to start an academy at that place. He only conducted this institution one year, when he went to Blue Island, where he occupied the office of superin-

tendent of schools for four years. After that period he had charge of the schools at Hinsdale for a year, when he withdrew from school work to become editor of the Stock Breeder's Journal, which he published for two years, when he sold out. Having become quite extensively interested in southern lands he went to Honduras, where he spent seven months. He was connected with the Southern Land Company for two years, but as they could not secure a clear title to the property, he severed his relations with them and became identified with the Sherwin Company with whom he remained a year. On the first Monday, in September, 1893, he became principal of the Irving school, in which capacity he has ever since continued to serve.

On the 15th of June, 1876, Mr. Troeger was united in marriage to Elizabeth Rassweiler of Naperville, and to them have been born three children: Edna Beatrice, the wife of O. A. Heppes, a manufacturer of Chicago, who has become the mother of five children, four boys and one girl; Evangeline Hazel, a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, who has a studio at La Grange; and Harold B., who married Miss Margaret Evart, and they make their home on a fruit ranch at Loma, Colorado. Mr. Troeger is vice president of the Winthrop Asphalt Company whose plant is located at Argo, Illinois. Their business is in the most flourishing condition, their plant is running to their full capacity and yet they are behind with their orders at this writing. The family home is at La Grange, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Troeger are members of the Congregational church. Politically he is a prohibitionist and an ardent adherent to that party. He is a member of the Principals Club, while Miss Evangeline belongs to the Musical Club of La Grange. Mr. Troeger's life clearly demonstrates what it is possible for an ambitious and energetic youth to accomplish, if he possesses determination of purpose and perseverance.

CHRISTIAN HENRY VEHMEYER.

Christian H. Vehmeyer, chairman of the board of directors of the Englewood State Bank and president of that institution from May, 1905, to January, 1911, was born in Germany, June 26, 1847, a son of Christian Frederick and Elizabeth (Meirding) Vehmeyer, who in the year 1850 left their native land of Germany and took passage on a sailing vessel, accompanied by their five children. The voyage lasted six weeks, at the end of which time they landed in New York, and making their way into the interior of the country settled in Chicago, which then presented the appearance of a straggling village more than of a city. The father was a carpenter and contractor but following his arrival in Chicago worked on the lumberyards dock for fifty cents per day. In time, when he had become acquainted, he embarked in the contracting business on his own account and followed it for a number of years. He was a thrifty man and his capable management and enterprise won for him substantial success, enabling him in his later years to live retired. He died in 1882 and his wife passed away in 1895.

CHRISTIAN H. VEHMEYER

Christian H. Vehmeyer was only three years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in German private and public schools, although his educational opportunities were somewhat limited. When but fourteen years of age he began driving an ice wagon and later sold flowers, thus making his initial start in a business career that was eventually winning for him a creditable and enviable position in the banking circles of the metropolis of the west. Later he was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Thomas Hood, situated on Fifth avenue, south of Madison street. There he remained for a short time, but in May, 1863, entered the employ of Laflin, Smith & Boies, manufacturers of gunpowder. In 1868 the business was reorganized under the name of the Laflin Powder Company and in 1871 was consolidated with several eastern companies engaged in the same line, as the Laflin & Rand Powder Company. In 1903 it became the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. In that line of manufacturing Mr. Vehmeyer was engaged for forty-five years and eight months, his ability and fidelity as displayed in the outset winning him constant promotion until he became active in the management of the enterprise. Long before severing his connection with the above concern he became engaged in the coal trade, with which he was associated for twenty years, and also turned his attention to the banking business. With the growth of the city there sprang up a demand for banking institutions outside the down town business section, for the outlying centers of trade needed banks to carry on their interests. In 1886 he established the Englewood Bank which he conducted as a private institution about twenty years and on the 1st of May, 1905, it was converted into a state bank, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and with a surplus of ten thousand dollars. There is perhaps no bank outside of the down town center which has enjoyed a larger measure of success or is regarded more widely as one of the strong and substantial financial institutions of the state. Its capital stock and surplus on January 1, 1911, was over two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Mr. Vehmeyer erected the bank building and also a business block adjoining. He is a stockholder in various other enterprises but after many years of earnest, unremitting labor is largely enjoying rest, to which he is justly entitled. Close application and unfaltering diligence constitute the basic principles of his advancement in business circles and have made his name an honored one wherever he is known.

While making substantial advance in his business career, Mr. Vehmeyer has also found time and opportunity for cooperation in public affairs. From 1880 until 1882, inclusive, he was a trustee of what was known as the Cook County Normal School, has been a trustee and collector of the town of Lake, filling the latter office in 1884, 1886 and 1887. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good and his support of progressive public measures is a practical, tangible asset in their advancement.

On the 12th of October, 1869, Mr. Vehmeyer was married to Miss Alice Elizabeth Weston, who was born near London, England, and was brought to America by her parents in early girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Vehmeyer have four children: C. Fred; Alice A., the wife of Charles A. Newton; Robert H.; and Arthur T. Mr. Vehmeyer has attained high rank in Masonic circles, belonging to Englewood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the chapter, commandery, consistory and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is at present and has been for more than twenty years

treasurer of the following orders: Lincoln Council, No. 9, of the Royal League, and treasurer of the Englewood Masonic blue lodge, Englewood Chapter, Englewood Commandery and Englewood Masonic Relief Association. He is widely known as a gentleman whose sterling traits of character have won him favorable regard; while the spirit of enterprise and laudable ambition that has dominated his life has gained for him a prominent place in financial and business circles in the city where for more than six decades he has made his home.

WILLIAM ARTHUR MURDOCK.

For a half-century William Arthur Murdock was connected with railway interests in the operative department of the leading roads of the middle west. He was born upon a farm in Perry county, Ohio, January 26, 1839, a son of John and Henrietta (Darling) Murdock. His mother was a daughter of John and Mary Darling, natives of Maryland. In the year 1846 John Murdock removed with his family from Ohio to Illinois, locating near La Salle, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this state. His attention was given to general agricultural pursuits and in his boyhood and youth William A. Murdock assisted his father in the cultivation, development and improvement of the home farm, his time being given to the work of the fields and to the acquiring of an education in the public schools. In early manhood he responded to the country's call for aid and enlisted for three months' service with the Eleventh Illinois Infantry. After the expiration of that term he again joined the army, this time being a member of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry with which he served until honorably discharged at the close of the war, having made a creditable military record on the battlefields of the south. He began railroad work with the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1858 and continued with that corporation until 1861 when he became a soldier. When the war was over he returned to the Illinois Central but was not satisfied in that employ and the same year—in 1865—entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company which he represented without intermission until his retirement because of an injury occasioned by a fall in 1908. He had been with the company forty-three years and was connected with railway interests a half century save for the intermission caused by his service at the front in the Civil war.

Mr. Murdock was a man of fine personal appearance, possessed an excellent physique, in height standing six feet, two inches. He was a good, true and conscientious man. He was fond of young people and delighted in their society. He was always young in spirit and interests and children and youths found in him a congenial companion who was ever ready to listen sympathetically to what they might have to say. With older people, too, he possessed a social manner and in his home was a most hospitable man. He always looked on the bright side of life and had many sterling traits of character which won him high regard wherever he was known. His political allegiance was ever given to the republican party from the time when he cast his presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, his membership being in Division No. 96 for a time and later in Division No. 404. He was also a mem-

ber of the Menoken Club and the Methodist church, these relations indicating the nature of his interests and activities.

On the 27th of June, 1887, in Clinton, Iowa, Mr. Murdock was united in marriage to Miss Letitia B. Gunn and they traveled life's journey happily together for almost twenty-eight years or until the death of Mr. Murdock on the 26th of January, 1909. Mrs. Murdock was a daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Lea) Gunn and was graduated from the high school of Clinton, Iowa, with the class of 1879. At her marriage she was brought to Chicago by her husband and has since lived in this city. Becoming interested in his work and in the conditions existing among train men, she began studying the question and in 1887 became the founder of the order known as the Grand International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is a social and benevolent as well as an insurance society. She was elected grand president in the year of the organization and has been retained in that position continuously since, having been unanimously elected for the twenty-third year on the 23d of May, 1910, by three hundred and ninety-eight delegates from the United States, Canada, Mexico and Panama. She is a lady of superior business qualifications and makes an excellent presiding officer in the meetings of the organization which she has founded and promoted. Morton A. Lea Murdock, an adopted son at the age of fourteen, and the legal heir of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, is a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. His father was Thomas Lea, a mother of Elizabeth Lea.

JOHN FORTUNE.

A self-made man, possessed of sterling business qualities, was John Fortune, who for many years was a leading representative of the brewing interests of Chicago. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on the 25th of October, 1831, and his life record covered the intervening period of sixty-eight years to the 16th of June, 1900. His parents were John and Dora (Dean) Fortune, farming people of Wexford, and in their home John Fortune spent his youthful days, acquiring his education in the schools of his native land. The usual experiences of farm boys in that country were his and a desire for success, which comes to every youth at his own country but of foreign lands as well. He determined to seek a home in America and came to the new world with his knowledge of the carpenter trade as his only capital. He made his way at once to Chicago and here became identified with building pursuits, being thus employed until 1865, when, in connection with his brother Peter, he established a small malting house. A partnership relation between them continued until the death of John Fortune, and from the beginning the business prospered, growing steadily year by year. They enlarged, increased and improved their facilities to meet the growing demands of the trade and in 1878 the brewing establishment of Fortune Brothers was built and the brewing of beer was added to the manufacture of ale. They always introduced into their plant the latest improved machinery so as to produce a superior article, and most careful attention was ever paid to sanitary conditions. The excellence of their product was acknowledged by users of their beverages and from the beginning the business

prospered, becoming one of the important productive concerns of this kind in Chicago. John Fortune was the vice president of the company and so continued until his demise. After his death his sons succeeded to the management of the business.

In July, 1870, John Fortune was united in marriage to Miss Anastasia Dwyer, a daughter of Thomas Dwyer, of Ireland, and they became the parents of two sons, William J. and Thomas F., but the latter died in February, 1910, at the age of thirty-two years. He was associated in business with his father and at the latter's death he and his brother took charge of affairs and William J. is now at the head of the business. Since 1893 the family home has been at what is now 1459 Jackson boulevard.

Mr. Fortune was a Roman Catholic in religious faith and a supporter of the democratic party but did not seek prominence nor honor in political lines, preferring to devote his life to his business and to his family. That he possessed many substantial business qualities is indicated in the success which crowned his efforts. He was devoted to the welfare of his home, was a most genial gentleman with his many friends and enjoyed the confidence and good-will of those who knew him.

JULIUS N. HELDMAN.

Julius N. Heldman, engaged in the general practice of law and specializing in bankruptcy and general commercial law, was born in Schweinfurt, Germany, October 22, 1866, a son of Nathan and Regina (Heldman) Heldman. He acquired a thorough education in Germany and was graduated from the University of Bavaria with the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1881 he came to America with his parents, who settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father engaged in the wholesale meat and butchers' supply business until his death, which occurred in 1891. The mother, who is a niece of Dr. Abram Rice, of Baltimore, the most famous rabbi in his day in America and principally responsible for the reformation of the Jewish church, is living with her son Julius, who is unmarried.

After several years spent in Cincinnati Julius N. Heldman went to New York city in 1890 and for three years was associated there with the eminent attorney, Thomas C. Campbell, formerly of Cincinnati, but then practicing with offices at Nos. 265-267 Broadway, New York. He read law in Mr. Campbell's office for three years and while in that connection assisted in organizing the Snow-Church system, which became one of the leading collection agencies of the country, establishing offices for that concern in several of the larger cities. Coming to Chicago in 1893, he here entered the Kent College of Law which later merged with the Chicago College of Law and became a department of the Lake Forest University, from which he received the LL. B. degree in 1896. He at once began practice as a member of the firm of Cox, Heldman & Shortle, which afterward became Cox, Heldman & Lipson. For the past five years, however, Mr. Heldman has been alone in a general law practice, making a specialty of bankruptcy and general commercial law. For several years he has been identified with the most important bankruptcy cases in this district and his position in this department of law practice

is a most conspicuous and enviable one. He is a member of the Commercial Law League of America, of which he is a referee, and in July, 1911, he was a delegate to its convention at Atlantic City. He is a frequent contributor to the current literature of his profession and his clear and forceful discussion of important questions has awakened widespread interest and deep thought. Aside from his legal work he is a director in a number of paying business propositions.

For many years Mr. Heldman has been very active in musical circles, devoting his leisure hours outside of his profession almost entirely to the interests of that art. He is a fine baritone singer and was a member of the Apollo Club until its dissolution. He is a director and a member of the council of the Cosmopolitan School of Music and Dramatic Art and is chief owner of Ellery's Band, now playing in Edinburgh, Scotland, the only American band ever sent to Europe. He recently organized the German-American Conservatory of Music, which purchased the patent rights of a newly invented self-teaching piano, and erected a factory at Genoa, Illinois. In this he is largely interested financially and recently made a trip to Europe, taking out several patents on the piano in a number of countries.

Mr. Heldman is a republican in his political views but not an active party worker. He is a very progressive representative of his race and is a director of Isaiah Temple and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He is also a member of the charitable organizations known as B'nai B'rith and Deutsche Gesellschaft. There is nothing narrow or contracted in his views, however, demanding a limitation of his efforts to a designated line of charity, for in many other fields his beneficent spirit has been manifest and his aid freely given.

PAULINE E. LANGE, M. D.

Pauline E. Lange, M. D., a competent representative of the medical profession of Chicago, was born in this city on the 23d of October, 1875. She is a daughter of Frederick C. and Lisette (Pinno) Lange, both natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, the father having been born on the 25th of May, 1831, while the mother's natal day was the 3d of August, 1832. Mr. Lange emigrated to the United States in 1855, first locating in Peoria, Illinois, where he successfully engaged in merchant tailoring until 1868. There he and Miss Pinno were married in 1861 and seven years later they removed to Chicago, where he continued to follow the same business, in which he met with good success. Mr. Lange passed away on the 9th of August, 1903, while the mother still survives and now makes her home with her daughter, Dr. Lange. To Mr. and Mrs. Lange were born ten children: Wilhelmine and Frederick C., Jr., both of whom are deceased; Carl J., who is married and has five children, now residing in Peru, Illinois; and Gustav, Louis, Julia, Erdmond and Adolph, all of whom are deceased; Pauline E., our subject; and Walter.

Dr. Lange was reared in Chicago, in whose public schools she began her education at the age of six years, remaining a student therein until the 26th of June, 1891. She attended high school for a year, following which she entered Dr. Emily K. Siegmund's office where she spent two years; another year she devoted to stud-

ies, subsequently working for one year in the Women's Medical College of the Northwestern University. At the expiration of that period she again entered as a private nurse Dr. Siegmund's Sanitarium for a year and in conclusion studied for a year in Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, going from there to Hering College, from which institution she was graduated on the 10th of April, 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter she opened an office at 1853 West Madison street, where she has ever since been located. Dr. Lange makes a specialty of chronic diseases and diseases of women and children, and has succeeded in building up a valuable practice, in addition to which she lectures in Hering Medical College. Much credit should be given to Dr. Lange for what she has accomplished, as all of the money required for her education she earned herself, never having received any assistance whatsoever after leaving high school. She is a progressive, ambitious woman and expects to go abroad soon for some special study, thus perfecting herself to pursue her profession.

Fraternally Dr. Lange is a member of the Eastern Star, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Deutscher Orden der Harugari, while she maintains relations with the other members of her profession through the medium of her membership in The Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago. Dr. Lange is by nature well fitted for the profession she has elected to follow, possessing both the personality and manner necessary to radiate vitality, cheer and confidence in the sick room.

PAUL JUERGENS.

Paul Juergens, who departed this life October 16, 1909, had deeply engravened his name upon the commercial history of Chicago. The founder of the pioneer manufacturing and wholesale jewelry establishment conducted under the name of the Juergens & Andersen Company, and continuously engaging in that line of business for over a half century, his activities and endeavors are today looked upon as having brought about many admirable and advantageous innovations and improvements in the jewelry trade of the city. Maintaining throughout his life a high standard of business principles, his success was the more satisfactory because well merited. It had its foundation in honor and strict integrity. While not a native of this city, Mr. Juergens witnessed the greater part of Chicago's upbuilding and advancement. He was born in Oldenburg, in Holstein, Germany, September 19, 1834, and was a son of William and Paulina (Shaffenberg) Juergens. His father was a member of a jewelry firm of Oldenburg, which was owner of an establishment that had been in existence there for over three hundred years, and for generations representatives of the family had been connected with the jewelry trade and watch-making.

Paul Juergens attended school in his native city until sixteen years of age, and then entered the Polytechnicum, from which he was graduated in 1848. The same year he joined the army under General Bonin, who led the provincial forces in the revolution against the Danish government, which was unsuccessful, and because of his desire for greater liberty than was vouchsafed by the monarchical form of

government, and also with the hope of bettering his financial condition in the new world, he came to America in the year 1851, landing at New York, where he entered the employ of a jewelry house with which he remained one year. In the year 1852 his father, three sisters and a brother joined him in the United States. The mother died in the old country. About the same time Mr. Juergens entered the employ of Cooper & Fisher, jewelers of Amity Place, New York, with whom he remained until 1854. He then made a prospecting tour in the west but returned to Chicago and opened a jewelry shop in connection with the retail jewelry house of Isaac Spear, then the largest in the city. In 1855 he established a jewelry store in the rear of the Tremont House, at No. 77 Lake street, in connection with his father. In 1858 he admitted Sebastian R. Andersen to a partnership, thus organizing the firm of Juergens & Andersen, manufacturing jewelers. A removal was made to 117 Lake street. The business was established upon a basis that led to the growth of the trade, and the new enterprise was enjoying a growing prosperity up to the time of the fire in 1871. Their house was destroyed but the unconquerable spirit which Chicago manifested at that time found an exponent in the firm of Juergens & Andersen. Three days after the conflagration they rented a place on Eldridge Court and resumed business with twenty-eight employes. The following year the firm removed to the corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, where they remained for nearly five years, afterward securing a location at the corner of State and Washington streets. They were not long in winning a liberal patronage and conducted a growing trade until 1893, when the enterprise was incorporated as the Juergens & Andersen Company, of which Paul Juergens remained as president to the time of his death. Theirs became recognized as one of the foremost jewelry manufacturing establishments of the city and in fact the house stands as a monument of substantiality to the memory of its founder and is today conducted by his sons and William G. Andersen, the son of his former partner. The latter is president of the company with W. F. Juergens as vice president and treasurer and H. P. Juergens secretary. For many years this house, which was brought to a high business plane through the untiring efforts of Mr. Juergens and Mr. Andersen, has stood as a leader among its class in this city. The pioneer establishment in the field of jewelry manufacture in Chicago, it was built up from a modest beginning to an enterprise of large proportions and is highly rated. To the development of the business Paul Juergens devoted his entire attention and efforts, and while prompted by a laudable ambition for success, would never countenance any method or measure that would sacrifice the integrity or honor of the house in the slightest degree.

On the 4th of October, 1862, Mr. Juergens was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Krueger, who survives him, together with their five children: Mary, the wife of Charles Rietz; Emma, wife of Charles Schumann, Jr.; William F., who married Louisa Heissler of Chicago, and continues the jewelry business in connection with William Andersen, son of his father's partner; Ann; and Hans P. Juergens, who married Ada Klaholt, of Springfield, Illinois. There are now six grandchildren, Paul and Charles Rietz and William, Louise and Paul, children of William F.; and Richard Juergens, son of H. P. The father was most devoted to his family and their welfare. The members of his household found him kind and loving and his friends knew him as a genial man of cordial disposition and genuine worth.

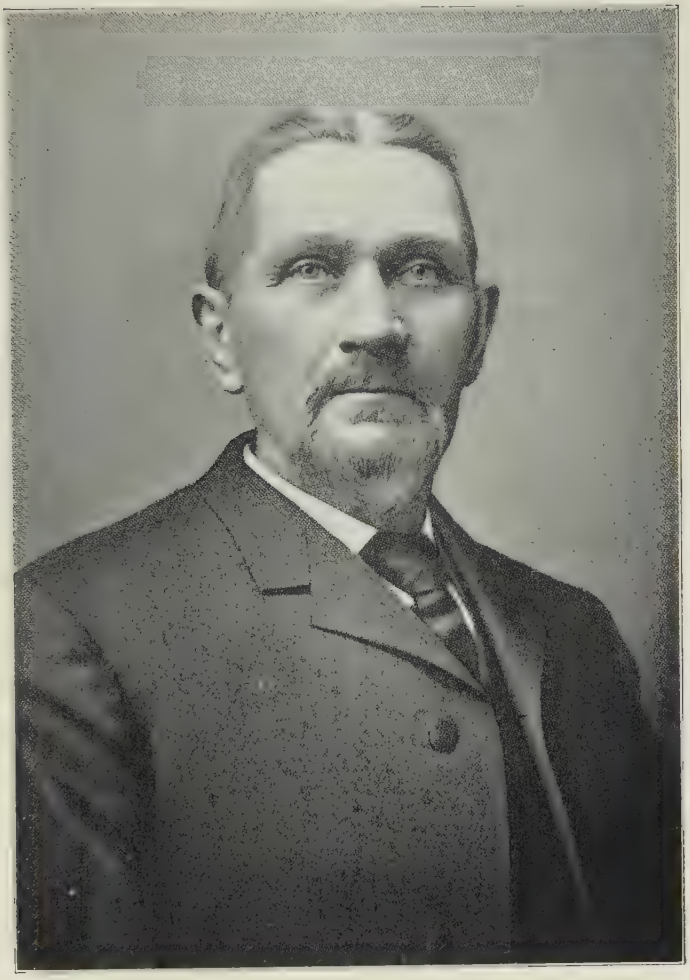
In 1894 he erected a summer home on Powers Lake, Wisconsin, which he called Villa Oldenburg. It stood in the midst of a tract of twenty acres of land and there he passed the summer months, finding great pleasure in cultivating flowers, for which he had the keenest love. His home was ever adorned with attractive specimens from his greenhouse and gardens. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was deeply and helpfully interested in the welfare of the city. He belonged to the Germania Maennerchor and Arcadia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world for here he found the opportunities which he sought and which, by the way, are always open to energetic and ambitious young men. His progress was founded on merit and commercial honor and he ever utilized constructive measures in the development of his trade, never taking advantage of the necessities of others in any business transaction. It is these qualities which have made the name of Paul Juergens respected wherever he was known and most of all where he was best known.

AMOS CHURCHILL.

Amos Churchill, who in the years of his active connection with business affairs of Chicago was engaged in the undertaking and livery business, being located for a number of years on North Green street, was born at Newbury, Ohio, July 25, 1837, a son of Albert and Anna (Fosdick) Churchill, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. About 1843 they removed to Illinois, establishing their home a mile from Woodstock, in McHenry county, where the father carried on general agricultural pursuits, remaining there for a number of years. He then went with his family to Iowa, where both he and his wife passed away.

Amos Churchill was a lad of but six years when brought to Illinois and in the schools of Woodstock he acquired a limited education. His early youth was spent upon his father's small farm but, wishing to become self-supporting and make his own way in the world, he entered the employ of Thomas Hunt at an early age and under his direction learned the trade of brick making. He displayed such efficiency and trustworthiness that at the age of seventeen years he was made foreman of the business and had supervision over a number of employes. He always believed if anything was worth doing at all it was worth doing well and he was very thorough in anything that he undertook, forming his plans carefully and executing them with dispatch and decision. He engaged in the brick manufacturing business for a number of years, his last connection with that line being at Centralia, Illinois.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Churchill offered his services to the government in 1865, enlisting as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, with which he served in Tennessee until the close of the war, being mustered out September 25, 1865. He afterward purchased property in Woodstock, where he conducted a livery stable for a few years. He was much interested in good horses and always kept on hand a number of head, also making the purchase and sale of horses a feature of his business.



AMOS CHURCHILL

In 1873 he came to Chicago, establishing himself at the corner of Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue in the undertaking and livery business, which he conducted in connection with a partner for several years. In 1884 the partnership was dissolved and he erected a place of business at what is now Nos. 512 and 514 North Green street, carrying on the business at that location until he sold out and retired about fourteen years prior to his death. He was very thorough and capable and, therefore, a successful business man and was one of the best known representatives of his special line in Chicago. By reason of his thrift and capable management he was enabled to invest from time to time in real estate and had accumulated considerable property, owning at the time of his death twenty houses and lots, which according to his plans were given to his nephews and nieces.

On the 4th of July, 1862, Mr. Churchill was united in marriage to Mrs. Mahala Clark Stevens, a native of Yates county, New York, and a daughter of Elijah M. and Amorita (Sutfin) Clark, who became residents of Kane county, Illinois, in 1844, settling near Elgin. Later they became residents of that city, where their last days were spent. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill had no children and thus he made bequests of his property to his relatives after leaving his wife comfortably provided for. She occupies a pleasant home on Sacramento boulevard and owns three houses in the block in which she lives. She is wonderfully well preserved for, although now in her seventy-fourth year, she appears to be in her early sixties. Possessing a kindly and helpful spirit, she gives liberally to charity and to all worthy needs, and her good deeds have won her the gratitude of many.

Mr. Churchill was a prominent Mason, attaining the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and also becoming a member of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise held membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both were life members of Lady Washington Chapter of the Eastern Star No. 28. He maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was prominent in all these fraternal organizations and was beloved by all who knew him. His friends of the seventeenth ward, appreciative of his worth and ability, many times urged him to become a candidate for alderman, but he always declined the proffered honor, preferring to devote his time entirely to his business. He greatly enjoyed various kinds of amusements, being of a jovial nature and genial disposition, always good-tempered and ready with smile or jest to meet his friends. Reading was to him a marked source of pleasure and he ever kept well informed on all current events and topics of general interest.

JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES.

In his interesting poem entitled "The Boys," Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes refers to the author of our national hymn "America" by saying: "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith." If fate had any such object in giving the name of Jones to the subject of this memoir, her intention was certainly frustrated, for J. Russell Jones, starting out in life in a most humble capacity, not only won success, but honors, and is named with that galaxy of men who have been the real

builders and promoters of Chicago's greatness, being prominent in that inner circle of which Marshall Field, P. D. Armour and others were members, and furthermore, figuring in affairs of national importance as the friend and adviser of Lincoln, Grant and others.

Born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, February 17, 1823, he reached an honored old age and passed away in his eighty-seventh year. The family records show that Colonel John Jones, one of his ancestors, was also one of the judges who tried and condemned King Charles I. He married Henrietta Catharine, the second sister of Oliver Cromwell in 1623 and was executed October 2, 1660, after the restoration of King Charles II. Before the death of Colonel Jones, his son William had married Hannah Eaton, then of the parish of St. Andrew in Holden, and later came to America with his father-in-law, Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the New Haven colony, of which William Jones served as deputy governor for many years. He died October 17, 1776, and he and his wife lie buried under the same stone that covers Governor Eaton at New Haven.

Captain Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Connecticut, grandfather of J. Russell Jones, was an officer of the French and Indian war, who held two commissions under King George II, one of these bearing date March 27, 1758, later coming into possession of J. Russell Jones. In early manhood Samuel Jones wedded Lydia Tarbox and to them were born six sons and four daughters, nine of whom reached adult years and became useful citizens. The eldest son, his father's namesake, was a lawyer, who practiced for many years at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was a person of broad learning and culture and in 1842 published a treatise on "The Right of Suffrage," which was probably the first work of the kind from the pen of an American writer. Another son was the ancestor of Joel Jones, first president of Girard College, Samuel Jones, a distinguished medical practitioner, and Matthew Hale Jones, of Philadelphia. Anson Jones, a descendant of a third son of Captain Samuel Jones, was the second president of the republic of Texas. Joel Jones, the sixth son and father of J. Russell Jones, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, May 14, 1792, and wedded Maria, daughter of Joseph Dart, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. In 1819 he removed with his young family to Conneaut, Ohio, where he died during the early childhood of J. Russell Jones, leaving the mother with but slender means for the support and education of her family.

The exigencies of the situation caused Russell Jones at the early age of thirteen to provide for his own support by clerking in a dry goods store at Conneaut, and while he was thus engaged his mother and the other members of the family removed to Pecatonica, now Rockton, Illinois. After two years' faithful and satisfactory service with his employers at Conneaut, Russell Jones determined to rejoin the family and seek his fortune in the west. At this announcement, prominent members of the Presbyterian church in Conneaut endeavored to persuade him to remain and offered to pay all the expense of preparing him for the ministry, but with sincere gratitude for their kindness and good intentions Jones declined their offer and as passenger on board the schooner, J. G. King, reached Chicago August 19, 1838, and by private conveyance continued his journey to Pecatonica.

For two years thereafter he lived with his mother, giving her the benefit of his services and his earnings, and in 1840 removed to Galena, then the largest and most flourishing city in the northwest. The development of the lead mines had

brought a large influx of people to that region from the older states. Mr. Jones had but a dollar at the time of his arrival there, but he possessed the better capital of courage, determination and industry. For a few months he received as a clerk what was scarcely more than a nominal salary, but his capability and fidelity won him recognition and through the friendship of Captain Edward Hempstead he secured a clerkship with Benjamin H. Campbell, who became one of the leading merchants of the northwest, and many years later succeeded his former clerk as United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois. In Mr. Campbell's employ the qualifications of Mr. Jones found steady recognition. He proved himself an exponent of the enterprising spirit that characterized Galena at that date and his loyalty to his employer's interests won him promotion from time to time until eventually he was promoted to partnership.

At the same time he found an attractive social environment in the young city and was there married, September 14, 1848, to Elizabeth Ann Scott, daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, for many years a distinguished citizen of Arkansas. The marriage was blessed with three sons and three daughters, Russell Sheldon, Ben Campbell and Frank Ormsby, all now deceased; Lizzie Scott, Rebecca Fulkerson and Eliza Maria, the last named having also passed away. In time the family circle was extended by the arrival of grandchildren: J. Russell Jones, of the Chicago Telephone Company; Arthur E. Dyer; George R. Jones; Josephine Russella Dyer; Allan D. Jones; Scott C. Dyer; and Russell J. Dyer. Now there is a great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Orton Jones, daughter of George R. Jones and Jessie Orton Jones.

Following the formation of the partnership with Benjamin Campbell at Galena, Mr. Jones continued active in the business until 1856 and within that period had established a reputation as one of the prominent business men of that section of the country. He had in the meantime extended his efforts into other business fields and in 1846 was elected secretary and treasurer of the Galena & Minnesota Packet Company, which dual position he filled to the benefit of the company's financial standing for fifteen years.

In Galena Mr. Jones made his real start in business, laid the foundations of a happy home life and also came to be recognized as a factor in the political interests of the day. He there formed the acquaintance of Ulysses S. Grant, then clerk in the leather store of Simpson & Grant, and the friendship which sprang up between them was continued until the death of the General. In those early years Mr. Jones acted as trustee and financial agent for the investment of General Grant's savings, but was even more than that, for he became a trusted and sagacious counselor in all that pertained to the earlier political career of the hero of Appomattox.

A student of the political questions of the time, Mr. Jones became an advocate of free-soil principles and naturally joined the republican party on its organization. In 1860 he was sent to the twenty-second general assembly as republican representative from the district composed of Jo Daviess and Carroll counties. Of him in this connection it has been said: "A member of but few words and fewer speeches, he soon became an active and influential participant in the actual work of that important body, exerting a decisive influence in all its measures of public interest, thereby winning for himself the approval, not only of his own section, but of the state at large." While in Springfield he became acquainted with Abraham

Lincoln, David Davis, Richard Yates and other distinguished Illinois statesmen and following the election of Mr. Lincoln he appointed Russell Jones United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, at that time a most important federal office and eagerly sought by many influential men. This necessitated his removal to Chicago and in the larger city he found opportunity for the extension of his interests and the development of his latent business powers.

In his official capacity he made the acquaintance of the leading journalists and politicians of Chicago and in time came into close touch with the business life of the city. Recognizing Chicago's need for improved urban transportation he purchased the street railway lines in the west division of Chicago from the Chicago Street Railway Company and at once organized the Chicago West Division Railway Company, of which he was elected the first president, continuing to hold that office, with the exception of a brief period spent abroad, for a quarter of a century, and by systematic and skilful management bringing the road to a high degree of prosperity and winning therefrom a comfortable fortune ere the west side car system became the property of Charles T. Yerkes. When the transfer of the railway lines was made he succeeded in obtaining for the stockholders six hundred dollars a share for one-half their holdings and a thirty-five per cent annual dividend on the remainder. Mr. Jones also became interested in commercial and manufacturing enterprises and gained recognition as one of the most skilful and influential of the business men of Chicago. He became in his later years a director in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Chicago Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company.

In the early years of his residence here he continued to faithfully discharge his duties as marshal and the acceptability of his service is indicated in the fact that, at the beginning of his second term, President Lincoln reappointed Mr. Jones to the position, which he filled until called to higher political office by his old friend, General Grant. By reason of his personal merit, political influence and discretion, Mr. Jones became a trusted friend of Lincoln, who frequently called him to Washington for consultation concerning important public problems. Soon after General Grant's brilliant victory at Chattanooga a number of leading intellectual men began advocating his candidacy for the presidency. Hearing of this, Mr. Jones wrote to General Grant substantially as follows: "I have no disposition to meddle with your affairs, but cannot resist saying that I very much hope you will pay no attention to what is being said about your being a presidential candidate to succeed Lincoln." While on his way to Washington in response to a telegram from President Lincoln, Mr. Jones received several letters which he read after boarding the train. One of these was General Grant's reply: "I am receiving a great deal of that kind of literature but it very soon finds its way into the waste basket. I already have a pretty big job on my hands, and my only ambition is to see this rebellion suppressed. Nothing would induce me to think of being a presidential candidate, particularly so long as there is a possibility of having Mr. Lincoln reelected." By appointment, Mr. Jones visited President Lincoln at eight o'clock in the evening of his arrival in Washington and after being ushered into his private office, where the political condition of the middle west was being discussed, he handed the president General Grant's letter. When the former read that part relative to himself he arose, put his hand on Mr. Jones' shoulder and said: "You

will never know how gratifying that is to me. No man knows how deeply that presidential grub gnaws unless he has had it himself." This incident was equally important to Lincoln and to Grant, as it established a perfect understanding between those two distinguished men.

Four years later, when Grant was made the nation's chief executive, Mr. Jones went in his private car to conduct the General to Washington just before his inauguration. After breakfasting, Grant, lighting a cigar, turned to Jones and said: "The indications are, Jones, that I shall have several appointments to make within a few days, and I am a little surprised that I have not heard yet what you are going to want. In fact, I have been considerably exercised over the matter, fearing you might ask for something that I might not think you were entitled to and would be compelled to refuse, which of course, would embarrass me. But I have made up my mind what I shall do when I get to it." Mr. Jones expressed his curiosity to know how he had been measured up politically by the General, who replied: "I am going to offer you the postoffice at Vincennes, Indiana." This is an excellent example of the rare humor which but few of Grant's most intimate friends appreciated he possessed. It was not until after his inauguration, however, that he called Mr. Jones to the position of United States minister to Belgium, in recognition of his prudence and fitness for diplomatic service as well as for patriotic aid, which he rendered the government during the Civil war. Mr. Jones had also done splendid work as Illinois member of the national republican committee throughout the entire period of the Civil war and gave many proofs of his insight into the political situation as well as his loyalty in citizenship.

Following the Belgium appointment, Mr. Jones and his family went abroad, entering upon his legation duties July 21, 1869. He was there received with every mark of respect and confidence. A close and attentive student, and possessing a most retentive memory, he readily acquired a knowledge of French, which is the language of the country. This, combined with his splendid business powers, enabled him to become accurately informed in regard to the great interests of the country and people to which he was accredited. An elaborate report of the cereal productions of Belgium made soon after his arrival there met with the entire satisfaction of the department of state. He was also successful in securing the release, without friction or noise, of an American citizen from prison and aided in establishing an extradition treaty between the two countries. He also lent his official assistance to instituting a steamship line between New York and Antwerp and made an extensive report on the rail and canal transportation of Belgium. While in that country the adjustment of the Alabama claims against Great Britain under the treaty of Washington attracted world-wide attention. It was a period of anxiety to every American representative in Europe and in this emergency no minister was more active or effective in giving European opinion a favorable turn.

Another point of interest in his life record is thus told by a contemporary biographer: "A peculiar combination of circumstances that existed during the Franco-German war placed Mr. Jones in the unique position of being the only man outside of Paris, not connected with the German army, who could get a communication through the lines into Paris. It so happened that Mr. Washburne, our minister to France, was an intimate personal friend of Prince Bismarck, and was the only representative of any country who remained in Paris during the entire siege. On

one occasion, in conversation with Prince Bismarck, Mr. Washburne remarked that being unable to correspond with Jones, United States minister to Belgium, was working hard on him, as they were the most intimate friends and for thirty years had never been separated. Whereupon the Prince said: 'If your friend will say to you that he will not allow anything contraband of war in his correspondence, I will arrange matters so that you can correspond with him in perfect freedom.' The result of this arrangement was that even the king of Belgium, when he desired to communicate with his minister in Paris, was compelled to send his messages through Mr. Jones, the United States minister at his court."

The legation mentioned was the scene of liberal and generous hospitality during the ministry of Mr. Jones, who resided there with his family. Possessing large private means he not only entertained lavishly, but gave much time to the study of literature and art, Mr. Jones developing in this connection excellent taste and judgment. He was widely interested in French, Dutch and the Flemish schools of painting, and during his residence abroad secured a fine collection of works of such masters as Ruysdael, Verboeckhoven, Madou, Le Jeune, Koekkoek, Blommers, Gussow, Binet, Schreyer, Jacque, Clays, Van Luppen, Perignon, Verdyen, DeConick, Robbe, Rotta, DeHaas, Fourmois, Plumot and Lamoriniere.

After resigning his ministerial post, in the summer of 1875, Mr. Jones returned to Chicago and the business interests which demanded his attention at home compelled him to decline the portfolio of secretary of the interior, tendered him by President Grant. The latter then insisted that he should become collector of customs for the port of Chicago, and loathe to refuse what he considered a duty, he served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of the merchants of this section of the country until his successor was appointed during the following administration. Through all these years he continued to give personal supervision to his business affairs and remained as president of the street railway company until 1888, when he retired permanently.

Mr. Jones held membership with the Chicago Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also for many years a member of the Pelee Club, of Pelee Island in Lake Erie, and for seven years served as its president. He was also a member of Calumet Club. His ready wit made him a favorite wherever he was known. At the time of his demise Fernando Jones said of him: "He was very well known even at the beginning of his career. He had a bright, cheery nature that made friends for him by the score, and almost from the time he reached Chicago it was an understood fact that anyone who needed advice or aid was sure to get it from him. In fact, he was the friend of everybody who was in trouble or need, and whatever he did for these was done in the pleasantest way imaginable. It was as if one were doing him a favor by accepting his aid."

Mr. Jones passed away on the 11th of April, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years. No long and weary illness was his and he retained the precious prize of keen mentality to the last. At his passing Robert T. Lincoln and General Frederick Dent Grant both bore testimony of their high regard for him, who had not only been their fathers' friend, but also their own, and both relate incidents of his wit and of his geniality. One who wrote of him in his later years said: "A gentleman of the old school, modest, self-contained and prudent, at all times and in all places; loyal to his friends; devoted to his family; a good husband, a good father and a

good citizen, he has lived the simple life and gained the affectionate regard of all who have come within the circle of his acquaintance and influence. Industrious and methodical to an unusual degree, he probably can give a correct statement of his receipts and expenditures for every year of his life since boyhood. Blessed by a sound and discriminating judgment in business, he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and it is just to say for him, what he could not be induced to say for himself, that while he never appeared anxious to be rich, and still less to make a show, he has always treated the riches which came to him as though they were a sacred trust to be used for his kinsmen of every degree who might be surrounded by circumstances less fortunate than his own. To the chosen few who have been permitted to know his inner life nothing can be more beautiful than the spirit of justice and generosity which has always controlled both his private and public conduct."

JAMES P. BUCK, M. D.

One of the well known physicians of Chicago is Dr. James P. Buck, whose office is located in his residence at 1161 La Salle avenue. He was born in Carrolltown, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1856, and is a son of John and Rachel (Sherry) Buck. John Buck, who was a native of the Keystone state was always a prominent factor in public life, having several times been elected sheriff, while for a number of years he represented his district in the state senate and for a long period he was a member of the county committee. He spent his entire life in the county where he was born, his demise occurring in 1910, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother passed away about three months previously, when she was eighty-one years of age. Their family numbered twelve children: Celestine, who died in 1910; Michael J., who is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Sylvester H., who lives in Adair, Ohio; Peter, who died in 1885; James P., our subject; Anacitus W., who is a banker at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania; Mary, the wife of James S. Scanlon, also of Ebensburg; Ambrose C., who is living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Edward, a resident of Colorado; Annie, the wife of James Eck, of Carrolltown, Pennsylvania; Vincent, who lives in Pittsburg; and Albert, who is a banker at Hastings, Pennsylvania.

At the age of six years James P. Buck was placed in the district schools of his county, which he attended until he was fourteen years. In 1870 he entered St. Vincent's College at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years, and returning home taught the district school for two years. Having decided to become a physician he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after receiving his diploma he went to Pittsburg where he established an office and practiced for five years. In 1885 he decided to go abroad for further study and spent two years in Vienna, during which time he was made surgeon in the army, holding the rank of captain, during the difficulties with Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania. Later he took the summer course in Heidelberg University, returning subsequently to Vienna, where he was made first assistant to Professor Hock

of the university of that city. He returned to the United States in 1888 and came directly to Chicago, establishing an office on La Salle avenue, where he has ever since been located engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery.

On the 30th of June, 1897, Dr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Mary Katherine Grass, a daughter of Martin and Margaret Grass, pioneer settlers of Chicago. The father was for many years engaged in business in this city but was living retired at the time of his demise. Dr. and Mrs. Buck are the parents of three children, as follows: Marie Georgietta, who is now thirteen years of age; Harold Francis Jerome, who is twelve; and Cecil Clement, a lad of ten years.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Buck are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, in the faith of which denomination they have reared their family. His political support is given to the democratic party, though he does not actively participate in the city's campaigns, his entire attention being given to the discharge of his professional duties, to which he devotes the most conscientious attention. Dr. Buck is one of the city's progressive physicians and maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his membership in the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

EUGENE V. RODDIN.

To those who have been keenly observant of Chicago's history during the past century, it is needless to emphasize the fact that Eugene V. Roddin has occupied a prominent, enviable and honorable position in commercial circles. He was the promoter of the jewelry house of E. V. Roddin & Company, which for more than fifty-five years has had continuous existence here. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1838, and his death in Chicago, on the 5th of February, 1896. The intervening years were for him characterized by continuous progress and at all times he kept in close touch with the vital forces and interests of the day. His father, Charles J. Roddin, was the youngest son of Lord Roddin, of England, and Henrietta (Worthington) Roddin, who was of French descent. Charles J. Roddin became one of the pioneer residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was prominent in business circles as a lumber merchant there.

Eugene V. Roddin was but five years of age at the time of his parents' demise. He attended school one or two terms in Cincinnati, and then went to live with his mother's uncle in New York city, where he pursued his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he returned to his native city and joined the Guthrie Grays, a military organization which later became the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and saw active service. He had been at the front for three months when he was wounded. Following his recovery he became a member of a New York regiment and later was made superintendent of transportation along the Kanawha valley. His duties in that connection were of a most important and responsible nature and at Harpers Ferry he was captured when in battle under General Miles, at which time he had twenty thousand dollars in currency upon his person. The morning after, when some of the prisoners were exchanged, he made his escape and reported to General Potter, under whose command he was assigned to Camp

EUGENE V. RODDIN

Douglas in 1863. He became assistant quartermaster and later general quartermaster, being promoted to the latter position by General Sweet. He served with that rank until the close of the war, doing efficient duty in the prompt and faithful discharge of the work that devolved upon him.

Following his military experience Mr. Roddin became connected with the jewelry trade in Chicago at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, but in the memorable fire of October, 1871, his store was destroyed. As soon as possible the business was reestablished at 150 State street, being reorganized under the firm style of E. V. Roddin & Company. In 1886 he retired from the retail trade to enter the wholesale field, in which he continued until his death. This business, which was established in 1855, is still being carried on. The firm was the first in the country to introduce jewelry catalogues and at all times has followed progressive methods and displayed a strong initiative spirit. In 1910 the house celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

In 1886 Mr. Roddin was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Mayberry, a daughter of Randolph and Harriet (Morphis) Mayberry, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Her father, who was the owner of a large plantation in the south, removed to Chicago after the close of the war and lived retired. Mr. and Mrs. Roddin had one child, a daughter, Eugenie Vincent.

In his political views Mr. Roddin was a republican yet without ambition for office. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity, and in religious faith was an Episcopalian, attending St. James church. He belonged to the Athletic Club and the Washington Park Club, and was well known as a lover of fine horses, owning an excellent stable. In all matters relative to the public welfare he took keen interest and his cooperation could ever be counted upon to further interests for the general good. He was particularly active in his support of the World's Columbian Exposition and was a liberal contributor to many projects for public improvement. He possessed keen business ability and while he won success, was generous in the division of his wealth with those who needed assistance. His love of music was one of his strong characteristics and constituted one of the forces of a well balanced character. The guitar was a favorite instrument on which he excelled to no small degree. His life in its entirety was a most commendable one and for many years constituted a force for good in the business circles and public interests of the city.

LANDON CABELL ROSE.

Landon Cabell Rose, president of the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank, was born in La Porte, Indiana, November 30, 1872, son of Landon Cabell and Nancy (Holbrook) Rose.

After pursuing his education in the public schools of Indiana, he entered Wabash College, graduated with the class of 1893. In the same year he became actively identified with the banking business as a member of the firm of Rose & Company, Chicago, Illinois, in which he continued until 1902, when he assisted in the organization of the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank, becoming its vice president,

which office he continued to hold until the death of his brother Hiram Holbrook Rose, whom he succeeded as president, and in this institution he still continues to be the chief executive officer. In this connection his ability and energy to construct in administrative direction has been rewarded with success.

He is also president of the North Avenue State Bank and the Michigan Avenue Trust Company; vice president of the Continental Casualty Company; director of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; and a trustee of Wabash College. All of these institutions are in high standing, and it is conceded that he has contributed much to their success. He has become a factor in the management of business affairs of magnitude, which have proven valuable elements in the development and business activities of the city of Chicago.

He belongs to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and to the Society of Colonial Wars. In social life his membership relations are with the University, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Calumet, Mid-Day and Exmoor Clubs.

CHARLES TURNER BROWN.

Charles Turner Brown, prominent and successful in the field of patent law and trade-mark litigation, was born in East Randolph, Vermont, May 3, 1849, a son of Jonathan M. and Susan S. (Turner) Brown. On both sides the family is of English lineage and among the ancestors were those who defended the rights of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. The father was a millwright, builder of mills and acted as superintendent for large corporations. Unto him and his wife were born three sons and two daughters, the sisters of our subject being: Ellen, now the wife of W. R. Call, of Manchester, New Hampshire; and Alice S., the widow of Charles Prentice, of Norwich, Connecticut. But one brother is now living, Hiram T. Brown, located in New Mexico, where he is engaged in mining and surveying.

Charles T. Brown, reared in New England, pursued his early education in the common schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and afterward attended the Polytechnic Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated on the completion of a scientific course. He entered upon the preparation for the bar as a student in the office and under the direction of Captain James R. Patten, of Manchester, New Hampshire, while later he continued his reading with Josiah Burnham, of Chicago. In 1881 he was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar and since that time has specialized in patent and trade-mark law. His scientific training in the Polytechnic Institute has constituted a valuable feature in his success in the department of law, which he chose as his life work, for the successful patent lawyer must have comprehensive knowledge of mechanical principles and the scientific truths which underlie them, in order many times to establish the rights of his clients. He is thoroughly versed on this department of the law and has been accorded a large and important clientage, connecting him with much patent and trade-mark litigation.

Mr. Brown has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Mary Gleason, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who died leaving two daughters: Alice, now the

wife of Karl Ross, of Chicago; and Miss Maude Brown, who is living in Manchester, New Hampshire. In January, 1902, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Cora A. Adams, of Yankton, South Dakota, and they reside at No. 2156 Park avenue, while he has his office at 127 North Dearborn street.

Mr. Brown has always maintained political independence, never caring to ally himself with a party to which he should feel bound to give allegiance. For a number of years he was president of the Anthropological Society of Chicago and has always been interested in scientific investigation and research. He holds many advanced views on questions of widespread interest and of vital significance, and he has been for several years a delegate of the United Societies for Local Self Government. Since 1874 he has been a loyal member of the Odd Fellows society and is a member of the grand lodge, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Medinah Temple. He also belongs to the Gesang Verein and in professional lines is connected with the Lawyers Association of Illinois. While his outside interests are many and varied, especially along educational and research lines, he has never allowed anything to deflect him from his real life work—the practice of law—in which field he has made continuous and commendable progress.

HARRISON H. FRYETTE, D. O., M. D.

As science unfolds her secrets to the determined gaze of the keen investigator it has been found that the differences in the methods of practice to the old schools of medicine are but slight, and while each new innovation is apt to meet with opposition from the conservative, yet the more progressive element in the profession is quick to see and utilize the good no matter from what source it springs. At one time osteopathy met the bitter attack of the medical profession, yet today there are many practitioners who combine the methods of practice of each school in successful work for their fellowmen. This Dr. Harrison H. Fryette is doing and his labors are attended with excellent results. A native of Grafton, California, he was born October 15, 1878, and is a son of Solomon J. and Lola H. (Harrison) Fryette, both of whom were natives of Allegany county, New York. They met, however, in Wisconsin and were married in California. The father was for a number of years a successful druggist of Grafton, but is now practicing osteopathy in Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Fryette, of this review, pursued a public-school education until graduated from the high school at Chadron, Nebraska. Later he completed a course in the Chadron Academy and in 1900 matriculated in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he studied through one regular year and an additional summer term, pursuing the scientific course. In 1901 he came to Chicago and was graduated from the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in 1903. He also pursued a year's post-graduate work in the same school and entered upon the active duties of the profession particularly well trained for the responsibilities that have devolved upon him in this connection.

Dr. Fryette began practice in 1903 and has since continued in Chicago, having today a very extensive practice, including among his patients many of the best

families of the city. He has two assistants, besides his wife, and has a splendidly equipped office in the Trude building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street.

On the 28th of June, 1905, Dr. Fryette was married to Miss Myrtle Winslow, of Chicago, who is also a graduate of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery. She was formerly a student under her husband and is now actively assisting him in his professional duties. Dr. Fryette is professor of osteopathic technic in the Littlejohn College. He has made a specialty of all kinds of deformities of the body and of diseases that can be traced to the spine. He has invented and patended an articulated spine, which he has donated to the American Osteopathic Association. All profits that accrue from its sale are to be used for research along osteopathic lines. This device is known as the "Fryette articulated spine" and is for sale by the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Fryette attended the International Physiological Congress at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1907 and is one of its members. He also belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to the American Geographical Society and to the American Osteopathic Association and the State Osteopathic Association. His labors have been most thorough and his study comprehensive. He has dissected the entire human nervous system and has preserved it all intact, a work requiring great perseverance and skill.

Dr. Fryette is an independent republican in his political connection, usually supporting the principles of the party, and yet not hesitating to support his honest convictions, whether at variance with the opinions of political leaders or not. He is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Lake View Lodge, No. 774, A. F. & A. M., in Oriental Consistory and in Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago Athletic Association, and is an enthusiast on the subject of the motor car, finding much of his recreation in driving a fine car over the boulevards of this city and the splendid roads which lead away from the city's din into the quiet country.

WILLIAM R. HEAD.

It is ever of interest to contemplate the life record of a man whose innate force of character enabled him to triumph over lack of early advantages and win for himself a place of acknowledged worth and prominence. This William R. Head did, and at the same time he ever retained the quiet, unassuming manner that does not force itself obtrusively on public notice. The value of his work, however, became recognized and won for him responsible positions in railway circles, while in the field of history and science he also left his impress. He was born in Rye, England, not far from London, on the 13th of July, 1829, a son of William R. and Charlotte (Fry) Head, who were also of Rye, where the father engaged in ship building.

The son pursued his education in the schools of his native country and for one year was a college student. His natural musical talent led to his selection as one of the choir boys of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, which famous church has

always been noted for the excellence of its choir. He was about twenty-one years of age when, in 1850, he sailed for America with Chicago as his destination and here he was first employed by a lumber company. After a short time, however, he removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, and accepted a clerical position in the office of the circuit clerk, A. McKim DuBois, with whom he remained for a few years. He afterward entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, becoming station agent for that line at Auburn, Illinois. When the war broke out he was drafted for service but paid a substitute to go in his place. He was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and many other prominent men of the day and his reminiscences of distinguished Illinois statesmen were most interesting. It was about the period of the war that he purchased a farm of eighty acres near Carlinville, Illinois, but he did not find that occupation congenial and after a short time again became connected with railway interests in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad. For many years he was traveling auditor for the road and later was made personal injury agent. He became one of the oldest employes of the railroad and for some years prior to his death was given an annuity by the railroad company in recognition of the faithful services which he had rendered to that corporation.

Even after his retirement from railroad connections Mr. Head was not idle. In fact, his entire life was one of ceaseless toil and his later years were devoted to writing a history of the Illinois Central Railroad and also a history of Chicago as he knew it. Throughout his life he manifested a most studious disposition and though largely a self-educated men, he made a thorough study of geology, especially the geology of the Mississippi valley, collecting a large number of rare geological specimens which he classified and catalogued with great care. This in time became one of the finest collections in this part of the country and is now to be seen in the Field Museum. He was also one of the committee in the geological department of the old Chicago Exposition and he was an honored and valued member of the Chicago Historical Society.

On the 17th of May, 1855, Mr. Head was united in marriage at Carlinville, Illinois, to Miss Martha L. Neely, a daughter of James and Milly (Beacham) Neely, of Franklin, Kentucky, who became early residents of Carlinville, where Mr. Neely engaged in the saddlery business. Mr. and Mrs. Head lived to celebrate their golden wedding on the 17th of May, 1905, and had he lived another week they would have celebrated their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary, but death claimed him on the 10th of May, 1910, and he passed away at the age of eighty years and ten months. In their family were eight children, six of whom are yet living: Mrs. Alexander McGregory; Nora E.; James M.; Richard U.; Paul D.; and Mrs. Charles Heydenburg. Nora and Paul have always remained with their parents, companions in their later years, and bestowing upon them the utmost care which filial love could suggest.

Mr. Head always gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church. Home was ever to him the dearest place on earth and it was there that he preferred to spend his leisure hours. He was also appreciative of congenial companionship and held friendship inviolable. His love of music was early manifest, remaining with him throughout his entire life, and was ever a source of pleasure and entertainment. In a notice of his pass-

ing, the Chicago Historical Society wrote: "William R. Head was a quiet and unostentatious man. He loved books, he loved nature, he loved little children and he was interested in all movements for the betterment of mankind. He was kindly, sincere and courteous. He did his duty to the best of his understanding and ability. His quiet influence was felt in the community in which he resided and he will long be missed by those who came within the radius of his influence." For sixty years Mr. Head had been a resident of Chicago, so that he had witnessed the greater part of its development and progress and was familiar with its history, not from hearsay but as a witness of and participant in many events which left their impress upon the annals of the city, and it is well that Chicago thus pays him honor in perpetuating his memory in her records.

FREDERICK WEBSTER BLACK.

Starting near the bottom of the ladder as messenger at the Union Stock Yards, Frederick Webster Black, of Chicago, has advanced to the presidency of one of the important lumber companies of the country and although he is comparatively a young man ranks among the leaders in his chosen line of business. He has won his present position through courage which never yielded to obstacles however great, backed by clear judgment and a worthy ambition to win an honorable name. Born at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 17, 1874, he is a son of William F. Black, a native of Kentucky. The father was a minister of the Christian church and was stationed for many years at Indianapolis. He came to Chicago in 1889 and occupied the pulpit of the Central Church of Christ until his death, January 12, 1909, at the age of seventy years. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Webster. She is a native of Indiana, a daughter of Taylor Webster, who was for many years prominently identified with the banking business at Ladoga. Mrs. Black is now living and makes her home with the subject of this review. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Black were two children, Horace W. and Frederick W., the former of whom is associated with his brother in business as secretary and treasurer of the Petros Lumber Company.

Mr. Black of this sketch received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago. On January 1, 1892, he entered the employ of Greer, Mills & Company at the Union Stock Yards as messenger, later becoming bookkeeper, a position which he held until April 1, 1898. He then secured a position as salesman for R. B. Whitsett & Company, coal dealers, and so continued until July 2, 1899, when he assisted in organizing the Harman-Black Coal Company, in order to handle the output of the Willfred Coal Company of Sullivan county, Indiana. He and William S. Harman shortly after forming the selling company organized the latter as an operating company and purchased coal tracts covering twelve hundred acres in Sullivan county, Indiana. They engaged in extensive mining operations there until August 1, 1903, when they sold out. There they built the town of Willfred which is now probably the best coal-mining center of the state. The name of the company and town was originated by Mr. Black from the given names of his partner and himself. After selling out they dissolved part-

nership and Mr. Black organized the F. W. Black Coal Company to dispose of stock on hand. This company he closed out in May, 1904. He was also treasurer and manager of the Illinois and Eastern Coal Company which he sold out at the same time. He purchased an interest in the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company with which he was connected as secretary and treasurer until 1906. He then organized the Frederick W. Black Lumber Company, of which he has since been president. This company operates sawmills in Tennessee, manufacturing poplar and oak lumber exclusively and making a specialty of the former. He is also president of the Petros Lumber Company, which is operating sawmills, and logging, at Petros, Tennessee, and has attained a position in the lumber business which reflects the highest credit upon him as a man of ability and practical judgment.

On the 20th of June, 1899, near Winsted, Connecticut, Mr. Black was married to Miss Mary Anna Cooke, a daughter of Frederick M. Cooke, and to this union two children have been born: Elizabeth L., who is eight years of age; and Helen L., aged three years. In politics Mr. Black adheres to the republican party. He is a member of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange and also of the Hamilton Club of this city. His religious views are indicated by membership in the Central Church of Christ. He has never feared to venture upon a business enterprise when his judgment bade him go forward, and through untiring industry and unswerving integrity he has won the confidence of his associates and patrons. It is men of this character that rightly occupy the important positions in commercial affairs.

JAMES HARVEY PEIRCE.

James Harvey Peirce, a lawyer who has practiced at the Chicago bar since 1881, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 15, 1853, a son of William Huston and Mary Moore (Eldridge) Peirce, both of whom came of English ancestry although the Pierce family was established in Delaware at an early epoch in colonial history. James H. Peirce is a descendant in the sixth generation from Captain Robert Peirce, who came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Roger Williams' colony in Rhode Island. In 1681 he removed to Delaware and took up his abode near Wilmington where he died in 1728. The grandfather, Robert Peirce, was a resident of Delaware as was the father, William Huston Peirce, who died in Wilmington in 1880 at the age of sixty-two years, having long survived his wife whose death occurred in 1864 when she was forty-six years of age. Of a family of three sons and a daughter James H. Peirce is the youngest. His surviving brother, J. Eldridge Peirce, is now a retired real-estate and insurance man of Wilmington, and their sister is Mrs. Mary E. Robertson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The other member of the family has passed away.

James H. Peirce pursued his education in the Friends School of Wilmington, Delaware, to the year 1870, and then entered Cornell University from which he was graduated B. S. in 1874. He pursued his professional course in Columbia University of Washington, D. C., where he won his LL. B. degree in 1876. He served as law clerk to the commissioner of patents at Washington in 1877 and

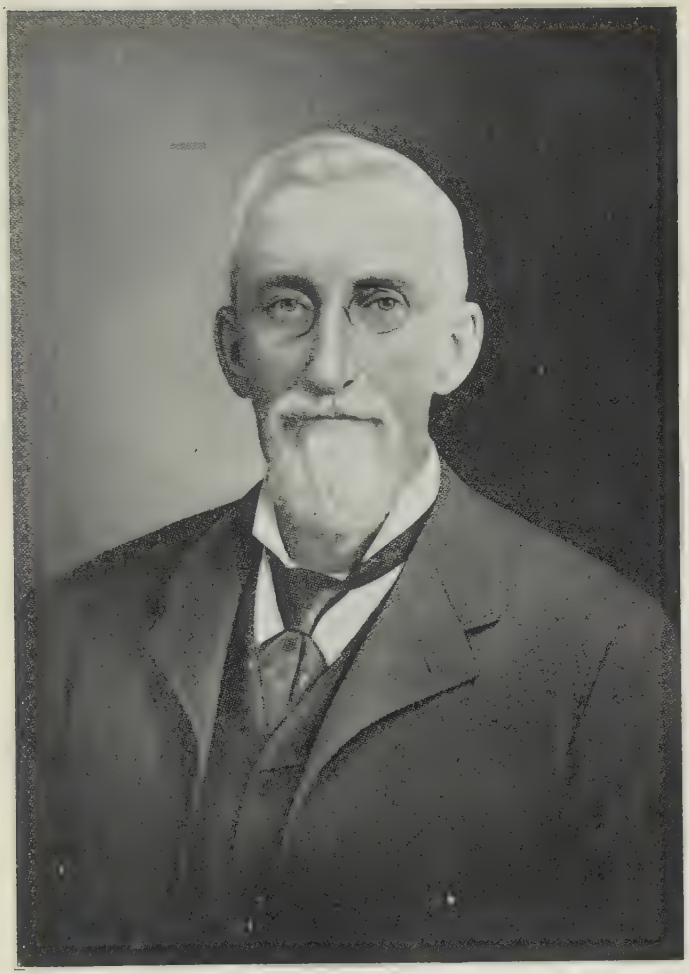
1878 and was principal examiner of patents during the two ensuing years. In connection with George P. Fisher, also of the patent office, he came to Chicago in 1881 and established the law firm of Peirce & Fisher, engaging exclusively in the practice of law pertaining to patents, trade-marks and copyrights. A third partner was admitted to the firm under the name of Peirce, Fisher & Clapp. They have become recognized as one of the foremost patent law firms of the country and their clientage is now extensive and of a very important character. Mr. Peirce was one of the organizers of the Patent Bar Association in 1884 and served as its president in 1892-93. He is also a member of the Chicago and the Illinois State Bar Associations.

Politically Mr. Peirce is a democrat of the progressive type, being allied with that movement toward higher politics which is common to both parties and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the times. He holds membership with the Kappa Alpha and with the Chicago Association of Commerce and is well known in club circles as a member of the University and Union Clubs. Fishing affords him his chief source of recreation when professional cares permit of a vacation, but the greater part of his time is concentrated upon the preparation and presentation of patent-law and trade-mark cases which include some of the most notable ones of this character and indicate his prominence in his particular branch of practice.

THOMAS WOOD EATON.

No favoring circumstances stimulated Thomas Wood Eaton and gave impetus to his efforts at the outset of his career, but strong purpose, determination and creditable ambition prompted him to do his best in every relation of business life, and gradually he worked his way upward until as an elevator manufacturer of Chicago he was conducting a profitable business. He was born in Morristown, Vermont, June 16, 1839, a son of Lathrop and Sabrina (Wood) Eaton. The public schools of his native city afforded him his earlier educational privileges, which were supplemented by study in the public schools of Crete, Will county, Illinois. After attending the public schools in that place Thomas W. Eaton pursued a private course in natural philosophy, mechanical drawing and the higher mathematics. In 1854 he went to Hyde Park, Vermont, to learn the furniture trade. In the following year his father died and the mother removed to Crete in 1856.

Returning to that place after completing his studies in the east, Mr. Eaton of this review established in 1857 a little shop in Crete for the manufacture of furniture, devoting his morning and evening hours to the work and also the days which were not spent in school. He conducted the business there until 1864 and then removed to Kankakee, seeking a broader field of labor and better opportunities for the conduct of the business. In Kankakee he obtained a room with water power and was joined in a partnership relation by his elder brother, Augustus, who had just returned from California. In 1859 he purchased his brother's interest and conducted the business alone until, owing to the death of a party with whom he had a large contract, he was left with a great amount of unsalable



THOMAS W. EATON

material. He then surrendered his assests to his creditors and went through bankruptcy, making every possible effort in his power that none should suffer through what was his misfortune and not his fault. He then embarked in pattern making and later took up the work of contracting and constructing engineering work.

Mr. Eaton came to Chicago immediately after the fire of 1871 and secured employment in the elevator shop of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, but sixteen months later embarked in business on his own account as a manufacturer of freight and passenger elevators. This was in 1873. He conducted the business alone for two years and in 1875 was joined by Midas Brooks, who, however, in 1876 sold his interest to Frederick H. Prince. The business was then conducted under the firm style of T. W. Eaton & Company for several years and later became Eaton & Prince. In 1890 it was incorporated as the Eaton & Prince Company, of which Mr. Eaton became president and general manager. He was very successful in his business operations after coming to Chicago and accumulated a substantial competency, which enabled him to leave his widow in very comfortable circumstances. Some time prior to his death he disposed of his elevator business to the Otis Elevator Company and practically lived retired during his last years. He was also at one time president and director of the Notaway Mining Company. He ever kept in touch with the trend of the times along business lines and developed his enterprise in accordance with the modern methods and the increasing demand. He introduced many improvements in elevator building and gave to the public an output which met all requirements.

Mr. Eaton was twice married. He first wedded Ann Jane Winslow, of Crete, Illinois, and following her death was married in North Craftsbury, Vermont, on Christmas day of 1888, to Miss Olive M. Litch, of whom he had been a schoolmate in Morristown, Vermont, when she was but thirteen years of age. Her parents were Jonathan and Sarah Matilda (Earle) Litch, of North Craftsbury, Vermont, both of whom are now deceased. They were the parents of five children but only two are now living: Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Nettie Wheeler, who resides in the old home town. Mr. Eaton's children, all born of his first marriage, are Marion Augusta, Edward Winslow, Jessie Maud, Ethel Bell and Charlotte Grace, all of whom are now married and living in homes of their own. In 1883 Mr. Eaton purchased a lot at No. 3055 Fulton street and erected what was then one of the most beautiful homes in that section. There he resided until his death. At that time there was but one house on the north side of Fulton street between Francisco street and Garfield Park. He chose the location because it was out in the country and built his home there in the early '80s thinking that he could spend the remainder of his life in quietude, but today the street is built up almost solidly with handsome residences and apartments. There he lived until his demise, which occurred May 16, 1910. He was a man who greatly enjoyed home life, preferring the companionship of his family and close friends to a larger circle of acquaintances known as society. He made his widow the administratrix of his estate with his son, Edward Winslow, as assistant administrator, and in its management she has displayed excellent business ability.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eaton held membership in the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), in the work of which she still takes an active and helpful part. Mr. Eaton contributed liberally to its support and was chairman of its board of

trustees. His wife is a member of the Old Friends Club, an organization formed in the church. Mr. Eaton held membership in various clubs and social organizations, most of which indicated the nature of his recreation. He belonged to the Undercliff Sportsmen's Association of Chicago and Putnam, Illinois, the Menoken Club, the Garfield Gun Club, the Valley Gun Club, of which he was president, and the Chicago Fly Casting Club, of which he was vice president. Mr. Eaton was in the seventy-first year of his age when called to his final rest. In his career there were none of those dazzling, mediocre qualities which are frequently manifest in the life of the military or political leader but he was possessed of those substantial traits whose continuity made him a citizen of worth, always loyal to the best interests of Chicago and a helpful factor in those projects which benefit the individual and the community.

It has been through cooperation of the estimable widow that we are able to present the excellent steel plate portrait, in connection with this sketch.

HENRY GILS.

It is the man who does the work nearest at hand and whose industry leaves him no idle, wasteful moments, who deserves the honor and respect of his fellowmen. Such was the history of Henry Gils and whatever success he achieved came to him as the merited reward of earnest, honest labor. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 27, 1827, and died in Chicago, March 4, 1889. His parents were Jacob and Dorothy Gils, the father at one time a soldier of the German army. The son pursued his education in the schools of that country and in accordance with the military laws of his native land was forced to serve for three years in the army, which he entered at the age of eighteen years. However, after two year's connection with the army he bought a substitute to serve out the other year, paying him one hundred and fifty dollars. He then sought the opportunities of the new world, for he had heard much of the business conditions and advantages offered in America. In 1851 he became a resident of Chicago, then a comparatively small city but one that was growing rapidly and was offering excellent advantages to the energetic, ambitious young man. Mr. Gils established his home at the corner of Fulton and Curtis streets, at a time, when scarcely a dozen houses had been built on the west side. His first movement was in the service of a Mr. Day who owned a lumberyard on Canal street near Kinzie. There he remained for several years, during which period through his unremitting toil and economy he was able to save a sum of money and purchased a lot near by, his employer furnishing him the lumber necessary to build a house and allowing him to pay for the same from his earnings.

On the 12th of May, 1852, in Chicago, Mr. Gils was united in marriage to Miss Marie Luttge, a daughter of Christian and Hannah (Kalberlah) Luttge, of Hanover, Germany, who in the early '50s had come to Chicago with their family of ten children. The father purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Arlington Heights and was there identified with agricultural pursuits until he and his wife died a few years later of cholera.

About 1853 or 1854 Henry Gils removed to his father-in-law's farm near the town of Denton, the name of which has since been changed to Arlington Heights. There he carried on the work of the fields for four years and in the meantime his father-in-law passed away in 1856. At length Mr. Gils left the farm and returned to the city, bringing with him his horses. Here he engaged in the teaming business in which he continued until his death and through the intervening years he developed a business of large proportions that brought to him a substantial financial return, enabling him to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. To Mr. and Mrs. Gils have been born two children: Minnie, who became the wife of Dr. Mulfinger, both now deceased; and George Henry Gils, who resides at home with his mother at No. 2301 Jackson boulevard. He entered the employ of Adams & Westlake when but a boy, it being his first work away from home, and he has since remained with this firm.

Mr. Gils was an active republican who always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and ever supported the principles of his party at the polls. He was well known and prominent among the German residents of the city and at one time held membership in the old German Methodist church which stood at the corner of Wells and Illinois streets. Later he transferred his membership to a church on the west side of which he became trustee and one of the active and helpful members, contributing generously of his means to its support and taking an active interest in all that pertained to its upbuilding. Mr. Gils word was as good as his bond, and in all his business dealings, he was actuated by a conscientiousness that revealed the highest traits of character. Mr. Gils never sought to figure prominently in public affairs and on the contrary lived a quiet, unassuming life, but the real strength of his nature and the worth of his character commended him to the confidence and high regard of all.

WILLIAM EDWARD HARPER, D. D. S.

In nineteen years of continuous connection with the dental fraternity Dr. William E. Harper has gained distinction as an educator, practitioner and inventor, his efforts in all these directions constituting a valuable contribution to the work of the profession. He was born February 12, 1865, in Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, a son of John and Hannah (Boyd) Harper. He pursued his education in the public schools of Crewe, Cheshire, England, where he completed a course in 1878, and in the same place attended the Mechanics' Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. His professional training was received in the Northwestern University Dental School of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1891. In the meantime he had had some practical experience in business lines, having served an apprenticeship in the mechanical engineering department of the London & Northwestern Railway before coming to America. He possesses notable mechanical skill and ingenuity and readily recognizing lack and needs along specific lines in which he was working he set to work to meet such needs and in 1885 invented the Harper wire-stitching machine, now manufactured by F. Martini & Company, of Frauenfeld, Switzerland. The

year 1880 witnessed his arrival in the United States and following the completion of his dental course in 1891 he entered upon the active practice. He had been an apt student so that his equipment was good, and there came to him the recognition of his ability in the profession when, in 1893, he was elected professor of operative technic in the American College of Dental Surgery. Two years later he was elected professor of operative technic in the Northwestern University Dental School and in 1898 was chosen assistant professor of operative dentistry in the same institution. It was also in that year that he was elected an honorary member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, thus there coming to him public recognition of the high standing which he had won. In 1900 he was elected secretary and business manager of the Northwestern University Dental School. Again calling forth his inventive genius to meet the needs of the profession, in 1902 and 1903 he invented the Harper contra-angle handpiece and cabinet, the Harper holder and cleavers together with other specialties. In 1904, however, he resigned all professorships and business management in order to devote all of his time to the practice of his profession together with the manufacture of his dental appliances and dental alloy. His contributions to the profession are of great value, while his ability in operative dentistry has won for him an extensive and growing practice, which ranks him with the most eminent members of the profession.

In 1895, in Chicago, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Clara Garrison, a daughter of David and Catharine Garrison, and their children are Clarence Edward, Dorothy and Louise Harper. In his political views Dr. Harper is a republican, manifesting a citizen's interest in the situations of the day without ambition for office. He belongs to the Psi Omega, is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago and is a member of the Chicago plan commission, appointed in 1909. He is a member of the South Shore Country Club. He takes deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the city and holds advanced views on many questions of municipal policy, while his efforts are of practical value in all lines to which he has directed his activities.

ALVIN H. WHITNEY, M. D.

Alvin H. Whitney, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago, his office being located in his residence at 2000 West Van Buren street, was born in Boston, Massachusetts on the 19th of March, 1878. His parents are Alvin and Marie (Rich) Whitney, the father a native of Gardner, Massachusetts, and the mother of Brooklyn, New York. Both, however, are now residents of Glen Ellyn, where the father is engaged in business. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were the parents of three children, two daughters and one son, the order of their birth being as follows: Alice E., who is unmarried and living with her parents; Alvin H., our subject; and Gertrude S., who is deceased.

Reared at home Dr. Whitney began his education in the public schools of his native city which he entered as a lad of six years. Later he went to school in Cambridge, completing his grammar course there at the age of fourteen years, soon

after which the family located in Chicago. He was a student of the high schools of this city for three and a half years, withdrawing just previous to his graduation and entering Lewis Institute. Three years were spent in study in the latter institution, at the expiration of which period he decided to adopt the profession of medicine for his life vocation. With this purpose in view he matriculated at the Illinois Medical College in 1900, being graduated four years later with the degree of M. D. During his summer vacations while pursuing his professional studies he devoted his attention to hospital work, this experience proving most valuable to him after beginning his practice. Immediately following his graduation he opened an office on West Van Buren street, where he has ever since engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

On the 6th of June, 1907, Dr. Whitney was married to Miss Annette E. Wood, a daughter of William C. and Emma Wood, residents of Chicago, the father being a well known business man here. By this union there have been born two sons—Herbert Wood, whose birth occurred on the 18th of December, 1908, and Roy Bradford, born June 25, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. Whitney both affiliate with the Congregational church, and politically he is a republican. He is one of the progressive members of his profession and maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his membership in the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During the somewhat limited period in which he has been engaged in practice Dr. Whitney has met with very good success, and his future in the profession gives every appearance of being most promising.

CHARLES D. WELLS.

Charles D. Wells, widely known as an influential factor in democratic circles in Cook county and also occupying a position of considerable prominence in commercial and real-estate circles, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 6, 1845. He lived to the 9th of November, 1910, and when called to his final rest the news of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to many because of the high place which he occupied in the regard and esteem of those with whom he had come in contact. His father was Fred Wells, of Richmond, Virginia, and in that city the son attended the public schools, after which he was given the advantage of a college course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At length he was drawn into the energetic whirl of business life in Chicago, coming to this city when twenty years of age and entering its commercial circles as traveling salesman for H. A. Bogardus, a wholesale cheese manufacturer with whom he remained for ten years. He then entered the same field of business on his own account and continued therein for thirty years, his trade constantly expanding, owing to the careful direction of his interests. He was ever conversant with market conditions, recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and sought in every legitimate and honorable way to extend the business of his house. He also became active in real-estate operations in this city for years, making extensive investment in property and by purchase and sale realizing a good profit in the exchange.

During the last forty-two years of his life Mr. Wells was very active in political circles, standing as a stalwart champion of democracy and one whose efforts in its behalf were of a practical and resultant character. Under the administration of President Cleveland he served as superintendent of the registry division of the Chicago postoffice. At one time he was president of the Cook County Democratic Club, the strongest organization of that character in party ranks. He was also a member of the Iroquois Club and cooperated in its purpose of educating the people to a knowledge of what the democracy stands for by the employment of the best speaking talent in the discussion of the vital questions and issues of the day.

On the 11th of June, 1868, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Hannah Cuddy, a daughter of John and Mary (Gaynor) Cuddy, both of whom have now passed away, the former having died on the 20th of July, 1896, and the latter on the 7th of August, 1900. Her father was one of Chicago's pioneers, arriving here in 1846 following his migration from Ireland to the new world. For over thirty years he was identified with the Mears Lumber Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells were born two daughters and a son: Cora, the wife of Dr. P. J. Grimes and now the mother of two children, Margaret and P. J., Jr.; Mercedes, the wife of Chester Addison Bush and the mother of two daughters, Mercedes and Ruth; and Charles D. Wells, who married Anna McGurn and had two children, Virginia, who died May 23, 1911, and Charles D., Jr. Devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, Mr. Wells' pleasure in his success came through the fact that it enabled him to provide comfortably for those dependent upon him. Wherever he went he won friends. He possessed the sterling qualities of honorable manhood and there mingled with his upright principles a kindly spirit and unfeigned cordiality. He was at all times approachable and his ready tact enabled him to put any one at ease in his presence. In the sixty-five years allotted him he added much to the enjoyment of his friends by his genial, courteous nature and by his loyalty to all to whom he gave his friendship.

WELLINGTON ROBERT HANES.

Wellington Robert Hanes, a merchant tailor who, establishing business in 1906, has since enjoyed a constantly increasing trade, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 6, 1872. His parents, Thomas and Martha Hanes, natives of England, came to the new world in 1872 and settled in Kalamazoo, where they have since resided, the father devoting his attention to farming and gardening.

The public schools of that city afforded Wellington R. Hanes his educational opportunities which he utilized until his graduation from grammar school in 1889. In that year he began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience for he started out to make his own way in the world, entering a merchant-tailoring establishment to learn the business and that of merchant-tailor cutting. In 1894 he came to Chicago where he accepted a position as cutter and in 1898 he became designer of uniforms for J. H. Hirsch & Company, which position he filled for eight years. Desirous to engage in business on his own account that his labors might more directly benefit himself, he resigned and opened a merchant-

tailoring establishment which he has since conducted, building up a business of profitable proportions. Many of those who have come to him as casual customers have remained as steady patrons.

On the 26th of January, 1910, in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Hanes was married to Miss Cora Belle French, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas A. French. Mrs. Hanes was one of twins and was born and reared in Allegan county, Michigan, where her paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Loomis, took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres from the United States government, being among the first settlers of that county where they continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Hanes have one son, Dallas French Hanes. In the period of his early manhood Mr. Hanes was, from 1890 until 1893, a member of Company G, Second Regiment of the Michigan National Guards, and after three years' continuous service was honorably discharged. He holds membership with Olympia Lodge, No. 864, A. F. & A. M.; and De Molay Lodge, No. 13, K. P. He also belongs to the Columbia and Jackson Park Yacht Clubs and greatly enjoys a brisk sail before a stiff breeze. Pleasure and recreation have preserved an even balance in a well spent life in which due attention has been given to business wherein his close application and capability have won him advancement and a creditable and desirable measure of success.

GEORGE T. ROBIE.

Life held much that was attractive for George T. Robie, and this was because he made the best use of time, talents and opportunities. He always looked upon the bright side, held to optimistic views and in all that he did or said manifested a contagious enthusiasm. In his business when success was achieved in one direction he branched out into other fields and his activities covered a wide scope and were of a character that contributed to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual advancement. Such a man cannot but be missed from a community and therefore it was the occasion of deep regret on the part of many when on the 18th of July, 1909, George T. Robie passed away.

His birth occurred in Walworth, New York, March 20, 1853, his parents being Frederick and Mary Robie, who came from Frankfort, Germany, to America and settled in Walworth, New York, where the father became a prominent shoe manufacturer. Rearing his family there, his son George T. Robie pursued his education in the public schools and when twenty years of age came to the middle west with his brother-in-law, settling first in Michigan, where he entered business circles, becoming representative for a sewing machine company. For several years he remained in that state and in 1876 removed to Chicago, where he established business on his own account, which eventually grew into the Excelsior Supply Company, manufacturers of sewing machine parts. Of this company he remained the president and general manager up to the time of his death. He was also prominently identified with the automobile manufacturing business and was president of the American Cement & Oil Company. He became interested in the reclamation of arid lands in the northwest and was elected to the presidency of the Idaho Irri-

gation Company. He put forth his best efforts in all he attempted to do and his ready recognition and utilization of an opportunity led him into various fields of business which were elements in the growth of the city or district in which they were located. He kept the goal of success continually in view and when one avenue of advancement seemed closed he sought out another path whereby he might reach the point desired.

On the 5th of December, 1875, Mr. Robie was married to Miss Anna Snook, a daughter of John and Matilda (Bolesby) Snook, of Williamson, New York, where her father was engaged in the foundry business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robie was born a son, Frederick C., who married Laura Hieronymus, of Springfield, Illinois, and has two children: Frederick C., born February 19, 1907; and Lorraine, born December 2, 1909.

Home was to Mr. Robie ever a preeminent feature in his life and yet his interests and activities were broad and many social and benevolent organizations and movements for the benefit of the city received his strong indorsement and substantial support. He was prominent in the work of the Association of Commerce and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was ever willing to do anything to conserve the best interests of the city and thus his cooperation was sought in behalf of many movements for the general good. He held membership in the Union League, the Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club and the Washington Park Club. His Masonic connections were with Englewood Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Normal Park Chapter, R. A. M.; Imperial Council, R. & S. M.; Englewood Commandery, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Peoples Liberal church of which Dr. R. A. White is pastor. He was a director of the Englewood Union Hospital and his kindly spirit had its tangible manifestation in various works of charity and benevolence. He was extremely kindhearted and liberal, equally broad-minded, and was a most social, genial gentleman, who enjoyed the gifts of life and shed around him much of life's sunshine because of his own cheery nature and appreciation of all that is best in the world.

ALSON ELLIS CLARK.

Alson Ellis Clark was well known in Chicago as a merchant, manufacturer and philanthropist, and "his good works do follow him." While he prospered through the capable management and intelligent direction of important business affairs his success was a source of gratification to him not because of the position which it gave him in commercial circles but because of the opportunity which it afforded him to aid his fellowmen and to further all projects which are intended for the betterment of mankind. He was born in Barre, Vermont, December 27, 1838, and died in Chicago on the 15th of January, 1911. His parents were Charles L. and Emily (Nye) Clark, representatives of prominent old families of Barre. Their son was afforded good educational privileges, pursuing his studies at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Lebanon, New Hampshire, and later he became a student

ALSON E. CLARK

in Dartmouth College. A spirit of independence and self-reliance prompted him to leave home on the 14th of July, 1854, when about sixteen years of age, to seek his fortune, and from that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources. Going to Hanover, New Hampshire, he was there employed for a short time in the postoffice, and subsequently went to Boston where he entered the employ of Bent & Bush, hat manufacturers, with whom he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he joined the army as a member of the Forty-Fifth Volunteer Infantry, a nine-months regiment, with which he continued until the expiration of his term of service.

When mustered out he turned his face westward and in 1863 arrived in Chicago. His entrance into the business circles of this city was made as cashier in the employ of Simpson & Hughes, early dry-goods merchants of the city, then doing business on Lake street. He remained with that house until about 1866, when he entered the employ of Cooley & Dwight, commission merchants, with whom he was associated until 1871. In that year he became a member of the commission firm of Hoagland & Clark, and for over a quarter of a century operated on the Board of Trade. He severed his connection with Mr. Hoagland, however, in 1883, and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles R. Clark, for the conduct of a commission business under the firm style of A. E. Clark & Company. This relation was maintained until 1889, when Mr. Clark of this review retired and for the two succeeding years traveled abroad with his family. On his return to this city in 1901 he purchased the Chicago branch of the Wadsworth-Howland Company, manufacturers of paints and colors, and became president, occupying that position until his death. Each step in his business career was a forward one and at the outset of life he adopted the word "onward" as his motto. He ever made good use of his time and opportunities and won that creditable and substantial success which follows unfaltering industry and unassailable integrity.

Most pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Clark was married on the 25th of October, 1869, to Miss Sarah M. Skinner, the wedding being celebrated at the home of her uncle, Mancel Talcott, a prominent pioneer merchant of Chicago. Her father, Russell Skinner, at one time a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, became one of the early settlers of Racine, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the iron foundry business up to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1868. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Alce E. Otis, was born in Watertown, and was a daughter of Seth T. Otis and died in 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born four children: Mary Emily, who died in 1881; Mancel T., who married Elizabeth Hamilton, of Chicago, and has one child, Mancel T., Jr.; Alson S., an artist residing in Paris, who married Medora McMullen, of Watertown, New York; and Edwin Hill, who wedded Catherine Bayley, a daughter of Edward F. Bayley, of Chicago, and has two children, Robert O., and Ann. In September, 1882, Mr. Clark purchased an island in the St. Lawrence river, where the river widens into what is known as Alexander Bay, and thereon he erected a beautiful summer home, always spending the summer months there up to the time of his death. He was a lover of music and possessed a fine voice. For fifteen years he was the tenor singer in the Second Universalist church, in which he long held membership. He also held membership with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and thus maintained close relations with his old army comrades. He belonged to Oriental Lodge, F.

& A. M., and to Apollo Commandery, K. T., and his membership relations extended to the Chicago and the Illinois Clubs and he was president of the latter. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he never faltered in his advocacy of a political principle or public project which he believed to be for the benefit of the majority of citizens. He never sought nor desired office, however, for he preferred to devote much of his leisure time outside of business hours to philanthropic and benevolent work. His labors in that field were far-reaching and beneficial. He was a director of the Illinois Humane Society, a trustee of the Mary Thompson Hospital and in other fields of charitable and philanthropic activities proved an untiring worker. His good deeds were never prompted by a sense of duty but found their root in his deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen and their welfare. His heart went out in generous sympathy to those who were in sorrow or in need and there came back to him, as it always does, the full measure of pleasure and contentment that comes ever from helpful service in life.

CHARLES VENN, M. D.

The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the history of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth century has been manifest in no connection more strongly than in the medical profession, where investigation and research have brought forth many scientific facts and principles, solving nature's secrets and bringing to light a clear understanding of all ills. Step by step Dr. Charles Venn has kept pace with the march of improvement and while numbered among Chicago's pioneer physicians he is yet classed with the most capable and efficient representatives of the medical fraternity here, owing to the fact that he has ever kept in close touch with the most advanced work that has been done by the leading physicians and surgeons, not only of this but also of other countries. He was born in Driburg, Westphalia, Germany, April 2, 1843. His father was Dr. Theodore Venn, who pursued his professional studies under Dr. Dubuetrim, in Montpellier, France, for at that early period France was the seat of learning for the medical profession. Owing to his thorough preliminary training and constantly broadening experiences Dr. Theodore Venn was considered one of the greatest physicians of Germany, and for many years practiced successfully in Driburg, where for forty years he served also as city physician. His family numbered six children: Dr. Charles Venn, of this review; Dr. Ferdinand Venn, now deceased; Joseph, who was a distiller and has also passed away; Dr. Gustav Venn, of Berlin, deceased; Rev. Theodore Venn, who for fifty years has been a priest of the Catholic church in St. Paul, Minnesota; and Seraphine, who is the wife of Dr. Hausleutner, of Germany, and has two children. Dr. Theodore Venn always held to high ideals for his children and gave to them excellent educational opportunities. It was his opinion, in which Dr. Charles Venn concurred, that the best physician is the son of a physician, owing to the fact that inherited tendency and early environment and association contribute to the success of the son. It was therefore a matter of pleasure to the father when Charles Venn determined to make the practice of medicine his life work. He had been a pupil in the Gymnasium at Paderborn for

nine years, pursuing a classical course, and upon the termination of his academic course in 1862 he came to the United States, settling first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There he began a study of the English language in St. Michael's College. It required two weeks to cross the ocean at the time he made the voyage to the new world. He was seventeen years of age when he decided to become a physician and his parents paid all his expenses through college, his father being in hearty sympathy with his purpose to enter into active relations with the medical profession. In the meantime, however, he took up other professional work and in 1864 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he secured a position of professor of languages in the Episcopal Seminary under Archbishop Ireland. There he continued until 1867, when he relinquished his professorship and went to Baltimore, entering St. Mary's Seminary of that city, in which he completed a three years' course in philosophy.

In 1870 Dr. Venn came to Chicago and began the study of medicine in this city, matriculating in Rush Medical College in 1873. He completed a three years' course by graduation with the class of 1876, and immediately afterward was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy by his alma mater. In conjunction with his duties at the college he entered upon the active practice of his profession, but some time prior to his graduation he had determined upon a European tour for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of medicine and surgery, and in the latter part of 1877 severed his connection with Rush Medical College and started for Europe. He studied for a year in Berlin and another year in Vienna, his work being most thorough and comprehensive. He then returned to America and at once entered upon the active practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has since continued.

Dr. Venn has lived to witness many remarkable innovations and improvements since entering upon the practice of his profession immediately following his graduation from Rush. Science has laid bare her secrets as the result of the earnest investigation and thorough research work of leading members of the profession. College graduates of thirty-five years ago had no knowledge of the fracture of the skull when they began to practice, never having explored the cerebral cavity. The removal of kidneys was never thought of and there was no attempt to interfere with the stomach or heart until 1875. There was comparatively little knowledge of pathology, but each year has brought to light many valuable truths and with all the work of investigation Dr. Venn has made himself familiar, quickly utilizing any method which his judgment has sanctioned as of practical value in his active practice. From the outset of his professional career the demands upon his time have constantly increased and he has long enjoyed an extensive practice. In this way he has accumulated a comfortable fortune but he has made it always his rule to give his services as quickly to the poor as to the rich. Throughout the years he has ministered to hundreds of patients from whom he could hope to receive no remunerative return. He believes, as his father did before him, that a physician can never be successful who has only the greed for gold and throughout his career he has held to high ideals which have brought him the admiration and respect not only of the general public but of his fellow practitioners as well. Dr. Venn's cash receipts from his practice in thirty-five years were two hundred and seventeen thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, at the rate of one dollar per visit, fifty cents for office calls and ten dollars in obstetric

cases, showing that a practice can be made profitable without excessive fees. He has made as many as sixty-nine visits in one day, ending at two a. m., and was obliged to leave three visits unfilled as his physical condition demanded rest. He never refused a night-call to any of the families he treated.

On the 28th of January, 1880, Dr. Venn was united in marriage to Miss Louise Dinet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dinet, the former a prominent candy manufacturer. To Dr. and Mrs. Venn have been born four children: Theodore H., an electrician of Chicago; Charles and Henry L., both engaged in the drug business in this city; and Louise, the wife of Paul Jvencke and the mother of a little son, Paul. In his political views Dr. Venn has ever been a democrat since becoming a naturalized American citizen. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He has his office and residence at No. 877 Milwaukee avenue and in thirty-five years he has never taken a vacation, giving his undivided time and attention to his professional duties which are of a most important and onerous character. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and his work has brought him to a prominent position in professional ranks.

ROBERT WRIGHT STEWART.

Among those men who in the space of a comparatively brief career have attained an eminent position in the legal profession is Robert W. Stewart, general attorney for the Standard Oil Company, at Chicago. Mr. Stewart was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 11, 1866, a son of William and Eliza Mills (Lucore) Stewart. The former was a native of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Portage, New York. The Stewarts, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, are numbered among the oldest families of Pennsylvania. William Stewart, the great-grandfather of Robert W., was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and was given a land grant in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in consideration of the distinguished services he rendered. About 1843, William Stewart, the father of our subject, came west, working his passage part of the way on an Ohio river steamer. He located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and subsequently purchased a farm near that city, where he resided until his death in 1893. He acquired a comfortable fortune and spent the winters of his declining years in California. His widow still survives and resides at San Diego, California, where she has erected a beautiful home. They were the parents of seven children of whom three are living: George W. Stewart, a farmer residing near Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Eliza B., wife of Clarke W. McKee, attorney at law, of San Diego, California; and Robert W. the subject of this sketch.

Robert W. Stewart received his early education in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, graduating from the high school in 1883. He took his A. B. from Coe College in 1886, completing the four's years' literary course in three years, and two years later graduated from the law department of Yale University with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1888. In 1888 and 1889 he held the position of managing clerk in the law office of Judge

William K. Townsend and George D. Watrous, at the same time filling a tutorship at Yale Law School from which he won the Townsend prize. In the latter year Mr. Stewart removed to Pierre, South Dakota, and there engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Horner & Stewart until 1905. He was then made general attorney for the Chicago & North Western Railway for the states of North and South Dakota, and also general attorney in the northwest for the Standard Oil and International Harvester Companies, and took up his residence at Huron. Two years later he received the appointment of general attorney for the Standard Oil Company at Chicago and in July 1907 removed to this city.

From the very beginning of his career Mr. Stewart has risen rapidly and substantially until today he stands near the head of his profession. No higher compliment could be paid to his legal ability than the recognition accorded him by such corporations, and few men attain such professional eminence within so brief a period. And no less are the honors that have been thrust upon him in public life. He was elected state's attorney for Hughes county, South Dakota in 1893, and in 1894 was appointed state supreme court reporter, which office he held until May, 1898. In 1899 he was elected to the state senate from Hughes, Hyde and Sully counties and reelected in 1901, serving two terms. From 1895 to 1907 he was a member of the executive council of the republican state central committee of South Dakota. Mr. Stewart was also very active in military affairs during his residence in the northwest. In the spring of 1898 he became captain of Grigsby's Rough Riders, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and served during the Spanish-American war, being promoted to major of the second squadron. Returning home he was made colonel of the First Regiment of the South Dakota National Guard, which office he held until leaving the state in 1907.

Mr. Stewart is a high Mason, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. His social affiliations are with the University, Union, Yale, Chicago Golf, Glen View Country and South Shore Country Clubs, and his chief recreations are golf and motoring.

At Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 14, 1907, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Maude Elliott, of that place, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Donald Stewart, born November 16, 1907. Their residence is at 103 Bellevue Place.

PETER LEWIS UPDIKE.

Peter Lewis Updike, deceased, was numbered among the prominent early residents of Chicago, which at the time of his arrival contained only a dozen houses. His birth occurred near Trenton, New Jersey, on the 11th of June, 1809, his parents being Garrett and Jerusha Updike. He was a descendant of Louris Jansen and Christina Updick, who were married before 1643. The former was born in Holland and in 1653 was the owner of a residence at Albany, New York, and of a lot at Gravesend, Long Island. A man of some means, he entered the fur trade at Beverwyck, now Albany, New York. He was living at Gravesend in the year

1655, when the second Indian war broke out, and was one of the five Dutch residents who petitioned Governor Stuyvesant for aid, which was given. In 1656 and 1657 he resided in New Amsterdam, now New York, returning to Gravesend after the Indians were subdued. He died there in 1659. On March 16, 1660, Stincha (Christina), widow of Louris Jansen Updick, had guardians appointed for her children, Peter Otto and Johannes.

Johannes Updick, born in 1651, died at Hopewell, New Jersey, in 1729. In 1662 or 1664 he and his two brothers sold their farm at Gravesend and removed to Dutch Kills, Newtown, Long Island. There he purchased property and resided until 1697, when he removed to a place a few miles north of Trenton, New Jersey. He seems to have dealt largely in real estate at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, which town was named in his honor, as his name is often written Lourensen, meaning son of Louris, beside Johannes. Unto him and his wife, Catherine, there were born seven children.

Lawrence Updick, their fourth child, born about 1675, died in 1748. He was a planter in Maidenhead, near Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He served as overseer of the poor of Hopewell township in 1718 and 1725, and was commissioner in 1726, 1727 and 1729. His wife, Agnes, survived him for a time.

John Updike, the third of the seven children of Lawrence and Agnes Updick, was born about 1708 and died in 1790. He was a prosperous farmer and owned several large tracts of land between Cherry Valley and Princeton, New Jersey. He was married, May 11, 1738, to Mary Bragaw, daughter of Isaac and Heyltie Bragaw. Her father, who was born in 1676 and died in 1757, was a son of Bourgon Broucard and his wife, Catherine Le Febre, French Huguenot exiles, who fled to Manheim, in the Rhine Palatinate, and in 1675 to America, settling in Bushwick, Long Island. In 1684 he acquired a farm which he sold in 1688 and, removing to the Dutch Kills, Newtown, Long Island, he bought by purchases, in 1690 and 1693, a large estate.

To John and Mary (Bragaw) Updike were born twelve children, of whom Peter Updike was the eighth in order of birth. He was born in 1756 and died in 1818. His farm was near Cherry Valley, Somerset county, New Jersey, and he was a prosperous agriculturist and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. His widow, Mary Van Camp, was born in 1754 and died in 1830.

Garrett Updike, the eldest of their four children, was born in 1781 and died in 1835. He was a farmer and resided at Princeton, New Jersey. He married Jerusha Pettinger, a daughter of Abraham and Rachel Pettinger.

Peter Lewis Updike was the second of the six children of Garrett and Jerusha Updike. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few years in Philadelphia, after which started for St. Louis; but when he reached Chicago, although a small village, he was so pleased with the future prospects of the city that he remained. As architect and builder he supervised the erection of many of the prominent buildings that were swept away by the great fire. He was a member of the board of trustees of Chicago before it was incorporated as a city, and was alderman of the first ward in 1847 and again in 1848. He was prominent in the organization of the first fire company and was assistant engineer of the original fire department, organized in 1835 and composed of the leading residents of the city. The company was called the "Fire King No. 1." He was

also one of the incorporators of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company in 1849. A public-spirited citizen, he was always a firm believer in the future greatness of Chicago and worked at all times for its betterment and improvement. His demise occurred on the 19th of December, 1850, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

On the 20th of November, 1837, Peter L. Updike was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Trowbridge, who was born in Danbury, Connecticut, February 3, 1821, a daughter of Reuben and Susanna (Benedict) Trowbridge. Mary Updike became the mother of five children: Susan Jerusha, the widow of George A. Seaverns, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Emily F., who was born in 1843 and passed away in 1860; Charles M., whose demise occurred in January, 1903, and who first married Miss Sarah M. Mabbatt and afterward wedded Minnie J. Manchester; Frederick, who was born in 1847 and died in 1873; and Henry E.

The last named was born on the 19th day of November, 1840, and obtained his education in private schools of Chicago. After putting aside his text-books he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, remaining with that corporation for seven years and acting as cashier during the latter portion of that time. Subsequently he spent seven years as cashier for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. On the expiration of that period he became identified with the grain business but since 1901 has devoted his attention to real-estate interests.

On the 21st of October, 1868, Henry E. Updike was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Seaverns, by whom he had the following children: Philip B., who wedded Esther Bell, of Rochester, Indiana; Abbie, the widow of John G. Sears; and Henry S., who passed away in 1896.

EDGAR H. CARMACK.

Edgar H. Carmack, general agent for Illinois of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born in Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of July, 1852, his parents being Josiah W. and Margaret Carmack. He acquired his education in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1865. He entered business life in connection with the dry-goods trade in Pittsburg and since March, 1870, has been connected with life insurance interests in Chicago, where his constantly broadening experience and increasing powers have qualified him for larger responsibilities and greater activities. Promotion has been accorded him from time to time until on the 1st of June, 1898, he was appointed general agent for Illinois of the State Mutual Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. Systematic and methodical in the management of the interests under his control, with comprehensive knowledge of insurance in every phase, he has, in this connection, developed a business of large proportions, controlling one of the important state departments of the country. Making investment in other lines he is now a director of the Congress Hotel Company and of the Suspension Steel Concrete Company.

On June 29, 1887, Mr. Carmack was married in Chicago to Clara Vrooman, a daughter of Walter K. Vrooman. Mr. Carmack is a member of the Chicago Athletic and the Illinois Athletic Clubs, belongs to the Germania Maennerchor, is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago, and is identified with the South Shore Country, Exmoor Country, Beverly Country and Evanston Golf Clubs. His religious faith is in accord with the teachings of the Episcopal church. His social and business transactions are attested in the foregoing recital of his connections and in both commercial and social circles he is highly esteemed for that genuine personal worth which in every land and every clime wins recognition and regard.

PEYTON CHESTER MADISON, M. D.

Although a graduate physician and surgeon, Dr. Peyton Chester Madison is now concentrating his energies upon practice as an oculist, the growth of his business in that field precluding practice over a more extensive range. The management of certain business enterprises also claims his attention and the proof of his ability is evidenced in the success which attends them. A native of Nilwood, Illinois, he was born September 25, 1863, his parents being Harvey and Mary Frances (Waters) Madison. After attending the common schools at Nilwood, Illinois, for a time, he was graduated from the high school at Pana, Illinois, with the class of 1880. It was his original intention to pursue the practice of dentistry as a life work and to this end he entered and was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, winning the D. D. S. degree on the completion of the course in 1889. The following year was devoted to study in the Chicago Ophthalmic College, which in 1890 conferred upon him the M. O. degree. A year was then spent in Rush Medical College and in 1893 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois with the M. D. degree. He pursued post-graduate work in the Chicago Clinical School in 1897 and in the West Chicago Post Graduate and Polyclinic School in the same year. The honorary M. D. degree was conferred upon him in 1904 by the College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was professor of ophthalmology for five years, and thus, broadly and liberally educated, he came to the beginning of his professional career well equipped for the responsible and onerous duties which have since devolved upon him. His youthful days had been devoted to farm work to the age of sixteen years and after he had completed his course in dentistry he managed the two largest dental offices in Chicago. Having obtained the M. D. degree, he practiced general medicine and surgery until appointed eye and ear surgeon of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Illinois. There he remained from 1893 until 1901. On the completion of his term in connection with that institution he returned to Chicago and in his practice specialized in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat until his reputation and his success as an oculist and optician brought him such a large degree of business in that particular field that he has since limited his practice entirely to that line.

Dr. Madison is also well known because of his connection with business interests as differentiated from professional service. He was for several years secretary

DR. P. C. MADISON

and treasurer of the Garrigue Perfect Boiler Cleaner Company. He is president of the Dr. Madison Medical Association, is a director and treasurer of the Flint Ridge Gas & Oil Company, is president of the Portland Oil Company of Indiana, was formerly vice president and treasurer of the Northern Life Insurance Company of Illinois and is now chairman of its executive committee. He was from the first and has continuously been the president of both the Ashland Exchange & Savings Bank and the Ashland Safe Deposit Company.

Dr. Madison was married at Girard, Illinois, December 25, 1887, to Miss Mary Adeline Bailey, a daughter of John H. and Martha Bailey, of Girard. To them there were born three children: Earl Chester, in 1889; Gladys May, in 1892; and John Harvey, in 1898. His first wife died on the 29th of January, 1899, and on the 26th of December, 1899, Dr. Madison was married at Rochelle, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Maud Blackman, a daughter of Frank and Etheleen Blackman, of that place. They are parents of one son, Franklin Peyton, born in 1901. The children are all living.

Dr. Madison is a republican in his political views, manifesting a citizen's interest in questions of vital import but without desire for office. Prominent in Masonry, he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, consistory and mystic shrine. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows society, while his relations with social organizations are with the Hamilton Club, the Chicago Automobile Club and the Illinois Club. He holds membership with the Jackson Boulevard Church of Christ. His ability in the line of his profession is indicated by the extensive practice he has built up and in the business field is evidenced by substantial success. Ever courteous and cordial, yet with all possessing an air of dignity, Dr. Madison wins friends wherever he goes and that his qualities are of an enduring character is indicated in the fact that his warmest friends are those who know him best.

ENOS AYRES.

The spring of 1848 witnessed the advent of Enos Ayres in Chicago. The city remained the scene of his activity from that time until his death and profited not a little by his cooperation in public projects. He came to be regarded as one whose opinions were authority on real-estate values and the wisdom of his judgment as an investor is displayed in the splendid success which ultimately crowned his labors and made him one of the prosperous residents of the metropolis.

Mr. Ayres was born on a farm near New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 1, 1814, and was descended from another Enos Ayres who came from Scotland and was the original settler of Newbury, New Jersey. He was also the first graduate of Nassau Hall which later became the College of New Jersey, and is now known as Princeton University. The family were prominent in early days in that state. While spending his boyhood days with his parents, Peter and Ann (Skelton) Ayres, the subject of this review pursued his education, attending school at New Brunswick until fourteen years of age. He entered business circles as a clerk in his brother's dry-goods store of that place, serving a long apprenticeship that con-

tinued until he reached the age of twenty years, when he came to the west. From 1834 until his death he remained continuously a resident of Illinois, settling first in Alton, where he was employed in the dry-goods store of Riley & Hankinson. During this period he made it his purpose to gain a knowledge of trade conditions in the west and the opportunities afforded, and at the end of that time he began business on his own account as a general merchant in Whitehall, Greene county, Illinois, his brother Reuben furnishing the goods for that purpose. For six years he remained as owner of the store and then traded it for farm land in that vicinity and took up the occupation of tilling the soil. While engaged in merchandising he had erected several houses in Whitehall, including a hotel, and after three years of farming, learning that the hotel was to be left without a tenant he took charge and conducted it until the spring of 1848. His intention was then turned to Chicago, for in April of that year the Illinois and Michigan canal was formally opened for traffic.

Mr. Ayres recognized just what this would mean in the development of Chicago and with remarkable prescience foresaw the future of the city. Accordingly he disposed of his interests at Whitehall and upon his family boat made the trip on the canal to this city, with the business interests of which he was thereafter identified until his demise. He first turned his attention to the lumber trade but soon afterward disposed of his yard and in the spring of 1849 began dealing in real-estate, his capital at that time amounting to about sixty-five hundred dollars. His judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in making an investment and he handled property for himself and others until 1872, carrying on both a general real-estate and brokerage business. After that year, however, he devoted his attention exclusively to the care of his own property and came in time to be numbered among the capitalists of this city. A contemporary biographer gives a good illustration of the esteem in which he was held in Chicago by relating the manner in which he became to be South Town collector in 1878. The story, in all its phases, is too long for this sketch; suffice it to say, that in 1878 there were the back taxes of two years to collect, besides those of the current year, and a bond of eight million dollars would be required. Some of the principal citizens, irrespective of party, decided upon Mr. Ayres as the fit man for the place, and, even against his most strenuous opposition, nominated and elected him and signed his bond without a solicitation on his part. The total amount of capital represented by his bondsmen was not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars. This action of his friends was certainly a most flattering testimonial to his worth. Mr. Ayres proved a most capable man wherever he was placed by fortune, particularly in business affairs. In 1860 he became interested with a few others in some mining property in Gregory district, near Central City, Colorado. The management not proving successful, he bought out the plant of mines and mills and personally superintended the works from 1863 until 1864, when he decided to dispose of his interests, which he did to New York parties, at a profit of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Ayres' credit as a business man ever remained unshaken and his investments in realty and the rise of values consequent to the growth of the city brought him in time to a place among the leading real-estate men and capitalists of Chicago. His holdings, which were valued at several millions of dollars, lay outside the business center of the city

and, among other properties, he owned two blocks fronting on West Chicago avenue on which were one hundred and fifty houses, the owners of which leased the ground from him.

In December, 1836, Mr. Ayres was united in marriage to Miss Ann Ayres, a distant relative and the daughter of Rescarick Ayres, of Princeton, New Jersey, who was a pioneer of Illinois. They became the parents of four children, Ellen, Mary, Henrietta and Peter, but only Henrietta is now living. She is the wife of Charles Thomas Boal, a prominent real-estate dealer of Chicago, who was born in Reading, Ohio, April 16, 1832, his parents being Dr. Robert and Christiana Walker (Sinclair) Boal, who removed with their family to Lacon, Illinois. In that place Charles T. Boal pursued his education in the public schools and in 1854 he became a resident of Chicago, where he entered the wholesale iron business with the firm of Hall, Kimbark & Company, afterward becoming a partner therein. Business considerations were put aside, however, in 1862, when in response to the country's call for aid he enlisted for active service and became an officer of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving with his regiment until the end of the war. At the close of hostilities he engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Austin & Boal, which later became Charles T. Boal & Company. They suffered severe losses in the Chicago fire on the 9th of October, 1871, but with undaunted energy and determination Mr. Boal resumed business and later built the Chicago Stove Works. Subsequently he disposed of that plant in order to engage in the wholesale stove and hardware business which brought to him substantial success, enabling him to retire in 1894. He has since engaged in operating in the real-estate field and is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He also belongs to the military order or the Loyal Legion and is well known in club circles, holding membership in the Chicago, Calumet, Onwentsia, Twentieth Century and South Shore Country Clubs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has ever made travel his chief source of recreation. As previously stated, he married Henrietta Ayres and they became the parents of two children: Anna Clara, now the wife of Pere L. Wickes, Jr., of Chicago, and the mother of one son, Robert Boal Wickes, and Ayres Boal, who married Miss Lesley Johnson, of Winnetka, and has three sons, Ayres, Stewart and Thomas Boal, so that Mr. Ayres is now represented in Chicago by four grandsons, although there are none to perpetuate his name.

Mr. Ayres held membership with the Citizens Association, the Calumet Club, the Farragut Boating Club, the Washington Park Driving Club, the Kenwood Club and the Presbyterian Union. These associations indicate much of the character of his interests outside of business. He also found great pleasure in driving and always owned some good horses though never indulged in racing. His chief pleasure was dancing and he was a well known figure in some of the most brilliant social functions of this city until about four years prior to his death. With erect form and flowing hair, he was a conspicuous figure at the charity ball and similar events. He was especially devoted to his granddaughter, Anna Clara Boal, and found particular delight in the society of her friends and companions, entertaining them and associating with them whenever possible. By all people he was regarded as a comrade. He was sometimes called "Sweet Sixteen," a title from which he derived much satisfaction. It was indicative of his youthful spirits for although age crept

upon him he remained young, with all the interests of life. There was nothing of the "sear and yellow leaves" about him. He found pleasure and interest at all times and in every occasion and threw around him much of the sunshine of life. He died in 1896.

STANLY HALL FLEETWOOD.

Stanly Hall Fleetwood, one of the well known of the old-time business men and representative citizens of Chicago, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 22, 1810, a son of Benjamin Hall and Susan M. Fleetwood. In his native city he was reared and was there married, on the 28th of March, 1834, to Miss Mary J. Finlay, who was born in Baltimore, March 30, 1818, and was a daughter of John Finlay. For several years after his marriage Mr. Fleetwood resided in Baltimore, whence, in the early '40s, he removed to New York city, where he lived until coming to Chicago in 1857. He was a member of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Company and from 1852 for a number of years, or until his retirement, figured prominently in connection with extensive and important real-estate operations.

Mr. Fleetwood did a great deal in a quiet way toward Chicago's advancement. A man of considerable wealth, he was not ostentatious, preferring that his benevolence should be known only to the recipients. An enterprising gentleman and an excellent citizen, his characteristics endeared him to his family and to all who were fortunate in making his acquaintance. His death occurred March 8, 1872, while his widow survived him until the 23d of June, 1881.

Their family numbered eleven children. John, the eldest, was born in Baltimore and died in infancy.

William F., whose birth occurred in Baltimore, January 20, 1835, was educated in Columbia College of New York and came to Chicago in the early '50s, entering the office of William B. Ogden & Company and making his home with Mr. Ogden until his father's removal to Chicago. He was married in this city December 24, 1861, to Anna M. Hosmer, a daughter of Oliver E. Hosmer, who located in Chicago in 1856. Mr. Fleetwood was married less than three years when he lost his only child, a daughter, and within a week his wife died, on the 5th of January, 1864, while he only survived a few weeks, passing away March 2, 1864.

Anna Stanly, the third of the family, also a native of Baltimore, became the wife of General Charles W. Drew, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mary Estelle Fleetwood, daughter of Stanly and Mary J. Fleetwood, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was married in Chicago to James Ross Miller, by whom she had two children: William Ross Miller, who died at the age of three years; and Frances Estelle Miller, who died at the age of fifteen years and ten months, on the 27th of July, 1887. The mother of these children died August 27, 1874, and the father passed away about six years later.

Charles, born in Baltimore, October 14, 1841, pursued his education in the New York schools and later in private schools in Chicago. During his entire busi-

ness life he was connected with the wholesale grocery house of John S. Gould & Company. He served in the Civil war, going to the front with Taylor's Battery at the beginning of that struggle. After a few engagements he was obliged to retire on account of illness. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from its early organization and was connected with George H. Thomas Post. He never married and died February 22, 1907.

Isabel, born in New York city and educated in Chicago, became the wife of Edgar W. Morse who died in August, 1876. Two children were born to them: Helen S., who was born October 31, 1866, and was married June 12, 1889, to Douglass Hamilton Howe, by whom she has a son, Edgar Morse, born July 13, 1899; and Lillian B., who was born January 29, 1871, and married in August, 1902, William Parke Smith. The death of Mr. Smith occurred September 21, 1904, and his wife died May 4, 1905.

Rev. B. Frank Fleetwood was for some years pastor of St. Marks' Episcopal church. He was born in New York city, February 20, 1845, and came to Chicago with his parents. He completed his more specifically literary course by his graduation from Racine College in 1863 and later entered Nashotah Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1867. He was appointed assistant to the Rev. J. H. Rylance, of St. James Episcopal church, filling that position for a year. He was then ordained at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in the spring of 1867, by Bishop Whitehouse, and the following year became rector of the Christian church at Adrian, Michigan, where he remained until 1873. Through the four succeeding years he was pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Marquette, Michigan, and during that period the church erected a splendid edifice at the cost of seventy thousand dollars. In 1877 he was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Chicago, and under his guidance the church enjoyed substantial growth, not only numerically but in every line of church work. In January, 1868, Rev. Fleetwood was married to Miss Helen L. McDole, of Cleveland, who died May 4, 1877, leaving three children, Helen, William Webster and George Worthington. Later Mr. Fleetwood married Miss Josephine E. Fake, of Chicago, a daughter of Henry Fake, who came to this city in 1841. By his second marriage Rev. Fleetwood has one child, Henry Warren. He remained a power for good during his pastorate in Chicago and not only his teachings but his strong personality proved a factor in character building among his parishioners. Dr. Fleetwood is now rector and head of Waterman Hall at Sycamore, Illinois.

Stanly, eighth member of the Fleetwood family, was born January 11, 1847, in New York city, was educated in private schools of Chicago and in Racine College of Wisconsin. He was for several years engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, being a part of that time with Marshall Field & Company. Later he became a member of the firm of Charles W. Drew & Company, continuing with the same for twenty-five years. After the death of General Charles W. Drew the firm became Fleetwood & Pellett but subsequently was consolidated with Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. Stanly Fleetwood was one of the best known fire insurance men of his time in Chicago. His death occurred after a long illness at Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 16, 1908. He had married Miss Anna Douglass January, of Maysville, Kentucky, and their only child, Robert Stanly, died at the age of eleven years.

Clarence, born August 8, 1849, in New York city, was educated in private schools of Chicago and his entire business career was in connection with the wholesale grocery trade. He never married and his death occurred in Chicago, January 8, 1885.

Fanny R. Fleetwood, born in New York city, was educated in private schools of Chicago and was married June 10, 1885, to Leonard E. Reibold, who for many years was connected with A. S. Barns & Company and is now with the American Book Company, residing in New York.

Helen Fleetwood, the youngest of the family, born in Chicago, March 24, 1858, died July 16, 1864.

CHARLES VALENTINE WESTON.

Charles Valentine Weston, who is president of the South Side Elevated Railway, Chicago, and one of the best known traction engineers of America, is a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan, born February 14, 1857. He is a son of John and Catherine (Clark) Weston, the former of whom was born in Lincoln, England. After growing to manhood he came to America and spent a short time in New York city, later locating at Kalamazoo. He removed to Chicago and subsequently to Dallas, Texas, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married in this country to Catherine Clark, a native of Owensboro, County Cavan, Ireland, who was brought to America in her childhood. The Weston family is supposed to be of the same lineage as Sir Francis Weston who cast his lot with the early Puritans and settled in New England. Catherine Clark's father was of English and her mother of Irish nationality. Mr. and Mrs. Weston both died at Dallas, Texas. They had ten children, three of whom are now living: Charles V., of this review; George, a member of the board of supervising engineers of Chicago; and Joseph C., western manager of the United States Tire Company at San Francisco, California.

Charles V. Weston secured his early education in the public and high schools of Kalamazoo, graduating from the latter. He gained his first practical experience in his profession as rodman in the employ of the Sabine Pass & Northwestern Railway (Texas). He began that work in 1879, when twenty-two years old. He was afterward transitman on surveys for the Texas Trunk Railway; was assistant engineer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Texas in 1880-81; assistant engineer of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, 1881-2; assistant engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 1882-84; assistant engineer of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 1884-86; and division engineer in charge of the construction of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe in Texas, 1886-88. These have since become some of the most important railway lines in the southwest country. After locating in Chicago in 1888, Mr. Weston took charge of the construction of the Lake View in-take crib and water tunnel under Lake Michigan for the water supply of the city of Lake View, and after the annexation of that municipality to Chicago in 1889, he continued the work for the greater city. In 1890 he took charge of the construction work of the West Chicago Street Railroad tunnel under the Chicago River near Van Buren street; the tunnel was completed

in 1894. He was chief engineer of the Northwestern Elevated, the Union Elevated and the Lake Street Elevated Railroads from 1894 to 1901. During 1901-1903 he was associated with his brother, George Weston, in the firm of Weston Brothers, consulting and constructing engineers. From 1903-07 he was chief engineer of the South Side Elevated Railroad.

This career of rapid advancement in his profession and the character of his work in connection with large transportation enterprises led to his being chosen for a position that directly concerned the welfare of Chicago, when, on May 6, 1907, Mayor Busse appointed Mr. Weston as the city's representative on the board of supervising engineers of Chicago traction. The general expression of press and public at that time was that no better selection could have been made, owing to the appointee's eminent abilities as an engineer and his thorough integrity as a man and official. This board had just been created and Mr. Weston was the first to serve the city thereon. The rehabilitation of Chicago's traction system, which was the municipal improvement uppermost in the minds of the citizens at that time, was largely entrusted to this board of supervising engineers, and Mr. Weston's presence as a member of the board gave assurance that this work would be well done, and to the best interests of all concerned. He continued as the city's representative during the important year 1907, when notable advancement was made in the city's traction interests, contributing invaluable service in the organization of that board, defining the methods of its work and the working out of the plans it adopted. On January 3, 1908, he resigned from the board of supervising engineers to accept the presidency and general managership of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to improving the service of this public utility, conducting it along advanced lines and according to the most improved and scientific methods of railway operation. Mr. Weston is a thorough student of all subjects pertaining to this science and is as familiar with the traction systems of Europe as with those of America. He is a frequent writer and speaker on the subject and is recognized as being far in advance of most of the traction engineers and managers of his time. Mr. Weston is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, Union League Club of Chicago, the Engineers Club of New York city, the Engineers Club of Chicago and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On November 12, 1889, he was married to Miss Catherine Dyer, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, a daughter of James Dyer, a native of Scotland. They have one daughter, Florence. The family resides in a beautiful home in Kenwood.

SIEGFRIED T. JACOBS.

Siegfried T. Jacobs, president of the Central Typesetting Company of Chicago, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, January 20, 1876, his parents being M. Louis and Bertha (Henoch) Jacobs. In the public schools of Sedalia the son pursued his education until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he became an apprentice in a printing office and entered upon the line of business which he is making his

life work and in which he is continuously progressing. He has resided in Chicago since 1892, and for about eleven years was employed as a compositor in different shops. In 1903, however, he embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Central Typesetting Company, of which he has since been the president, having a well equipped plant which he has enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of a growing business.

On the 26th of April, 1904, Mr. Jacobs was married to Miss Frances Morrison, a daughter of Morris and Eva Morrison, of Kansas City, Missouri, and they have one son, Morris Louis Jacobs, now six years of age. The family reside at Edgewater. Mr. Jacobs holds membership in the Masonic order and is affiliated with Edgewater Lodge, No. 901, A. F. & A. M. He is a congenial, courteous gentleman who is concentrating his efforts upon the upbuilding of his business, bending every energy toward that end with the result that success is attending his labors and the volume of his trade is annually increasing.

FREDERICK D. COUNTISS.

Frederick D. Countiss, Chicago manager and member of the well known house of S. B. Chapin & Company, brokers and dealers in investment securities in New York and Chicago, has for nearly a quarter of a century been identified with the financial life of the western metropolis. While yet a comparatively young man he has had broad experience and has attained a high position in financial circles. He is a native Chicagoan, born June 26, 1872, and comes from one of the old families of this city whose identification dates back nearly sixty-five years. His father, Robert H. Countiss, was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, while his mother, Mrs. Louise (Eakin) Countiss, was a native of Utica, New York. The ancestry of the Countiss family, originally from Wales, can be traced back to 1709 and on coming to America representatives of the name settled in North Carolina. The Eakin family is one of Scotch-Irish extraction, coming from the north of Ireland and settling in Utica, New York. Several of its members served with honor and distinction in the English army.

Robert H. Countiss, then a young man, came to Chicago in 1848 and for many years was prominently identified with the retail and wholesale grocery trade of this city. At one time he conducted several retail stores as well as a wholesale house. He was married in 1850 and lived at the southwest corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Later he removed to Sixteenth and State streets. In the great conflagration of 1871 he suffered a heavy financial loss, his business being practically destroyed. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Board of Trade and also dealt extensively in real estate. He took an active part in the business and social life of the city and enjoyed a wide acquaintance with the leading men of Chicago, among his personal friends being Potter Palmer, Frank Parmelee, J. Irving Pierce and many others of the leading men of that time. Robert H. Countiss lived to see Chicago grow from a population of less than twenty thousand to two millions. His death occurred in 1904 while his wife had passed away February 12, 1898. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are

FREDERICK D. COUNTISS

now living: Robert H., Jr., who is chairman of the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Charles H., who is contracting freight agent for the Michigan Central Railroad; William P., who is connected with the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Anna N., now Mrs. Augustus W. Green, of Chicago; May, the wife of Louis E. Howard, of Chicago; Claribel, now Mrs. Tracy L. Turner, of Chicago; and Frederick D.

The last named was educated in the public schools of this city and early began his business career. After leaving school in 1889 he entered the employ of the Merchants Bank, beginning in a most modest capacity. He remained with that institution until 1892, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the National Bank of the Republic, wherein he later became receiving teller. He continued with that bank until 1896, when he entered the employ of Chapin & Gaylord, brokers. In July, 1898, he was admitted to the firm whose name remained unchanged until 1901, when upon Mr. Gaylord's retirement it became S. B. Chapin & Company. This firm occupies a foremost position among the leading houses of this kind in Chicago and serves a very high-class clientele. In June, 1909, Mr. Countiss was elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange and was reelected in 1910 but declined a third term. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Mid-Day Club, Bankers Club and Chicago Athletic Association, and is a director of the Lake Geneva Country Club, commodore of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club and a member of other yacht clubs of Chicago and New York.

On the 10th of September, 1910, Mr. Countiss was married to Miss Eleanor Robinson, of New York, a daughter of the late John Kelly Robinson, one of the founders and for thirty-three years the treasurer of the Diamond Match Company. The city residence of Mr. Countiss is at No. 2922 Michigan avenue and his summer home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

EDMUND DANIEL HULBERT.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert, first vice president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, is a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in the town of Pleasant Valley, March 2, 1858. His parents were Henry Roberts and Emmeline (Stillman) Hulbert, both of whom were of English lineage and representatives of two of the oldest families of Connecticut. The American progenitor of the paternal line was Thomas Hurlbut and the descent is traced down through (I) Thomas Hurlbut, who came to America in 1635 and was a soldier in the fort at Saybrook, Connecticut. He married and had six sons.

(II) John Hurlbut, of Middletown, Connecticut, second son of Thomas, wedded Mary Deming and had ten children.

(III) John Hurlbut, Jr., of Middletown, eldest child of John Hurlbut, Sr., married Rebecca Warner and had four children.

(IV) John Hurlbut III, of Middletown, eldest child of John, Jr., married Elizabeth Sage and had eight children.

(V) Hezekiah Hurlbut, of Middletown, second child of John III, married Anna Hall and had two sons.

(VI) Daniel Hurlbut, of Middletown, the youngest son of Hezekiah, married Hannah Higbee, by whom he had three children, and for his second wife chose Hannah Anthony, by whom he had five children.

(VII) Daniel Hulbert, Jr., of Westfield, Connecticut, eldest child of Daniel, married Mercy Graves and had nine children. He wrote his name Hulbert, which spelling has since been continued by his descendants.

(VIII) Henry Roberts Hulbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, the youngest child of Daniel, Jr., married Emmeline Stillman, a daughter of Edmund and Polly (Moore) Stillman, of Colebrook, Connecticut, who was also a representative of one of the earliest families of that state, being a descendant in the sixth generation of George Stillman, who came from Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, England, in 1685 and settled at Hadley, Massachusetts.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert, the subject of this review, was the only child of Henry Roberts Hulbert and was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Winsted, Connecticut. His initial business experience came to him in connection with the position of messenger in the Hurlbut National Bank of Winsted, Connecticut, in 1875. On going to Winona, Minnesota, he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank there in 1877 and was promoted to the cashiership in 1881, serving in that capacity until 1895. In 1895 he came to Chicago and was elected second vice president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. Three years later, in 1898, he was advanced to his present position as first vice president of the bank. He is also a director of the Pullman Loan & Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1909. He is likewise interested in various other enterprises, which make considerable demand upon his time and attention.

On the 8th of August, 1897, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Emma Strayer, a daughter of Captain Samuel Strayer, a soldier of the Civil war who was killed in the service. Mr. Hulbert is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and belongs also to the Chicago, University, Bankers and Glen View Clubs. The family residence is at No. 2005 Prairie avenue.

JOHN JACOB HERRICK.

The legal career of John Jacob Herrick has been particularly free from the spectacular elements so frequently connected with the trial of cases before the court, but has been characterized by those substantial qualities which grow stronger with the passing years, study and experience bringing to the individual the wisdom that practically obviates the possession of a faulty construction of the law or misapplication of legal principles. Private and corporate interests have been intrusted to his professional keeping to such an extent that his position as a distinguished member of the bar is thus attested. He is now senior partner of the firm of Herrick, Allen & Martin.

Illinois is proud to number among her native sons men of such substantial worth and professional skill as Mr. Herrick, who was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery

county, May 25, 1845. His parents were Dr. William B. and Martha (Seward) Herrick, who in his youthful days removed with their son to Chicago. The Herrick family is of English origin, the family seat for many generations being at Leicestershire, where certain of the descendants are still living. Jacob Herrick, the great-grandfather of John J. Herrick, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and following the period of hostilities settled at Durham, Maine, becoming a Congregational minister there. The grandfather was a native of Durham, as was also Dr. Herrick. The father occupied a position of distinction among the physicians of this city about the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He acted as surgeon of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war and on his return home became one of the first professors of Rush Medical College, filling for many years the chair of anatomy and materia medica. To him was accorded the honor of election as the first president of the Illinois State Medical Society. His name, too, was known in scientific circles and his presence and cooperation graced and promoted many social and civic affairs. Impaired health caused by the rigorous campaign in the Mexican war forced him to seek a change of climate in 1857, and he returned to his native state of Maine. His wife was a daughter of John B. Seward, who was born in New Jersey but became one of the pioneer residents of Montgomery county, Illinois.

Following the removal of the family to Chicago John J. Herrick pursued his education in public and private schools until the removal of his parents to Maine, when he was twelve years of age. In 1857 he enrolled as a student in the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine, and through the succeeding five years by a thorough preliminary course prepared for college. He then matriculated in Bowdoin College which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree on his graduation in 1866. Liberal mental training had qualified him for important responsibilities and his thoughts again turned to Chicago where he had spent a portion of his boyhood. In the winter of 1866 and 1867 he again became a resident of this city and took his first step toward professional advancement as a teacher in the public schools of Hyde Park ere that section had been annexed to the city. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law and at the close of the school year he became a student in the law school of the old Chicago University, now the Union College of Law, and at the same time was a student in the office of Higgins, Swett & Quig. In the spring of 1868 he was graduated with valedictorian honors but remained with the firm of Higgins, Swett & Quig until just before the great fire of 1871, when he entered upon an independent practice. He remained alone until 1878, and gradually advanced in the profession. In relation to his connection with the Chicago bar a contemporary biographer said: "From the very outset his thoroughness of preparation in whatever litigation was intrusted to him inspired that confidence in himself which was infectious and an assurance of success. Among the important cases of this period which he conducted were those growing out of the failure of the firm of John B. Lyon & Company in 1872, with their suspension from the Board of Trade, and those based upon the alleged fraudulent election of Michael Evans and others to the South Town offices, and their ouster from office in 1876. By 1878 Mr. Herrick's standing was of such a character that he was able to form a partnership with Wirt Dexter, one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, and in 1880 they were joined by Charles L. Allen under the firm name

of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, an association which continued until the death of Mr. Dexter, in May, 1890. The remaining partners conducted the business until May, 1893, when they received I. K. Boyesen, forming the copartnership of Herrick, Allen & Boyesen, which continued until 1896, when Horace H. Martin was admitted, to form the firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Boyesen in 1908 on account of failing health the present business style of Herrick, Allen & Martin was adopted. It is largely due to the wise counsel and the ceaseless professional labors of the senior member that the firm has received such a generous share of the important litigation of the city involving both private and corporate interests. Personally Mr. Herrick has been particularly prominent in the case of Devine versus the People, which involved the constitutionality of the law authorizing the county commissioners of Cook county to issue bonds without authority of popular vote; Barron versus Burnside, argued before the supreme court of Iowa and the supreme court of the United States, involving the validity of the Iowa statute as to corporations of other states, known as the Domestication Law; Stevens versus Pratt and Kingsbury versus Sperry (before the supreme court of Illinois) and Gross versus United States Mortgage Company and United States Mortgage Company versus Kingsbury (before the United States supreme court), by which were decided important questions as to the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois and the construction of the Illinois statute as to guardians; the cases of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company versus Dey and the State versus Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, argued before the United States courts in Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, and covering broad questions of constitutional law in their relations to the rights of railroad corporations; Spalding versus Preston, embracing new and important points as to the construction of the Illinois Assignment law; also the Taylor and Storey will cases; the great legal conflict between Eastern, English and Chicago interests in the stockyards cases; the People versus Kirk, involving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the extension of boulevards over the waters of Lake Michigan, and the rights of riparian owners under the act; the elevator cases, involving vital questions as to the rights and powers of elevator proprietors under the Illinois constitution and the warehouse act; Hale versus Hale, in which far-reaching questions as to the jurisdiction of courts of chancery to authorize sales or leases of trust property not authorized by the trust instrument were decided; the important litigation between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as to the relative rights of lessor and lessee companies; Chicago Theological Seminary versus the People, in the supreme court of the United States, involving important questions as to the construction and effect of charter exemptions from taxation; Field versus Barling, involving new questions as to the right of lot owners to prevent obstructions of light, air, etc., above the public highways; the protracted and extensive litigation with reference to the Lake Street Elevated Railroad, in which the principal parties in interest were William Zeigler on the one side and Charles T. Yerkes on the other, and which involved many important questions as to the rights of mortgage bondholders and stockholders, and the jurisdiction of state and federal courts; the contested will case of Palmer versus Bradley, in the state and federal courts; the litigation as to the rights of the Chicago Telephone Company under its ordinance; the litigation between the

city of Chicago and the state and the street railway companies as to the rights of the street railway companies; and the recent Fish-Harriman litigation involving important and far-reaching questions as to the right of corporations of other states to hold and vote the stock of Illinois railroad companies.

On the 28th of June, 1883, Mr. Herrick was united in marriage, in New York, to Miss Julie T. Dulon, and the children born of this union are Clara M., Julie T. and Margaret J. The family residence is at No. 45 East Schiller street and high as is his position in professional circles Mr. Herrick is seen at his best when with his family and friends at his own fireside. He is a man of attractive social qualities which, combined with his broad knowledge and conversational powers, render him an agreeable companion. His name is on the membership roll of three of the leading clubs of the city, the University, the Chicago and the Chicago Literary. He also belongs to the Chicago Bar Association, the Law Institute and the Citizens Association. These connections indicate his interest in the vital questions of the day and in municipal progress. He has never entered actively into politics as a worker in party ranks, but has given earnest and thoughtful consideration to party policies and the basic principles upon which they rest. On questions of national importance he voted with the republican organization until 1884. In that year and again in 1888 he supported Grover Cleveland and at the present time he occupies an independent political position. He never fears to express and uphold his opinions, for they are based upon an honest belief in their efficiency as factors for public progress and general good. His course in every relation of life has made the name of John J. Herrick an honored one in Chicago.

ANDREW CRAWFORD.

Many a man starting out in life feels that the goal of success is far ahead of him and the path thereto a difficult one, but the road grows easier as one advances and industry, determination and perseverance increase with use. Andrew Crawford was numbered among those who on the journey of life reached the goal of prosperity, winning not only material success but also high and well merited reputation as a member of the bar and as a citizen whose beneficence was ever proportionate to his income. Through a long period he remained an active member of the Chicago bar and a most prominent representative of the department of corporation law. A native of Scotland, Mr. Crawford's birth occurred on the 1st of December, 1831, near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, his parents being Andrew and Janet (Hay) Crawford. His father was for many years manager of the Duke-Portland coal mines and his mother was a member of the well known Hay family. Andrew Crawford was their third son and his youthful days were spent at home until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he began working in the mines. His home training was such as inculcated in him habits of industry, thrift and integrity. The family were of the Scotch Presbyterian faith and the influences thrown around the boy were such as had their root in the teachings of the church. Before he began working he had studied Latin and French and later took up the study of civil engineering and surveying. Moreover he applied himself with unfaltering diligence

to his work and at the end of a year was promoted. He was for a time a resident of London and in November, 1852, took passage on a westward-bound sailing vessel with the United States as his destination. At the Azores the ship laid up for repairs and Mr. Crawford therefore sailed on another vessel for New York where he landed on the 25th of February, 1853. He was entirely penniless and in order to have a little ready money sold his overcoat. His stock of industry and ambition, however, was not limited and upon those qualities he built his success. For a time he remained in Philadelphia and in New Jersey and was employed as assistant manager for the railroad construction gang at a salary of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. He was constantly on the alert, however, to advance and utilized every available opportunity that would enable him to take a step forward. His worth was recognized by those who employed him and in the service of others he advanced from one position to another of greater responsibility. For a period he resided in New Orleans and thence came to Chicago, which at the time was a city of less than sixty-six thousand.

Mr. Crawford entered upon the study of law here and, having mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, was admitted to the bar at Geneseo in 1860. The same year he took out the last papers that gave him American citizenship. He was not long in establishing himself as a capable and learned lawyer in Geneseo, easily proving his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of the law. He also took an active part in politics in that locality and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, made him a republican candidate for state senator in 1868. The election indicated that he was the choice of the people and for four years he represented Henry county in the upper house of the general assembly. He possessed a statesman's grasp of affairs and ever kept pace with the best thinking men of the age, studying all the important questions from every possible standpoint and giving his support where he deemed the best interests of the commonwealth involved. He was appointed by the government a trustee to investigate the state institutions and in 1872 was known as a delegate to the republican national convention which met in Philadelphia. He enjoyed the friendship and regard of many of the distinguished political leaders of the country and had himself no restricted influence in political circles.

Mr. Crawford became a resident of Chicago in 1873 and four years later aided in the incorporation of the Western Indiana Railroad of which he afterward became vice president. As a practitioner before the bar he steadily gained success and well merited reputation and his legal business became of a most important character. In 1886 he was made attorney for Charles T. Yerkes and the street railway interests of which that gentleman had control. He more and more largely confined his attention to corporation law and became recognized as authority upon that subject in Chicago. He was equally successful in other business fields, his sound judgment being manifest in his investments. About thirty-five years prior to his death he began purchasing property in Michigan and also became associated with Mr. Graham in vessel and dock ownership, the business being conducted under the name of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company with Mr. Crawford as the financial head of the concern. On deciding to establish a summer home in Michigan, he purchased a tract of land at Royalton Heights, on which he erected a magnificent country home, three and a half miles from St. Joseph. There he spent the

summer months although he remained active in the practice of law in Chicago up to the time of his death, and as a result of his distinguished ability in his profession and his judicial investments he was at the time of his demise one of the millionaire residents of the metropolis. He had the deepest attachment for the United States and only returned to Scotland for one visit. He believed that no land was equal in its opportunities and advantages to this country and in the communities in which he lived he contributed to the work of general improvement and progress.

While in Geneseo, Illinois, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Sarah Louise Baxter, of that place, whose father was an old Cape Cod sea captain. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born five children. Richard C. married Mary Warriner Jackson, daughter of Mrs. D. W. Jackson, and granddaughter of Willard F. Myrick, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. They have two children, Faith Crawford and Janet Crawford. Jessie C. is the wife of Burdette C. Barnes, of Chicago. Daisy C. married T. G. Milsted, of New York city. Lucy C. wedded Frank P. Graves, formerly of Benton Harbor, a practicing attorney, with offices now in St. Joseph and Chicago. Andrew H. completes the family. Mr. Crawford's delight in his success came because of the opportunity which it gave him of adding to the comfort and promoting the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. He held to the religious teachings of the Unitarian church and gave liberally to the support of churches, schools and charitable institutions not only in Chicago but also at his old home town of Geneseo. It was there that he was laid to rest when, on the 21st of November, 1900, he passed away. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "Mr. Crawford was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest delight in providing comforts and luxuries for his wife and children. He deserves classification with the men of marked business ability who may well be termed captains of finance. In his entire business career there was not one esoteric phase, for his interests were managed with due regard to the rights of others and his brilliant success was achieved through the exercise of his native talents, as manifest in the able practice of law and in the judicious placing of his investments." Mr. Crawford's life was far reaching in its effects and benefactions. Such a record is an inspiration to all who would learn life's lessons and know of the qualities that are necessary for the attainment of honorable success. Mrs. Crawford still makes her home in Chicago and in Michigan, the summer months being passed on the eastern shore of the lake while to this city she returns for the winter seasons.

JOHN F. CUNEO.

With the development of book manufacturing as manifest in continuous improvement in workmanship, durability and artistic design, John F. Cuneo has kept abreast and in fact is found in the vanguard of those in this field of business whose watchword is progress. He is now president of the firm of John F. Cuneo Company and although a comparatively young man, being but twenty-six years of age, has won for himself an enviable position in the field in which he labors. He was born in Chicago, December 24, 1885, his parents being Frank and Amelia (Gandolfo) Cuneo. He supplemented his public school course by study in the Univer-

sity School of Chicago and the Chicago Latin School, and then entered Yale. Returning to Chicago to become a factor in business life in this city, he entered the employ of the Hill Binding Company, there spending two years in gaining a thorough knowledge of the business in all of its branches. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, on the 1st of October, 1907, he organized the John F. Cuneo Company, of which he is president and which purchased the business of the Jenkins & George Company, edition binders. Under his direction this business has enjoyed a rapid growth and in 1908 a removal was made to their present location at West Superior and Kingsbury streets, where they now have one of the largest edition shops in this city. A contemporary biographer has written: "Notwithstanding the extreme youth of Mr. Cuneo the unusual growth and success of this industry marks him as a man of superior ability and has secured for him a place in the front ranks of the business men of Chicago."

On the 10th of January, 1907, Mr. Cuneo was married to Miss Florence B. Hill, a daughter of George M. Hill, president of the Hill Binding Company of Chicago, and they now reside in an attractive home at No. 4124 Sheridan Road. Having practically spent their entire lives in this city they are both widely known and have an extensive circle of warm friends.

HENRY LEMMEX HATCH.

Among the men who gave impetus to commercial activity in Chicago during the latter half of the nineteenth century, was Henry Lemmex Hatch, who is yet remembered and honored by many of the old business men of the city, who were his associates or contemporaries when he was still an active factor in the affairs of life. His interests extended to the church, to fraternal relations and to municipal affairs in that he stood for all that was progressive and uplifting in connection with the city. He was born in Windsor, Vermont, September 29, 1830, a son of Albert G. and Harriet (Lemmex) Hatch, and a grandson of Major Reuben and Eunice (Denison) Hatch, who were well known throughout the east. The latter was a daughter of Daniel Denison, Jr., and a direct descendant of William Denison, who was born in England and in 1631 came to the new world, settling at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He brought with him as tutor to his sons John Eliot, who later became well known as the apostle to the Indians. Reuben Hatch was a man of large means for the time in which he lived and an influential citizen in his community. During the early boyhood of his son Albert he removed with his family from the old home in Wethersfield Bow to Norwich, Vermont. The son had been born in the former place on the 26th of December, 1802, and pursued his education at Captain Partridge's Military School, which has since removed to Northfield, Vermont, and remains an excellent school to this day. He had four brothers: Daniel; Dr. Horace Hatch, of Burlington, Vermont; Hon. Joseph Denison Hatch, also of Burlington; and John Hatch, who was a resident of Keene, New Hampshire. Having arrived at years of maturity, Albert G. Hatch was married to Harriet Lemmex, a daughter of Henry Elliott Lemmex, of Belterbet, Ireland, and Elizabeth (Lord) Lemmex, of Boston. They resided for a time at Demarara, South

HENRY L. HATCH

America, now Georgetown, and it was there that the daughter Harriet was born. After the death of Henry E. Lemmex, the family came to the north and settled in Windsor, Vermont, where the marriage of Albert G. Hatch and Harriet Lemmex occurred. There several children were born and the family was a prominent one in that locality. During the early youth of his children Albert G. Hatch was engaged in merchandising in Windsor, Vermont, and later was postmaster of that town for many years. He was a frank and genial man, greatly loved by all, and his death occurred in Chicago, July 7, 1887. For the five years previous to his death he had made his home with his son, Henry L. Hatch.

As previously stated, the birth of Henry Lemmex Hatch occurred in Windsor, September 29, 1830. After mastering the preliminary branches of learning he became a student in Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. He put aside his text-books, however, when seventeen years of age and entered upon his business career, going to Boston, where he was employed for several years by Converse, Harding & Company, importers of cloths. In his experience there he laid the foundation for his later success. Subsequently he removed to New York city, where he was employed by Cromwell, Williams & Company, importers of woolen goods, with whom he continued for three years. In August, 1854, he arrived in Chicago and became associated with the firm of H. H. Husted & Company, clothing merchants, with whom he was identified until after the memorable fire of 1871. Subsequently he established a clothing business on his own account under the firm name of Hatch & Company, conducting his enterprise successfully until 1874. He then sold out to Browning, King & Company, who consolidated his store with that which they were already conducting and Mr. Hatch remained with the house as its manager, his identification therewith continuing up to the time of his death. At his demise he was one of the oldest and best known clothing merchants of Chicago and was a popular representative of commercial interests in the city, enjoying the honor and regard of all with whom he had been brought in contact.

Mr. Hatch was married in Penn Yan, New York, October 13, 1857, to Miss Helen Kate Durry, who was born July, 1841, a daughter of John I. Durry, who was at one time a merchant of New York city, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch became the parents of six children: Margaret, Hattie and Daisy, all of whom are now deceased; Katherine, living in Chicago; Henry L., also of this city; and Helen B., the wife of David N. French, of Chicago. The grandchildren are Henry L. Hatch III, Margaret Hatch, and David Nevins and Richard H. French.

The death of Mr. Hatch occurred on the 31st of December, 1902, and was the occasion of deep regret among the many friends he had won during his residence in Chicago. He was a home man, devoted to his family, and was, moreover, loyal to his friends. He possessed a social, genial nature and was ever a gracious host. He was fond of music and of art, both contributing much to his pleasure. Prominent in Masonry, he was a charter member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., and for about four decades belonged to the Cleveland lodge of Masons. He was likewise connected with the old Chicago Light Guards and thus figured in connection with the military records of the city. During the war he raised a company for active service at the front. He was ever interested in the welfare and progress of Chicago and contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding,

never withholding his cooperation from any movement calculated to enhance its best interests. He belonged to the Commercial Club, gave his political support to the republican party and was a member of St. James church, in which he taught a class of young men. His nature was affectionate and generous in both boyhood and manhood, he was honest and faithful to the last; and was devoted to his family and his business interests. As a boy he was always a favorite and never to be forgotten by those who loved him. All through his life he displayed many sterling traits of character and the comrades of his youth therefore remained the friends of his later years.

HON. GEORGE EVAN ROBERTS.

Hon. George E. Roberts, former president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who by the concensus of public opinion occupies a conspicuous position among the financiers of the nation, has risen to this position through untiring exertion of ability and unmistakable merit. He was born in Delaware county, Iowa, August 19, 1857. His father, who was of Welsh descent, was a native of Utica, New York, while his mother was born in the state of Maine. In the common school of Iowa, George E. Roberts pursued his education, and at the age of sixteen years entered the office of the Messenger at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to learn the printer's trade. His ability and faithfulness won him consecutive promotions until at the age of twenty-one years he was a partner in the business and a year later was sole proprietor. At the age of twenty-four he was elected state printer of Iowa on a joint ballot of the general assembly after having been nominated in the republican joint caucus. He was continued in the office for three terms of two years each. It was at this period in his life that Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Georgeana Kirkup and entered upon a most congenial home life.

All through his identification with journalism and in the years that have come and gone since he entered other fields he has been a close and discriminating student of problems of vital importance to the nation, and especially has he carried his investigations far and wide concerning the subject of finance. This brought him to the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and not only his practical experience in this connection but his comprehensive and thorough study enabled him to speak with authority concerning intricate financial problems. Mr. Roberts, moreover, is possessed of discriminating literary taste and natural oratorical ability and has written and delivered many forceful addresses pertaining to banking and finance. There have been few clearer or more comprehensive statements of the essential principles governing the issue of bank notes than those made by him in an address which he delivered before a meeting of bankers at Rolfe, Iowa, January 20, 1898. In a speech which he delivered before the Grant Club at Des Moines, Iowa, December 2, 1897, was also a lucid exposition of bank-note currency, as well as many important truths relating to metallic money. In addition to these two notable addresses he is the author of Coin at School in Finance, Money, Wages and Prices, and Iowa and the Silver Question. These works which had a great influence for good in the campaign of 1896 attracted the attention of the

Hon. Lyman J. Gage, who recommended him to President McKinley for appointment as director of the mint on the resignation of R. E. Preston. On the 24th of January, 1898, he was nominated for the office. The appointment was made without his solicitation and entering upon his duties, his efficiency and capability in their discharge won for him the admiration and respect of his business associates. Mr. Roberts has been a leading advocate of banking and currency reform in the United States, and one of the first in recent years to urge the establishment of a Central Bank of Issue as the most practical and effective means of supplying the stability and elasticity which has been wanting in our national system, as shown by the panics of 1873, 1893 and 1907. His views were set forth in an article in the North American Review of May, 1907, and again in an address before the Nebraska State Bankers Association in September, 1907, before the panic of that year and have since been frequently presented.

Mr. Roberts has long been an active member of the republican party, has served as secretary of the state central committee of Iowa and for fourteen years was chairman of the republican congressional committee for the tenth Iowa district. Everywhere in this country where high personal integrity is prized as a splendid possession, uplifting the ideals, enlarging the powers and enriching the lives of individuals, while adding to the progress and possibilities of the nation, the name of George Evan Roberts will be cherished. He has attained distinctive eminence in the field for which nature and experience have so richly qualified him and he has contributed liberally to the sum total of progress that has been made along model and modern banking lines. Honest endeavor has been the watchword of his signally successful career and he stands as a man among men, whose efforts have not only been a factor in the upbuilding of his city but have been of national influence.

LAWRENCE NELSON.

Lawrence Nelson, vice president of the Western Trust & Savings Bank, was born at Skepparslov, Sweden, April 25, 1862, a son of Eric and Hannah Nelson. His educational training was received in the public schools and a business college, whereby he was equipped for the practical duties that have devolved upon him in his business career. Throughout his entire life he has been associated with financial interests. He filled the position of assistant bookkeeper with the firm of Peterson & Bay, private bankers, and remained with them until the business was merged in the Western State Bank, which at a later reorganization became the Western Trust & Savings Bank. Gradual promotion has brought Mr. Nelson to the office of vice president and his position in banking circles is established by the consensus of public opinion and by the standing of his bank, which is today recognized as one of the strongest financial concerns of the city, following a conservative policy that carefully safeguards the interests of depositors and yet does not interfere with the progressive spirit which characterizes every business that is today enjoying growth.

On the 15th of December, 1887, in Chicago, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. King and to them have been born a daughter and three sons: Ethel King, Walter Lincoln, Willard and Lawrence. The family reside at No. 4125 Kenmore avenue. Mr. Nelson's position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one and in politics he is a pronounced republican but does not seek office. He is loyal to his membership vows as a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows society, but his life on the whole has been rather that of quiet reserve than of self-seeking. He has never made efforts to figure prominently in public life and even in his business he is content to let the financial institution of which he is a representative speak of his worth and capability.

SAMUEL GRAHAM NEILER.

Samuel Graham Neiler has attained to a position in engineering circles where ability has placed him beyond the reach of close competition. His record demonstrates the truth of the old saying that there is always room at the top, while the lower ranks of life are crowded by those whose inefficiency and lack of ambition constitute stumbling blocks in the paths of others. While his training was thorough, it has been individual ability that has brought him to the prominent place which he now occupies. He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1866, a son of Samuel E. and Lovinia (Jackson) Neiler. After attending the public schools of Minneapolis from 1872 until 1884 he entered as a special student the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, devoting two years to study there. He afterward devoted two years to post-graduate work in mechanical engineering in the University of Minnesota, where he remained in 1888 and 1889.

On leaving school Mr. Neiler secured the position of assistant mechanical engineer with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, with which he was connected through 1890. In 1891 he became engineer in charge of construction work from the Boston office of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and on severing that relation in 1892 he was appointed assistant electrical engineer of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, continuing in that position until 1894. Since 1895 he has been a member of the corporation of Pierce, Richardson & Neiler, consulting and designing engineers, and is now its president. His high standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that in 1904 he was named as a member of the international jury of awards on steam engines at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Mr. Neiler's membership relations are largely with associations having for their aim the dissemination of knowledge regarding the science and practice of engineering. He belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the Franklin Institute and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain and an honorary member of the International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors.

On the 14th of May, 1901, in Minneapolis, Mr. Neiler was married to Miss Mary A. Gowdy, and their residence is at No. 417 North Oak Park avenue, in the attractive suburb of Oak Park. Mr. Neiler is identified with the Union League and the Chicago Engineers Clubs, and is a member of the Minnesota Society of Chicago.

Early recognizing the fact that no one has yet mastered all the knowledge relative to his chosen profession, and that successful practice must depend upon comprehensive understanding of its scientific principles as well as practical experience, he has kept continuously informed on all matters relating to the advancement constantly being made along engineering lines. This has not excluded enjoyment of those social pleasures which come through the genial companionship of club life and other relations.

WILLIAM HARRISON FRENCH.

Where the storm-tossed breakers of the Atlantic sweep around the little island of Nantucket and the long waves of a peaceful summer sea wash the beach, was founded the home of Tristam Coffin, who was one of the original owners of the island and came of a race of sturdy, self-respecting, God-fearing men and women. His descendants in successive generations resided on the island, and there, on the 29th of August, 1838, Major William Harrison French was born, a son of William Seabury and Rebecca (Coffin) French. In his early boyhood the parents removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and in the schools of that city he acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study at Brown University. He watched with interest the progress of events in the south that preceded the Civil war and resolved that if a blow was struck to overthrow the Union he would stand loyally in its defense. Accordingly, at the first call for troops, he joined Company A of the First Rhode Island Infantry on the 2d of May, 1861, and was made corporal. He served as private secretary to General Burnside during the winter of 1861-2, subsequently becoming volunteer aide-de-camp, and was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence of the United States Volunteers February 19, 1863. He was honorably discharged on tender of his resignation on account of disability contracted in the service, September 28, 1864, and was brevetted major "for efficient service in East Tennessee" on the 13th of March, 1865.

In the latter year Mr. French came to Chicago. From that time forward for a third of a century he was connected with the business interests of the city and became a leading factor in commercial circles. At length failing health forced him to put aside the active duties of business life and in 1898 he removed to Cortez, Colorado, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring there on the 8th of May, 1906.

Mr. French was married on the 12th of May, 1869, to Miss Jennie Bowen, a daughter of James H. Bowen, for many years a leading merchant of Chicago and the founder of South Chicago. Her father long figured prominently upon the stage of history here and his position as a leading citizen is indicated by the fact that what is one of the finest schools in the world was named in his honor, the

James H. Bowen high school. Unto Mr. and Mrs. French were born the following children: William Harrison, D. Nevins, James Bowen and Mrs. M. W. Priseler. Mr. French from the time of his enlistment as a soldier in the Civil war never ceased to feel a deep interest in military affairs. He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Legion of the United States, through the commandery of the state of Illinois, April 10, 1890. He enjoyed in fullest measure the high regard and esteem of his old army comrades, of those with whom he was associated in business, and those whom he met in the social relations of life.

EUGENE S. PIKE.

Eugene S. Pike, one of Chicago's representative citizens and business men, has for more than forty-five years been prominently identified with the growth and development of this city. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 5, 1835, and is the son of Dan Harmon and Jerusha (Hartwell) Pike. He was a mere lad of eight years when his father died. He acquired his education by attending school in the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked on the home farm. Thus early in life he started to improve the golden moments of opportunity and, ambitious for an education, he worked his way through the Western Reserve College at Hiram, Ohio, where he was a student for two years, and through Antioch College, where he finished his education. While in the former institution he was a classmate of President James A. Garfield and a strong friendship between the two was the result of their class comradeship.

In 1885 Mr. Pike was married to Miss Mary Rockwell, of Painesville, Ohio, and by this union there were born three sons, Eugene R., Charles Burrall and William W. Pike.

Soon after leaving Antioch College Mr. Pike entered business life, becoming a dealer in nursery stock, and, rapidly availing himself of opportunity, he soon branched out in business and became an importer from France of fruit trees, grapevines, roses, etc. In this line he worked up to a splendid and thriving business, having a large amount of trade in the south until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. He then turned his attention to the banking and brokerage business in Painesville, Ohio, and followed it for about five or six years, when, in 1867, he removed to Chicago. Soon after his arrival in this city his foresight and business judgment suggested to him the opportunity for investment in real estate. This marked the beginning of his identification with that line of business in which he has continued until the present time. Mr. Pike became interested in the south-side business district and as his resources increased he erected business blocks upon this property, and devoted himself almost exclusively to handling business property, and for many years has been regarded as one of the best judges of such values in the city.

Mr. Pike, in 1906, erected the Mentor building, on the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which, in addition to being one of the best arranged business blocks in the city, is the center of the retail trade district on State street.

Mr. Pike's interests while extensive in real-estate lines, were by no means confined thereto. He is a director of the First National Bank, a trustee of the Home for Incurables and the Presbyterian Hospital and was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition. His social connections are with the Chicago, South Shore Country, Mid-Day and Onwentsia Clubs and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a republican in his political views and is of the Presbyterian faith.

Though essentially a business man, Mr. Pike has always taken a deep interest in intellectual pursuits and has done much to build up Chicago in a practical and substantial way, being always willing to lend a helping hand where his aid is needed. His business life has been an eminently successful one and is an illustration of the fact that honest endeavor and clean business principles can win fortune even though the start is a very modest one. Through his years of faithful work he has always followed the most commendable principles and those who have known Mr. Pike both in his social and business life regard him as a man of high moral and business standing. It is such lives as his that have made the city better, his activity in the real-estate and financial field contributing to the business activity and consequent prosperity of Chicago, while his influence has been a potent factor for progress along intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Pike's residence for many years has been at what is now 2101 Prairie avenue.

HENRY ALEXANDER KEITH.

Henry Alexander Keith, secretary-treasurer of the McKenzie Furnace Company at No. 84 Van Buren street, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 17, 1845. His father, William Keith, died in Greenfield in the '80s and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Almira Thompson, passed away there when in early womanhood, leaving three children: William Scott, now a member of the Keith Lumber Company of Chicago; a sister, Elworder, who died some years ago; and Henry A.

In the public schools of his native town Henry A. Keith pursued his education between the ages of six and fourteen years and then entered Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861. He crossed the threshold of the business world to become connected with the firm of Otis Norcross & Company, proprietors of a large crockery house in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1864 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry and was ordered to the front but participated in no engagements and the regiment was mustered out a few months later. He then returned to Boston where he again engaged in the crockery business until May, 1867, when he came to Chicago where he has since made his home. In 1868 he became associated with the well known iron firm of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son in the capacity of bookkeeper and there remained for nearly ten years or until 1878, serving, however, in numerous capacities each of which meant promotion from the preceding one. He was acting as general manager, when he resigned in 1878 to become the general manager of the Chicago Foundry Company, which he thus represented for fourteen years or until 1892. He was next made general manager of the East Chicago Foundry Company which he represented for several years, after which

he spent some time with the Scully Steel and Iron Company, but resigned in 1908 to become secretary-treasurer of the McKenzie Furnace Company, to which he has devoted his entire attention.

In 1886, at Chicago, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Carrie Louise Howard, a daughter of G. W. D. Howard of this city. They reside at No. 1229 Hinman avenue, in Evanston. Mr. Keith is a member of the Evanston Historical Society and is a prominent Mason, belonging to Evanston Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership in St. Luke's Episcopal church of Evanston. His business career has been characterized by a steady progress, that indicates a well balanced nature and the capacity not only to judge of his own power, but also of the people and circumstances that have made up his life contacts and experiences.

WILLIAM W. SHEARER.

Among the many live stock commission men who have made Chicago their home few have ever gained higher standing among their associates and among the farmers and stockmen of the country than William W. Shearer, now deceased. For more than a third of a century he was a prominent figure at the stock yards. Possessing a genial temperament and an engaging address, he made friends wherever he appeared and became one of the best known commission men in the Chicago market, his list of patrons embracing hundreds of stock-raisers not only in Illinois and adjacent states but in the vast region beyond the Mississippi. Born near New York city, December 24, 1840, he was a son of Archibald and Mary Shearer. The father was of Scotch parentage and was a cattle drover with headquarters in New York city, operating at a time when the business was handled in an entirely different way from what it is today. Mr. Shearer traveled through the country and bought cattle in small lots from farmers, driving them on foot to the market at the metropolis.

Mr. Shearer of this review received the advantages of education in the public schools of New York city but at the age of fourteen was obliged to begin to provide for himself. Accordingly, in 1854 he secured employment in the grocery and supply house of A. B. Kerr, of New York city, where he was soon inducted into practical business affairs and acquired a training which proved of inestimable value in after years. He assisted in making up supplies for large merchant vessels, some of them starting from the port of New York upon journeys requiring many months, thus providing business on a large scale for houses engaged in this line. After continuing in New York city for eighteen years, in the meantime having assumed the responsibilities of married life, Mr. Shearer came with his wife to Chicago, arriving in this city in the spring of 1872. They stopped at the old City Hotel, which was then one of the popular hostelries of Chicago. After spending several months in this city, which was just beginning to recover from the great fire, Mr. Shearer went to Kankakee, where he secured a position as manager of a stock farm, which he conducted for two years, gaining an insight

W. W. SHEARER

into the live-stock business that made him desirous of engaging in a larger field. He returned to Chicago as the natural center for the stock business and embarked as a commission man on a modest scale in a small office at the stock yards, sharing part of the office with G. F. Swift, who later became one of the leading packers of the city. Mr. Shearer made no mistake in the venture, as was soon demonstrated by the liberal volume of business placed in his hands, and as the years passed he attained prominence at the stock yards, his company being known as one of the substantial concerns, with a record for straightforward and legitimate methods that met the entire approval of patrons. He was president of the firm of W. W. Shearer & Company, with offices at 26 Exchange building. The great success of this concern through a long period of years was due to the direct personal supervision of its president and the interest which he took in all departments of his work.

On January 13, 1869, Mr. Shearer was married to Miss Melvina B. Lance, a daughter of Abraham and Anna (Strickland) Lance, of Blairstown, New Jersey, and a lady of many admirable traits of heart and character, who was ever to her husband a sympathetic companion and a helpful adviser. In 1910 Mr. Shearer and his wife went abroad, visiting places of interest in Scotland and England. Shortly after his return he was taken with a severe illness, which resulted in his death November 16, 1910, being then in his seventieth year. Had he lived another year it was his intention to retire from active affairs, as he had accumulated a competency. He was a member of the Methodist church but attended the Presbyterian church at times as well, and was a liberal contributor to religious and all worthy causes. Politically he gave his support to the republican party. He was a man of the highest honor and during his long experience in business his integrity was never questioned. He keenly enjoyed the society of friends and acquaintances, but his greatest delight was found at his own fireside and in his own home circle. Although deprived of many advantages of education as a youth he was through life a constant student and reader and was a great admirer of Shakespeare, many of whose plays he knew almost by heart. He was a lover of music and art and as a man of business, a companion, friend or head of a home he represented the true type of American citizenship. His kindness of heart and his many acts of charity were prompted by a keen regard for his duty to his less fortunate fellowmen. He succeeded along the lines where his ambition led. He did not aspire to accumulate a large property. He was able, however, to gratify his desire in the way of the world's pleasures, being a man of modest, retiring disposition whose aversion to show and splendor was marked—he valued the plain and substantial. Mr. Shearer was survived by his widow.

ROBERT MORRIS McKINNEY.

To win recognition in Chicago banking circles is to indicate the possession of superior business qualities, for this city as a center of western finance calls to the control of its moneyed interests men worthy of capably meeting the exigencies and conditions that arise through the complexity of growing business interests. Such

a one is found in Robert Morris McKinney, the cashier of the National Bank of the Republic. He was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, about 1860, a son of Robert W. and Mary S. (Beck) McKinney, who acquired his early education in the public schools of that town and engaged in business life as a clerk in a country store at Bushnell, Illinois. He spent only a brief period in that service, however, at the end of which time he became bookkeeper in a wholesale notion house at Burlington, Iowa. His identification with banking dates from 1885, in which year he accepted a position in the National State Bank at Burlington. Following his resignation he spent a year in the service of the First National Bank at Anaconda, Montana, and in 1892 he came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the National Bank of the Republic as bookkeeper. Each change had indicated a step forward in his business life and promotion continued after his removal to Chicago, bringing him at length to the position of cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, on the 31st of December, 1903. He has since been thus connected with what is one of the strongest moneyed institutions of the city and his labors have been a directing force for the betterment and upbuilding of the business.

On the 12th of June, 1889, Mr. McKinney was married in Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Emily Thul, now deceased. He resides at the Vincennes Hotel, and is an active member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Bankers Club. He affiliates with the Presbyterian denomination and is unfaltering in his support of the republican party. He belongs to that class of men that the world needs—men who forge ahead, their energy and ability carrying them into important business relations, while keen sagacity enables them to readily solve intricate commercial and financial problems. Along well defined lines of labor and close application Robert Morris McKinney has come to be numbered with the men who are prominent in establishing the financial policy of Chicago—the city marvelous.

FREDERICK MENGE, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Menge, physician and surgeon, who in his practice has specialized in the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and who has done much important hospital work along these specific lines, was born in Chicago, August 28, 1869. The family comes from Westphalia, Germany, and there is authentic record of the ancestry as far back as the fifteenth century. His parents were Frederick A. and Caroline Menge. The former was a lieutenant of the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Regiment during the entire period of the Civil war, and after the close of hostilities was engaged in the ice business in Chicago.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Dr. Menge was a pupil in the public schools and in the West Division high school, while his professional training was received in the Northwestern University Medical School and the University of Berlin. He thus had the benefit of eminent instructors in the old world, as well as in the new, and returned to America well equipped for the onerous and responsible duties which have since devolved upon him in the practice of medicine and surgery. His further study and research have been conducted in the line of diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and, specializing in this field, he

has come to be regarded as a prominent representative of this department of practice.

In the field of medical education he is well known, having for a number of years been demonstrator of anatomy and histology in the Northwestern University Medical School, and later demonstrator of laryngology and rhinology in the same institution. He was afterward made professor in those branches in Northwestern University and has since become head of the department. He is attending laryngologist at Wesley, Mercy, Chicago Baptist and Provident Hospitals, in addition to which he has an extensive and growing private practice.

On the 11th of June, 1902, in Chicago, Dr. Menge was united in marriage to Miss Alberta Richards, a daughter of William Richards, of Rock Island, Illinois. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Fairview Chapter, R. A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. His club relations are with the Chicago Athletic Association, the University Club, the Homewood Country Club, the Knapp Island Gun Club and the Jackson Park Yacht Club, which in a measure indicate the nature of his interests and methods of recreation. His friends find him a congenial companion and his professional associates one whose knowledge is of stimulating interest.

GEORGE N. CARMAN.

George N. Carman, director of the Lewis Institute of Chicago and, therefore, prominently associated with the educational interests of the city, was born July 18, 1856, in Walworth, Wayne county, New York, a son of John and Electa (Camburn) Carman. The father was born in Monroe county, New York, and his death occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1890. His wife, a native of New Jersey, passed away in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1905.

In the district schools of western New York George N. Carman pursued his education to the age of thirteen years and from 1869 until 1875 attended the public and high schools of Fenton, Michigan. In the latter year he entered the University of Michigan, where he devoted two years to study, after which he returned to Fenton and was engaged in teaching from 1877 until 1879. In the latter year he accepted the position of principal of the high school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and during his two years' service in that connection received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan. He was superintendent of schools at Union City, Michigan, from 1882 until 1885 and from 1885 until 1889 was principal of grammar school No. 15, of Brooklyn, New York. In the latter year he was called to the position of principal of the Central high school of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued for four years, and in 1893 became dean of the Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago and also associate professor of English. He resigned that position in 1895 to become director of the Lewis Institute and has so continued to the present time. His work, the high standard which he has established and the ability which he has displayed in surrounding himself with an able corps of assistants have been the salient features in making Lewis one of the

most thorough polytechnic schools of the middle west. Each department is well organized under the care of teachers specially prepared for instruction in the different branches and the school from the outset has made continuous progress.

On the 25th of July, 1883, Mr. Carman was united in marriage to Miss Ada J. MacVicar, a daughter of Malcom and Isabella (McKay) MacVicar, the former having at one time been president of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Carman is a member of the Chicago Women's Club, while Professor Carman holds membership in the Union League, the Chicago Literary Club, the Illinois Club and the City Club of Chicago. Both are members of the Kenilworth Union church. In politics he is an independent republican and for pastime he supervises his Michigan farm, deriving great pleasure from its care and cultivation. What he has accomplished in his professional field ranks him with the leading educators of the state and he has ever held with Kant that "the object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him." With this end in view he has studied methods, has evolved original plans and ideas, has come into close touch with teachers and pupils and has ever made the purpose of his teaching the development of individual capacity.

SEBASTIAN DAKE ANDERSEN.

Sebastian Dake Andersen was numbered among the sons of the fatherland who took active and helpful part in promoting the early development and business progress of Chicago. He became the pioneer jewelry manufacturer here and was long engaged in the jewelry business under the firm style of Juergens & Andersen, the business being still conducted under that firm name by sons of the original proprietors.

Mr. Andersen was born at Tondern, a little town in Schleswig, Germany, on the 2d of August, 1827, and was a son of Frederick and Margaret Andersen. He attended the public schools of his native place until sixteen years of age, when he entered upon business training that qualified him for the duties and responsibilities that came to him in later life and won for him recognition as a leading jeweler and manufacturer of Chicago. His first service was with Joseph Hansen, a manufacturing jeweler of Tondern, with whom he continued for four years, during which time he gained comprehensive knowledge of the business in its various phases. He then went to Hamburg, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the revolution of his province against the Danish government. This was in 1848. His sympathies were aroused by the contention of his fellow countrymen, and, enlisting with the Schleswig army, participated in seven hotly contested battles but escaped all injury. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Hamburg and resumed work at his trade, but the love of liberty was a dominant force within him and it was this as well as his desire to enjoy better business opportunities that led him to come to the new world. It was in 1854 that he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for America. For three years he remained a resident of New York and in 1857 came to Chicago, where he entered into part-

nership with Paul Juergens in the jewelry business under the firm style of Juergens & Andersen. They established a wholesale house and also became the first jewelry manufacturers of this city. Their place of business was in the path of the great fire of October, 1871, in which they lost heavily. They were at that time located on the Tremont House alley. Smoke was still rising from the smoldering ruins when they resumed business in a frame barn on Hubbard court. Soon, however, arrangements were concluded for a more suitable location and for some time they occupied a store building on Washington street, on the corner of the alley between Wabash and State streets. Subsequently Marshall Field & Company purchased this site, at which time the business was removed to the corner of Madison and State streets, where it is now conducted by the sons of the original partners, William Juergens and William Andersen. Mr. Andersen was a man whose business principles were of the highest type. He kept in close touch with the trade and not only manufactured and sold goods of American make but also imported largely from Europe. As the city grew he increased his stock to meet the growing demands of the business and always had a well appointed establishment, attractively and tastefully arranged. His trade interests covered a wide territory and the house was represented on the road by a number of traveling salesmen. Moreover undoubtedly one of the secrets of Mr. Andersen's success was the consideration and helpful spirit which he manifested toward his employes, which in return won their unfaltering loyalty. He took their interests to heart and aided them in many ways. None who came to him was ever refused assistance. He always said that rather than reduce his men's wages he would share the profits of the business with them. He knew the trials of a workman and the difficulty of winning advancement, for he had himself risen from a humble position in the business world. His own determination, industry and perseverance constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he climbed to success. His reputation for reliability in business circles was unassailable and at no time was his pathway strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. He always followed constructive rather than destructive measures and his business grew by reason of his close application, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise. He won success, too, as an investor in real estate. As he prospered he more and more purchased property for he was a firm believer in the city's future and as the years went by his realty holdings grew in value and brought him an excellent financial return.

In 1854 Mr. Andersen was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Juergens, a sister of his business partner. She died in 1868, leaving two children: Julius, who is now a ranchman of Texas; and William, who continues as his father's successor in business. After losing his first wife Mr. Andersen was again married, on the 9th of January, 1870, his second union being with Wilhelmine Richburg, a daughter of Louis and Katherine (Maas) Richburg, who on coming from Germany to the United States settled first in New York and in 1852 became residents of Chicago. Her father was one of the prominent German citizens here. He left his native land owing to the failure of realizing the demands of the radicals through the revolution of 1848 and sought the liberty and freedom of the new world becoming one of Chicago's pioneer packers and by reason of his activity in business circles was one of the promoters and builders of the city's greatness. The children of Mr. Andersen's second marriage are: Pauline, now the wife of Walter

J. Rinn, a son of Phillip Rinn, one of Chicago's early citizens; and William H. M. Andersen, who married Stella Leich and has one daughter, Vera.

Mr. Andersen was devoted to the welfare of his family who found him ever a kind and loving husband and father. He held friendship inviolable and those who came in contact with him in social and business relations found him genial, generous and broad-minded. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. At the time of the Civil war he was in sympathy with the Union cause but sent a substitute to represent him at the front. His religious faith was that of the German Evangelical church and his entire life was in harmony with its teachings, the principles of Christianity, as exemplified in his daily life, making him a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

HENRY M. CURTIS.

Henry M. Curtis, special representative for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the state of Illinois and a resident of Chicago since 1850, was born October 12, 1841, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of the Rev. Harvey and Julia A. (Roberts) Curtis. The father, who was a graduate of Middlebury College of Vermont, which afterward conferred upon him the D. D. degree, was at the time of his death a resident of Galesburg, Illinois, where he was filling the position of president of Knox College. Mrs. Curtis, our subject's mother, passed away in 1858, just before Mr. Curtis went to Galesburg. The Curtis family is of French lineage, although founded in America during the colonial epoch in the history of this country. The grandfather of Henry M. Curtis was a general of the Revolutionary war and resided during the greater part of his life in Manchester, Vermont.

Henry M. Curtis spent the first nine years of his life in his native city and when about nine years of age came to Chicago, arriving in October, 1850. His primary education was acquired in the public schools and he entered the high school but was not graduated therefrom. He put aside his text-books to take up the duties of business life, securing a position in the Michigan Central Railroad office at the small salary of twenty-five dollars per month. His ambition in his youthful days was to engage in mercantile pursuits, but he availed himself of the opportunities that offered and continued in the railway service for about seven years, being advanced through intermediate positions from time to time until he had reached the highest position in the local freight office. At length severing his connection with railway interests, he secured a position with Henry Cook, western representative for C. S. Maltby, of Baltimore, Maryland, a dealer in all kinds of sea foods, canned fruits, etc. After six years of service and upon the death of Mr. Cook, Mr. Curtis succeeded him as the northwestern representative of Mr Maltby and continued in that business until 1877, when he entered into his present connection with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he has since been associated as their special representative for the state of Illinois. All of his previous and varied experience has contributed to his present success. From every task, in which he has engaged, he has learned the lessons which it held for

him and his constantly broadening knowledge and capability have well qualified him for the responsibilities that are now his.

Mr. Curtis was married in Chicago, on the 28th of January, 1875, to Miss Maria Blair Murison, a daughter of Alexander Murison, who was the head of an old Chicago family that came originally from Milwaukee just before the fire. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis: Mary Murison, who is now the wife of Clinton S. Woolfolk, a Chicago business man residing at Evanston; and Julia Roberts, the wife of Walter M. Johnson, an attorney at law who for many years has been connected with the profession in Chicago, where his father has also long been known as a lawyer and prominent business man. Mr. and Mrs. Woolfolk have two children, Katherine and Curtis.

In his political views Mr. Curtis has ever been a stalwart republican, manifesting, however, only a citizen's interest in politics without desire for office. He was one of the charter members of the Chicago Athletic Association but at the time of his marriage gave up all club life and social organizations. For fifty-two years he has been a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church, of which his father was the pastor for a period of nine years, or until his removal to Galesburg. For years Henry M. Curtis has been one of the church trustees, a member of the musical committee and for five years superintendent of the Sunday school, but at the present writing the condition of his health prevents him taking the active part in church work which he would otherwise greatly enjoy. He has always stood for the intellectual and moral progress of the community and his influence has ever been on the side of those things which count most in the making of character.

FRANK H. T. POTTER.

Frank H. T. Potter, who was admitted to the bar in 1899, was born in this city, August 13, 1878. His father, William H. Potter, a native of New York, came to Chicago in 1863 and engaged in the furniture business, establishing the firm of Potter, King & Company. He died in 1902 at the age of sixty-four years and is still survived by his wife who bore the maiden name of Mary Rathbun and is a native of New York.

Frank H. T. Potter is the youngest in a family of four children all of whom are yet living, and when he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of this city, he enrolled as a student in Lake Forest University and was graduated from its law department with the class of 1899. At the same time he pursued a private course of law reading under Judge Jesse A. Baldwin and was admitted to the bar in the year of his graduation. He entered at once upon active practice in which he has since continued, largely confining his attention to corporation, real-estate and probate law. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association, and still continues active in practice. In 1909 Mr. Potter organized the Potter-Winslow Company for the manufacture of railway signal supplies, which has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, making larger and larger demands upon the energies of Mr. Potter.

In June, 1910, in Cleveland, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Potter and Miss Alice Willard, a daughter of George Willard, of that city. They now reside at No. 5559 Washington avenue. Mr. Potter is a stanch republican, thoroughly informed concerning important questions of the day yet entirely free from political ambition. He belongs to the different Masonic bodies and to the Windsor Park Golf Club. The latter indicates something of the nature of his recreation while the former is an indication of the principles which govern his conduct and guide him in his relations with his fellowmen. Comparatively few possess the ability which enables them to progress in the difficult and arduous profession of the law, and at the same time have that commercial sense which results in the active management of industrial and commercial enterprises, yet Mr. Potter has given proof of his power in both directions and the careful analysis, which enables him to understand every point in his case, has also enabled him to recognize the factors in a business situation and so combine these as to produce a unified, harmonious and resultant whole.

FREDERICK H. HESSE.

In the musical circles of Chicago Frederick H. Hesse was long a well known and leading figure, his superior ability cultivated under the direction of some of the world-famous musicians winning him the place of prominence which he occupied. He came from that land, long famous as the cradle of a music-loving and talented race—Germany, where he was born on the 13th of May, 1853. His parents were Frederick and Sophia (Schneider) Hesse. Both were natives of Germany although the latter was of French lineage. The father, however, represented an old family of Germany.

In the schools of that country Frederick H. Hesse pursued his studies to the age of seventeen years, when he came to America with his mother, his father having died a year or two previously. Early recognition of his native musical talent led to his being provided with superior instruction for its development and before crossing the Atlantic he had graduated from the world-famed Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, Saxony, one of the great musical centers of Europe. On coming to the new world he and his mother established their home in Chicago where he continued to pursue his musical studies, becoming one of the city's best known musicians and orchestra leaders. For many years he was an orchestra soloist and pianist for grand-opera companies. He was also at different times a director and leader of orchestras and choruses and was indeed a musician of rare ability and prominence, his fame being by no means limited by Chicago's boundaries. He was known as an artist throughout the country and had a wide acquaintance among the leaders in musical circles.

On the 19th of April, 1893, Mr. Hesse was united in marriage to Miss Mary Branitzky, a daughter of Rudolph and Katherine (Georgau) Branitzky, the former a native of Prussia while the latter came from Strahn, near Cologne, on the Rhine. On coming to America her father settled in Chicago at an early period in the development of the city and became a prominent shoe merchant here. He served as

FRED H. HESSE

a soldier in the Civil war with the Missouri Volunteers, under General Grant, and died in El Paso, Illinois, where he spent his declining years, his death occurring on the 9th of June, 1889. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hesse was a member of the knighthood of Poland and was banished from his country on the charge of treason by his country's suppressors for the part he took in the Polish insurrection purposed to break Poland's fetters and restore it to liberty and its old glory.

The death of Mr. Hesse occurred on the 7th of May, 1897, and awakened the earnest regret of the many music lovers of the city, especially in the closer circle of his friends who entertained for him warm affection because of the attractive qualities of his nature. He was sociable and entertaining, was a lover of art and travel and greatly enjoyed outdoor life. He had the faculty of selecting from his experiences those points which would prove interesting and entertaining in conversation and this made him a most agreeable and charming companion. He held membership in the Menoken Club, the Royal League, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in many musical clubs where his advanced knowledge and deep interest made him a valued and popular member. In his political views he was a republican and was deeply interested in the welfare of the city and opposed to anything like misrule. He attended the Christian Science church and made the Golden Rule the guiding influence of his life, seeking always to accord to others the treatment which he would wish for himself. His life in its artistic and social phases was an inspiration and a benediction to all who came within the radius of his influence.

RICHARD M. HOOLEY.

Few men outside of the political arena have been more widely known or have counted among their friends a greater number of prominent citizens than did Richard M. Hooley. He was a man of great natural ability and his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Chicago, was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Hooley did. He called forth his native talents in originating and developing new attractions for the theatrical world and in upholding the standard of artistic performances, yet at all times meeting the need of man's nature for relaxation and pleasure.

He was the son of James Hooley, who was collector of taxes, and his wife, Ann, who were living in the parish of Ballina, in County Mayo, Ireland, when Richard M. Hooley was born on the 13th of April, 1822. The father removed with his family to Manchester, England, during the infancy of the subject of this review, who afterward became a pupil in the schools there and eventually entered Hyde Academy, a high-grade school in the vicinity of Manchester, pursuing there a more advanced classical course until he reached his eighteenth year. It was his father's desire that he should become a member of the medical profession and with that end in view his education was directed, but the study of anatomy and other

branches of the medical science were of little interest to the young man whose tastes lay entirely in another direction. The artistic element in his nature found expression in a passionate love of music and he became a skilled violinist, devoting much time to the study of music and art. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he became a musician in a theater and on the expiration of four years had made such progress and secured such remuneration that he felt able to gratify his wish to make a visit to America. It was just a desire to see something of the country that led him to come to the United States, but he found New York so inviting and perceived such opportunities to practice his art that he abandoned the idea of returning and became a permanent citizen of the republic. From that time forward his career was notable as a factor in the theatrical world and for more than a half century he devoted his time on two continents to building and managing theaters. It is said that he built or remodeled more places of amusement than any man of his day. In 1844 he became associated with E. P. Christy, of Buffalo, the originator of a type of entertainment then as novel as it became subsequently popular. This was the minstrel show, which at once found favor with the public and led to the development of an immense business in that field of theatrical production. Mr. Hooley became musical leader of the Christy minstrels and continued in that capacity for about two years. In 1848 he went to England as a member of Dumbletons' minstrels, giving their first entertainment in Her Majesty's Concert Room in Hanover square, London. Of this it has been written: "The bizarre appearance of the singers, their plaintive and exquisite melodies, captivated the fancy of the playgoers; while their rollicking jokes penetrated the dull comprehension of the Britons, and opened the minds of the auditors to an appreciation of the ludicrous and the humorous. After a successful season in London, they played throughout the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and gave entertainments in Paris and Brussels." While abroad Mr. Hooley became a partner in this minstrel company.

Following his return to America in 1853 Mr. Hooley devoted the two succeeding years to the management of traveling companies and went to California in 1855, there becoming manager of Maguire's Opera House of San Francisco, entering into partnership with its proprietor, Tom Maguire. In those days, when there was no railroad communication with the east, he made several long and tiresome journeys by way of the isthmus route to the Atlantic coast that he might engage the best theatrical talent for his San Francisco house. In this way Mr. and Mrs. James Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood and other noted stars of the theatrical firmament were brought to the Pacific coast and the standard of theatrical attractions in the west was accordingly greatly advanced.

While a resident of San Francisco Mr. Hooley was married, on June 23, 1858, to Miss Rosina Cramer, a native of New York and daughter of John and Rosina (Gillen) Cramer. Mr. Hooley was most devoted to his family and found his greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and children. There were three daughters and a son born to them, but Rosina, the eldest, and Richard, the youngest, have passed away. Grace, widow of Robert F. Hurlbut, has a son, Robert Hurlbut, Jr. The other daughter, Mary, also survives.

In less than one year after his marriage Mr. Hooley returned to the east and was connected with different theatrical attractions in various cities for a year,

opening in 1859 at Niblo's with George Christy and a minstrel company that afterward became famous as Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels. With the excitement that preceded the Civil war the theatrical business largely fell off and Mr. Hooley took his company out upon the road. Still the excitement regarding the slavery question grew until the business was no longer profitable and the company disbanded at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia in 1861. Mr. Hooley then took up his abode in Brooklyn, New York, and the following year opened the first permanent theater in that city at the corner of Court and Remsen streets. Seven years later he retired from business with a substantial competence, having attained a measure of success that no other representative of theatrical management had yet reached. He could not content himself, however, with a life of inactivity. He realized the power within him for successful management and, seeking another field of labor, he moved to Chicago in 1871, continuing a resident of this city until his demise. He became a veteran manager and was associated with the control of a leading theater of this city until called to his final rest. He first purchased Bryan's Hall on Clark street and renamed it Hooley's Opera House, making it the fashionable and popular resort of the playgoing public and equally attractive to the strangers who constantly visited this city. In the early part of 1871 he had leased the theater for five years, packed his costumes and scenery and was about to return to his Brooklyn establishment, when the great fire of October in a night converted the gay resort to a mass of smoldering ruins and swept away the greater part of his fortune. Again the courageous spirit which was ofttimes manifest in Mr. Hooley came to the fore. Like the great majority of Chicago citizens, he met the loss unflinchingly and with such a resolution and determination that caused the rebuilding of the city upon a grander scale than ever before. He chose Randolph street as the site of his new theatrical venture and after about a year the building was completed and opened to the public as Hooley's Parlor Home of Comedy, with the Kiralfy Company in the "Black Crook" as the attraction. Chicago society at its best was present on that occasion and the opening was made a source of extended comment and praise by the city press. Later Mr. Hooley put upon the stage the best stock company that ever played in the west and he became noted for producing the best comedies and farces of the day. He also secured the best tragedians and the leading stars of the profession one after another came to his house. For years it was a current opinion that "if it is at Hooley's it is a good show." The performances there presented were never below par and the playgoing public speaks today the name of Richard M. Hooley with real affection because of the high-class and entertaining attractions which he ever offered. Of him it has been said: "To the end he retained the respect of the community, a reputation unsullied by any taint of dishonor, and the love of actors, whose gifts and talents he was ever fond of encouraging. With erect frame, quick elastic step and flowing beard, he was the impersonation of suavity and dignity." His own love for and knowledge of the work of the best musical composers, dramatists and playwrights enabled him to pass judgment upon what he offered to the public and constituted one of the forceful elements of his business success. He had the warm friendship of the leading members of the profession and the equally high regard of those who were his associates in the social circles of Chicago. He passed away September 8, 1893. Who can justly weigh the importance of one

life in comparison with another? The work of Richard M. Hooley stood for many years as an essential factor in Chicago's entertainment and the news of his demise was received with deepest regret not only in this country but throughout Europe, for his friends were numerous on both continents.

JOHN McKINLOCK.

Dr. John McKinlock, medical practitioner and educator, whose special field has been gynecology and surgery, was born in Oswego, New York, November 23, 1861, a son of John and Margaret (McCormick) McKinlock. The father, a son of John McKinlock, who was private secretary to Commodore Vanderbilt, was born in New York city and with patriotic spirit responded to the call of his country at the outbreak of the Civil war, for which he raised a company of New York Volunteers. When disease, want and death had totally decimated its ranks he organized another company, with which he served as captain until the close of the war, being with Grant at Appomattox when Lee's surrender practically terminated hostilities. He became a resident of the middle west in 1872 and after eighteen years spent in Detroit, Michigan, removed to Chicago in 1890, since which time he has been engaged in the electrical supply business here. He is still active in that field, although seventy-seven years of age, and such a record should put to shame many a man of younger years who, grown weary of the struggles and responsibilities of business life, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear. The life of John McKinlock, Sr., has indeed been one of serviceableness in the world's work. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret McCormick, was a daughter of George Alexander McCormick, a grain merchant of Armagh, County Monaghan, Ireland. She went to Canada with her parents in 1840 from the Emerald isle and her death occurred at Chicago in 1894, when she was sixty-four years of age. The family numbered four sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living, namely: John; George A., who is president of the Central Electric Company of Chicago; W. C., who is engaged in the electrical business at New Haven, Connecticut; and Mrs. Charles E. Sharp, of St. Louis.

In the public schools of Detroit, Dr. McKinlock pursued his education to his graduation in the high school with the class of 1880. His professional training was received in the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit, from 1880 until 1883, and in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in which, on the completion of a year's work, he was graduated M. D. in 1884. He immediately returned to Detroit for practice and his recognized ability led to his appointment as assistant to the chair of gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine, with which he was thus associated from 1884 until 1890. He has practiced continuously in Chicago since the latter year, doing special work in gynecology and surgery, in which departments his comprehensive study has made him particularly proficient. He was also clinical instructor in gynecology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1895 until 1897 and in 1893 was one of the organizers of the Women's Hospital, with which he was connected as attending surgeon for several years. He is now surgeon for the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, and by appointment of

President Taft became United States examining surgeon in April, 1909. His contributions to current medical literature have awakened deep interest because of his masterly handling of the subjects under discussion, and aside from this he has written special papers on nephritis. His membership in the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association keeps him in touch with the advanced work of the profession in other sections of the country. He has a few business interests outside of his profession and is vice president of the Metropolitan Electric Company.

Dr. McKinlock was married at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 20th of May, 1891, to Mrs. Julia (Taylor) Knight, a daughter of James A. Taylor, of Atlanta. They reside at the Virginia Hotel and attend the religious services of the Central church, of which Dr. Gunsaulus is the pastor. Dr. McKinlock was for some years a trustee of the Plymouth Congregational church when Dr. Gunsaulus was pastor there. In politics he is a republican of the progressive type, who believes that party organization should subserve general and not personal interests. His social relations are with the University and South Shore Country Clubs. All these, however, are side issues in a life which in its untiring devotion to high ideals of the medical profession has brought him a wide reputation and the substantial reward of labor in that field.

WELLINGTON REID TOWNLEY.

Wellington Reid Townley, general agent for both the British America and Western Assurance Companies, was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, March 8, 1861, a son of Thomas and Letitia (Reid) Townley. His education was acquired in the Simcoe (Ont.) Union School and on crossing the threshold of business life he first devoted his attention to office work in a general store and at the same time solicited fire insurance. He was thus employed in Simcoe from 1877 until 1881, when the success which he had made in the insurance field led him to the determination to devote his entire time and attention to that business. He was with the Chicago local office of the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, from 1881 until 1888 and then was called to the head office of the same company, where he filled various positions through the succeeding five years. He served as examiner, as inspector and as special agent for the greater part of the western states, his constantly increasing capability winning him successive promotions. In 1893 he was made special agent for the British America and Western Assurance Companies, for Missouri and Iowa, and for eight years concentrated his energies upon his responsible duties in that connection. In April, 1901, he came to Chicago as general agent for both companies and for more than ten years has occupied this position, being recognized as one of the forceful factors in insurance circles in the western metropolis. Starting out in a humble capacity, he has thoroughly familiarized himself with every branch of the business and his comprehensive knowledge, combined with natural energy and persistency of purpose, have constituted salient features in his success.

Mr. Townley was married in Simcoe, Ontario, June 15, 1892, to Miss Josephine Maxwell and they have become parents of two children, Francis Reid and Enid. In his political views Mr. Townley is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Union League and the Hinsdale Golf Clubs and finds his chief recreation on the links. The family reside at No. 1329 East Fifty-third street and are prominent socially, having an extensive circle of warm friends, while Mr. Townley is also held in high regard by his business associates and contemporaries.

DEAN BANGS.

Among the merchants prominent in the development and upbuilding of Chicago in the latter half of the nineteenth century was Dean Bangs, well known in trade circles as a member of the firm of John D. Bangs & Company. He was one of the class whose labors served to give Chicago its reputation for business stability as well as enterprise and progressiveness. His birth occurred in Brewster, Massachusetts, in 1823 and he passed away in Chicago on the 12th of November, 1896. His father, Dean Bangs, Sr., was a school teacher and farmer who was descended from one of New England's oldest families, early representatives of the name coming to the new world in 1628, when settlement was made in Massachusetts and on Cape Cod. The mother of Dean Bangs belonged to the Winslow family, also an old English family that in its American branch was established at Brewster, Massachusetts.

Dean Bangs pursued his education in the schools of Brewster and of Vassalboro, Maine, until sixteen years of age, when he went to Roxbury, Massachusetts, to learn the hardware business. A few years later, in 1841, he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, with his brother Isaac and there they engaged in the stove and hardware business for more than twenty years, conducting their enterprise under the firm style of Bangs Brothers. In the meantime, however, Dean Bangs, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, made his way from Lowell to San Francisco and from that point went to the gold fields. In his mining operations he realized a substantial fortune but lost most of it in a disastrous fire. He then returned to New England and was again connected with the hardware business in association with his brother until 1862. In that year they removed to the middle west, settling in Chicago, where they founded a hardware and stove business on Monroe street. The city postoffice was at that time located just opposite their store. After remaining at their first location for five years they removed to 156 State street, where they were carrying on business at the time of the memorable fire of October, 1871, in which they sustained losses to the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. They resumed operations at No. 333 State street and two years later removed to the northwest corner of State and Van Buren streets. In 1878 the partnership was discontinued, Isaac W. Bangs establishing a store of his own, while Dean Bangs and his son, John D., continued at the old location under the firm name of John D. Bangs & Company. The father was connected with the business continuously until his death. His business sagacity and unfaltering energy made the enterprise

a success. He was always a close student of the conditions of trade and so guided his affairs that prosperity resulted. The question of "business ethics" was not then under general discussion. The old-fashioned terms of industry, honesty and justice were used and they found expression in the life work and commercial activity of Dean Bangs. On the 29th of October, 1852, Mr. Bangs was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Eliza Buckley Brown, a daughter of John and Sarah (Tucker) Brown, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, the former born in 1792 and the latter in 1795. On leaving New England they became residents of Michigan in 1847 and in 1850 removed to Chicago, where Mr. Brown afterward lived retired. Both he and his wife have long since passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bangs were born two sons. John D. Bangs, the elder, whose birth occurred in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1853, was a lad of about ten years when he was brought by his parents to Chicago and here he completed his education, which had been begun in the public schools of his native city. Later he entered his father's store as a clerk and eventually was admitted to a partnership, while later he assumed entire management and control of the business, relieving his father of active business cares in his later life. He married Elizabeth Winthrop, of Wilmette. He was one of the original members of the First Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, entering the service as a second lieutenant and winning promotion to the captaincy of Company C. He was afterward elected quartermaster, in which position he served for three years, and from 1876 until 1883 was treasurer of the regiment. In the latter year he resigned, becoming a veteran member. The younger son, Harry L. Bangs, born in Chicago in 1868, married Mary M. McNaughton, of Grand Rapids, where they are now located.

Mr. Bangs was a home man, his love for and devotion to his family being one of his paramount characteristics, while his social, genial qualities made him also appreciative of friendship, its obligations and its opportunities. He attended the Unitarian church and was a man of broad views who at all times looked at life from a liberal standpoint and never judged men or conditions by the inch rule of self but rather by the standards of strong humanitarianism.

THOMAS STOCKSTILL CREIGHTON.

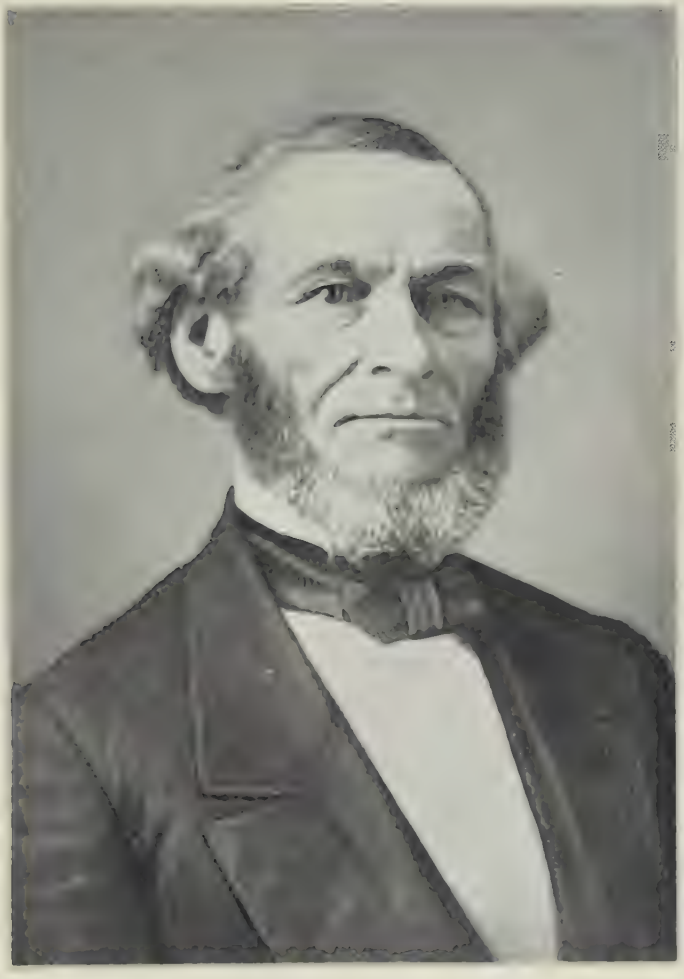
That progress has been conserved by evolution is nowhere more manifest than in the history of business and is seen most clearly in brokerage and commission lines where the broker and dealer handles the property, stocks, bonds and investment securities for others or represents clients in placing investments. In this connection Thomas Stockstill Creighton has become well known as a broker and dealer in western farm lands, with offices at No. 321, The Rookery. His has been an active and noteworthy business career, resulting in the attainment of a substantial measure of success. He was born at Monticello, Minnesota, May 1, 1857, and is the son of Samuel F. and Katherine (Stockstill) Creighton, who removed to Chicago as early as 1858 and ten years later established their home in Evanston, where the family has since resided. Thomas S. Creighton, therefore, pursued his education in the public schools of Chicago and its attractive north-side suburb and

in the Northwestern University, being now numbered among its alumni. In 1875 he made his initial step in business as an employe of the Chicago Board of Trade and three years later accepted a position in connection with the brokerage business of D. K. Pearson, with whom he remained until 1890. In the meantime he gained a practical, comprehensive and thorough knowledge of operations in stocks, bonds, grain, property and all investment securities and when he withdrew from the service of Mr. Pearson he organized the real-estate investment firm of Rice & Creighton. After a brief period, however, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Creighton has since continued alone. He has become well known as a broker in western farm lands, negotiating many important realty transfers, and keeping at all times in close touch with the valuations of western farm property. He also has other substantial outside business interests and is a director of the Highland Park State Bank.

On the 7th of October, 1890, Mr. Creighton was married in Evanston to Miss Virginia M. Hamline and they now have one daughter, Catherine. The family reside at No. 1722 Judson avenue, Evanston. Mr. Creighton gives his political endorsement to the republican party and manifests a public spirited devotion to matters of general concern, taking a deep interest in all questions of importance relating to the city of his adoption. He is well known socially through his membership in the Chicago Club, the Evanston Country Club, and the Glen View Club.

WILLARD COOK.

Prominent among those who were early engaged in the stone business in Chicago was Willard Cook, who, with his son, laid the first stone sidewalk in the city of Chicago, namely that around the courthouse, in 1853. Mr. Cook was a native of Haddam, Connecticut, born September 18, 1799, a son of Nathaniel and Annis (Sears) Cook and a grandson of Jonathan and Deborah Cook. Nathaniel Cook, the father, was a sergeant in the Revolutionary war and, like the grandfather, was a tanner and currier by trade, both Jonathan and Nathaniel Cook operating a tannery. Willard Cook rented a quarry in the town of Haddam and while in that business furnished stone for Fort Hamilton, New York. Subsequently his father-in-law, Captain Ansel Brainard, gave him the same privilege in a quarry as he had given his sons, Ansel and Cyprian S., and the three gentlemen formed a partnership and were engaged in the quarry business for fifteen years. This firm continued to furnish stone for Fort Hamilton, then building. Robert E. Lee, the government engineer in charge of that construction, later became the distinguished commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in the Civil war. This firm furnished stone for the streets of New York and Philadelphia and also shipped large quantities of stone, by sea, for use in New Orleans, taking the bonds of that city for their pay. The quarry operated by them produced a blue granite which was very hard and difficult to work, so that when the Portland and other quarries became competitors, producing a softer stone which could be marketed more cheaply, the Haddam quarry ceased to be profitable.



WILLARD COOK

About this time the great west was attracting attention, and there was a considerable exodus from Connecticut and other New England states to Illinois. Friends of Willard Cook had joined in this movement and glowing accounts of the new country had come back to him, so that he concluded to personally investigate the opportunities of that section. He visited Illinois and was so much impressed with the prospects presenting themselves that he bought two farms near Libertyville, returned to Connecticut and prepared to move his family west. It was on June 3, 1846, that the family left Haddam, Connecticut, going by boat down the Connecticut river and to New York. There Mr. Cook chartered what was known as a "canal packet boat," furnishing accommodations for the family and household effects. This boat was towed by steam up the Hudson river to Troy, New York, where it entered the Erie canal and was drawn by mules to Buffalo. From the latter place passage was taken on the steamer Missouri for Little Fort, Illinois, now Waukegan. There were nine hundred passengers on board and the passage was a rough one, the vessel being several times in grave danger of foundering—a fate that befell it on the second voyage after this one. The family reached Little Fort on June 20, 1846, seventeen days from Haddam, Connecticut, a trip that at this time can be made in considerable less than double as many hours. Mr. Cook located with his family on the land he had purchased and for about eight years carried on farming successfully.

In 1853 there seemed to be an opening in Chicago for the stone business, and in that year Mr. Cook and his son, A. B. Cook, secured the contract for constructing the stone sidewalk around the courthouse square. In doing this he and his son, Ansel B., laid the first flagstone exclusively and in March, 1854, removed his family to Chicago. In partnership with his son, Ansel B., he formed the firm of W. & A. B. Cook, which carried on the business until 1872. Willard Cook was one of the building committee of the First Congregational church, superintending the laying of the flagstone around it, while his son had charge of laying the building stone. This was Willard Cook's last public work. He was a member of the First Congregational church and took the greatest interest in its welfare and work. He was likewise greatly interested in the Chicago Theological Seminary and gave a scholarship at the time of his death and several thousand dollars at the time of the demise of his widow, Mrs. Ruth A. Cook.

Politically he was a whig before the organization of the republican party, of which he became a stanch supporter. He was a strong anti-slavery man.

In 1822, at Haddam, Connecticut, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Brainard, whose birth occurred there on the 24th day of July, 1804, her parents being Captain Ansel and Hannah (Dart) Brainard, the latter a daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Brainard) Dart. Captain Ansel Brainard, who participated in the war of 1812, was a son of Josiah and Lois (Hulbert) Brainard. Josiah Brainard fought with Wolfe at the battle of Quebec and later served in the Revolutionary war. The Brainard family is one of the oldest and most highly respected families in Connecticut, as is also the Dart family. Both have borne a conspicuous part in the history of that commonwealth since a very early day. Abigail (Brainard) Cook, died December 26, 1854, leaving four children, and Mr. Cook later married Mrs. Ruth A. Parker, to whom no children were born.

Mr. Cook passed away on the 9th of August, 1873, and was buried in Graceland cemetery, where were also interred the remains of his wife. His was an earnest and consistent Christian life. He was a gentleman of modest, retiring disposition and of domestic tastes, finding great pleasure in his home life. A record of the children of Willard and Abigail (Brainard) Cook is given below:

Ansel Brainard Cook, whose birth occurred in Haddam, Connecticut, on the 18th of August, 1823, first wedded Miss Helen Marie Foster of Libertyville, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. J. H. Foster, by whom he had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Cook later married Annie Barrows of Meriden, New Hampshire, and after her death wedded her sister Emily, who survives him. He resided in Chicago for a number of years and later took up his abode in Libertyville, where his demise occurred in 1898. Few men in Lake county were more prominent in its public, political and business life. He represented Cook county in the legislature several times and during one term represented Lake county in that body. As a stone contractor he did a great deal of work in Chicago and after the fire built several large business blocks, included among which were the American Express office and the Tuttle and Bryant blocks. He superintended the mason and carpenter work of the old north and south side cable lines, which took five years to build. As the chairman of the building committee which erected the old city hall in Chicago, he made a reputation for his knowledge of materials. He was at that time, from 1876 to 1877, alderman of the eleventh ward and also president of the council. In the selection of stone for the city hall he manifested great interest. Lemont stone had been selected for the structure but Mr. Cook, because of scientific reasons, opposed the use of that stone, claiming that it lacked durability and predicting just what happened. He recommended Bedford stone. In six years after the building was finished the stone began to spall and in the seventh year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was expended in making the building safe.

Abby Florilla, the second child of Willard Cook, is now the widow of John F. Mendsen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Charles Willard, the third child of Willard Cook, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, on the 13th of July, 1832. He was associated with his father and brother in the stone business in Chicago until 1869 and built the first row of stone dwellings on the west side, at Washington boulevard and Willard place, the latter street still bearing his name. He was an extensive holder of real estate and was interested in a number of insurance companies as well as in the banking business. Failing health compelled him to abandon active business and for three years he traveled with his family in Europe. Later he made extensive purchases of land in Sac county, Iowa, there owning over seven thousand acres, which he caused to be improved and cultivated. There he made his summer home and passed away on the 11th of August, 1900. He was three times married, his first union being with Sarah A. Coonley, of Albany, New York, who died leaving three children: Charles Ira, of Menominee, Michigan; Albert E., of Odebolt, Iowa; and Emma, the wife of Professor Frederick I. Carpenter of the University of Chicago. For his second wife Mr. Cook married, in 1874, Miss Jennie Wade Sturgis of Washington, D. C., who died in 1893. In July, 1896, he wedded Mary E. Fairchild, of Hartford, Connecticut, who survives him and lives in West Medway, Massachusetts. In all

his domestic relations he was faithful and loving, as a citizen his actions were always characterized by honor and integrity, and he justly enjoyed the universal esteem of his fellowmen. Ellen S., the fourth child of Willard Cook, is the widow of Rev. E. L. Jaggar and resides in Springfield, Massachusetts. She has two sons: Charles H., living in Springfield and Clarence E., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

JOHN GRANT ORCHARD.

Business success is the ultimate goal of almost every individual, but its attainment does not come without the exercise of energy and ability. Indefatigable industry is characteristic of Chicago. It seems pulsing in the very air and has constituted the foundation upon which has been builded the great industrial, commercial and financial enterprises which have made this the second American city with world leadership in several specific lines of business activity. Progressive methods, unquestionable veracity and ability not only to keep pace with the many but to stand with the vanguard are essential elements in the lives of those who are foremost in Chicago's business circles. Possessing these requisite characteristics, John Grant Orchard has become an active force in financial circles as cashier of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of Chicago. He was born in Insch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 9, 1845, and is a son of Thomas Grant and Isabella (McDonald) Orchard. In the land of poetry and song, of heather clad hills, of mountain peak and glen, John G. Orchard spent his youthful days and after completing his education, which was acquired in private schools, he entered business life as an apprentice in the Aberdeen Town & County Bank at its head office in Aberdeen, Scotland. Five years of thorough training and liberal experience were there spent and in 1864 he secured a position in the Royal Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh, where he spent one year. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the Bank of British North America, serving that institution in London, Canada, Kingston, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1874 he joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce and it was he who opened up a Chicago branch a few years later. In 1883 he became connected with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, being assigned the task of developing its foreign business. The success which crowned his efforts in that capacity led to his appointment to the cashiership in 1895 and for fifteen years he has thus been connected with an organization that ranks among the foremost financial institutions of America's second city.

Mr. Orchard was married at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, December 20, 1871, to Miss Helen M. Stevens, a daughter of Judge Stevens, and they became the parents of the following children: Isabella; James; Thomas, deceased; John; Elsie; Priscilla, deceased; Grace; and Alexander. The family residence is at No. 2203 Orrington avenue in Evanston and Mr. Orchard is a prominent factor in the life of that beautiful and attractive suburb. He is now serving on its board of education and is chairman of its audit committee. In his political views he is independent, considering the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliations. He

is a supporter of the Presbyterian church and is a popular member of the Country Club of Evanston and the local golf club, the latter indicating his chief source of recreation. He has won friends in all the varied relations of life and has used his time and talents for the benefit of his fellowmen. His activity, however, is chiefly given to business affairs and his long and practical experience in this field of labor has enabled him to contribute in substantial measure to bringing to a high point of perfection the great financial institution with which his name is so closely linked. He is an example of successful accomplishment through energetic methods and high business principles. Thoroughly understanding the great financial problems of the day, he has sought to further the interests of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company through progressive methods, at the same time ever basing its principles upon methods which neither seek nor require disguise. His own characteristics and business ability have awakened honor and respect wherever the name of John Grant Orchard is known.

WILLIAM E. HELM, M. D.

Dr. William E. Helm, a successful member of the Chicago medical fraternity, has maintained his offices at No. 2000 West Madison street for the past three years and enjoys an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon of skill and ability. His birth occurred at Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, on the 22d of April, 1878, his parents being Rudolph and Caroline (Schoppee) Helm, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States more than sixty years ago, settling in Kane county, Illinois, near Dundee. Rudolph Helm, who followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, is now living retired in well earned ease. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in July, 1910. Unto them were born four children, namely: Emma, who is deceased; Amos and Charles, both of whom are residents of Barrington, Illinois; and William E., of this review.

The last named began his studies in the district schools as a little lad of six years and when a youth of thirteen entered the Dundee high school, from which he was graduated in 1895. In September of the same year he began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, remaining there for two years. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. For about five years, from 1900 until 1905, he held the chair of bacteriology in the National Medical University. During the following two years he traveled through a number of states in the interests of the American Medical Association. In 1908 he opened an office at No. 2000 West Madison street in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Helm is a member of the faculty of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (Valparaiso University) and acts as assistant professor of medicine in that institution. He keeps in touch with the advancement that is being continually made by the profession through his membership in the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. At the same time through private study and research he has continually promoted his efficiency and is justly

regarded as one of the ablest practitioners of the western metropolis, manifesting at all times a close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His residence is at No. 1946 Jackson boulevard.

GEORGE PIERRE ENGELHARD.

George Pierre Engelhard, publisher, editor and author, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 29, 1854, a son of George M. Engelhard, who was a native of Bavaria but in 1849 came to America, settling in Rochester, New York. He afterward removed to Brooklyn, New York, and in 1857 established his home in West Bend, Wisconsin, where he died in 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. In early manhood he was actively connected with the Baptist ministry, but later in life turned his attention to commercial pursuits, being engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade. However, throughout his entire life he remained an ardent supporter of the Baptist church and his home was ever open for the entertainment of the traveling clergy of that denomination. He was a man of very strong character and was conspicuous for his activity in the interest of the Union cause in a community where the copper-head element was very strong. In New York city about 1850 he married Sophie L'Homme, who was born in Paris, France, in 1830 and came to America at the age of eighteen years, after having traveled extensively throughout Europe with American families as a French interpreter. She combined in a remarkable degree the fluent speech of the French with the serious-mindedness of the English. She passed away about 1896, being survived for eight years by her husband. They reared a family of eight children, of whom George P. Engelhard was the fourth, and, although the parents were never in affluent circumstances, they gave to their children good educational opportunities.

George P. Engelhard attended the public schools of West Bend, Wisconsin, until fifteen years of age and then became an apprentice in a printing office. After a year there passed, he won in examination the highest-grade teacher's certificate and taught in the public schools of Washington county for two years. At the age of nineteen years he came to Chicago, where he first secured employment as a bookkeeper, but found that he was not adapted to that work and returned to the printing trade. For a year he was employed at the case and was then promoted to the position of foreman and also took on the added duties of proof-reader. Shortly afterward he was made associate-editor and at the age of twenty became managing editor of the Mercantile Daily, the first penny paper published in Chicago. This, however, did not prove a financial success and after a brief period he accepted a position as editor of the Chicago Grocer. A year later he arranged with the management to allow him to divide his time between his editorial duties and attendance at the old University of Chicago, meeting his college expenses from his editorial earnings. In 1878 he purchased the Chicago Grocer with his savings and, having completed his studies, he began the publication of a second periodical known as the Western Druggist. In 1880 he followed this journal with the establishment of the Medical Standard and later brought out another trade paper and

also published a number of medical and scientific books. These various periodicals and volumes have remained under the proprietorship and management of the firm of G. P. Engelhard & Company, of which he is president and general manager, until the present time.

During his quest for work in Chicago he knew what it was to be practically alone in a great city and many a time it was, when his ingenuity and resources were taxed to the utmost to provide himself with food and clothing, but perseverance, energy and capability at length overcame the difficulties that beset his path and he gradually forged his way toward the goal of success. His periodicals now rank among the very highest in their respective fields and his business career, while not one of spectacular success, has never been marked by serious adversity. It may be said that the Engelhard Company is numbered among the few firms in Chicago of forty-years standing, which has never known a change of name, financial failure or the impairment of its credit. Mr. Engelhard has taken active part in the development of the profession of pharmacy and medicine during the past twenty-five years and is the author of a large number of drafts of pharmacy and medical practice acts now in force throughout the Union.

Moreover, Mr. Engelhard has taken deep and helpful interest in political affairs, always being classed as an independent republican. From the first he has opposed boss rule and has stood uncompromisingly for principles and measures expressive of the sentiments and rights of the people. He was elected a delegate to the national republican convention at St. Louis as the first McKinley delegate to be elected from this state. This notable convention broke the slate of the bosses, favoring the candidacy of Senator Cullom, and gave a solid delegation to St. Louis from Illinois for the Ohio candidate. He was active in fighting the notorious Humphrey street-railway bills, which sought to deliver Chicago into the hands of the Yerkes group of financiers for full half a century. He served as chairman of the campaign committee of the Civic Federation of Chicago which led in the fight against this legislation. Believing it a citizen's duty to support the right as he sees it, regardless of the prospects of success, Mr. Engelhard accepted the independent republican nomination for state senator against Senator Humphrey in 1898 and in 1910 made a fight on an insurgent platform for congress from the tenth district. In 1911 he was a candidate for mayor of Evanston, in opposition to the rule of local public-service corporations, and was defeated by a majority of about seventy votes. He has always taken active part in civic affairs along the lines of progress, reform and improvement, was a member of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and has been identified with all of the more important movements effecting the welfare of the people locally and nationally. For the past five years he has been president of the Civic Federation of Evanston and has frequently been called upon to go to Washington as spokesman for delegations representing various movements. He is progressive and uncompromising along the lines of what he believes to be right and enjoys the greatest confidence of a host of friends and associates.

On the 8th of June, 1881, Mr. Engelhard was married to Miss Caroline S. Scrogin, a daughter of Levin P. Scrogin, a banker and prominent citizen of Lexington, Illinois. They have three children: Dorothy, who has won the degree of Bachelor of Science; George, who is associated with his father in business; and

Margaret, at college. The family have resided at No. 1521 Hinman avenue, in Evanston, since 1892. Mr. Engelhard belongs to the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, the Hamilton Club, Press Club, Country Club of Evanston, Chicago Veteran Drug Association and is an honorary member of various medical, pharmaceutical and other societies related to his line of work. A review of the history of such men sets at naught the statement that America is given over to a commercial spirit, for, while Mr. Engelhard has won success,—success that is the legitimate crown and reward of his intelligently directed labors—he has at the same time been ever mindful of his duties of citizenship and has found opportunity to cooperate largely, actively and effectively on the side of progress and advancement.

HERMAN F. HAHN.

While well known in commercial circles because of the success he achieved in building up one of the leading wholesale jewelry establishments of Chicago, there were other phases in his life which gained for Herman F. Hahn the admiration, regard and honor accorded him by his fellowmen. He occupied a prominent position in Masonry and political circles and was particularly well known because of the benevolent spirit which prompted his cooperation with and support of many charitable movements.

Mr. Hahn was born at Eppelsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 4th of July, 1841, his parents being John and Florin (Hart) Hahn. He devoted the period between the years 1849 and 1854 to the acquirement of an education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Uniontown, Ohio, having been brought to this country by his parents in early childhood. After completing his studies he was for five years employed in minor capacities and then became a member of the firm of J. Hahn & Son, at Suffield, Ohio. That business had been founded by his father several years prior to his connection with it as a profession. He remained a member of the firm for seven years or until 1865, when he became a partner in the dry-goods house of Joseph Brothers & Hahn at Akron, Ohio. In 1869 the firm style was changed to Joseph & Hahn, one of the Joseph brothers having retired during that year. Mr. Hahn remained in the latter connection until 1873, when he came to Chicago and after being engaged in business alone here for one year, he founded the wholesale jewelry house of Herman F. Hahn & Company, of which he was president up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1909. His life history is one replete with interest because of his well directed ambition and undaunted energy leading to success. Connected with the wholesale jewelry trade for nearly a half century, the house which he founded is a monument to his progressive efforts. It represents the culmination of the strict and careful business principles laid down and followed by its chief, and today the same commendable business rules and methods being maintained by the surviving sons of Mr. Hahn, the business bids fair to be even greater as the years go by.

Not alone as a prosperous merchant was Mr. Hahn known to Chicago. That he held high rank in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the vice presidency of the National Association of Jobbers in American Watches from 1885 until 1888 and from that time on was president until 1896. While in Ohio he was chosen to represent the nineteenth Ohio district at the national democratic convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1872. He was an honorary member of Battery D of Chicago and he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. The prominent part which he took in support of worthy charities made his name an honored one among the philanthropists of the city. He was president of the United Hebrew Charities and also of the Michael Reese Hospital, serving for a period of five years in both offices. He was also for ten years vice president of the latter and one of its life trustees. Mr. Hahn always held to the religious faith of his fathers and attended the Sinai synagogue. He belonged to the Standard Club, to the Jewelers Club and to the Iroquois Club, and for many years resided with his family at No. 3626 Grand boulevard.

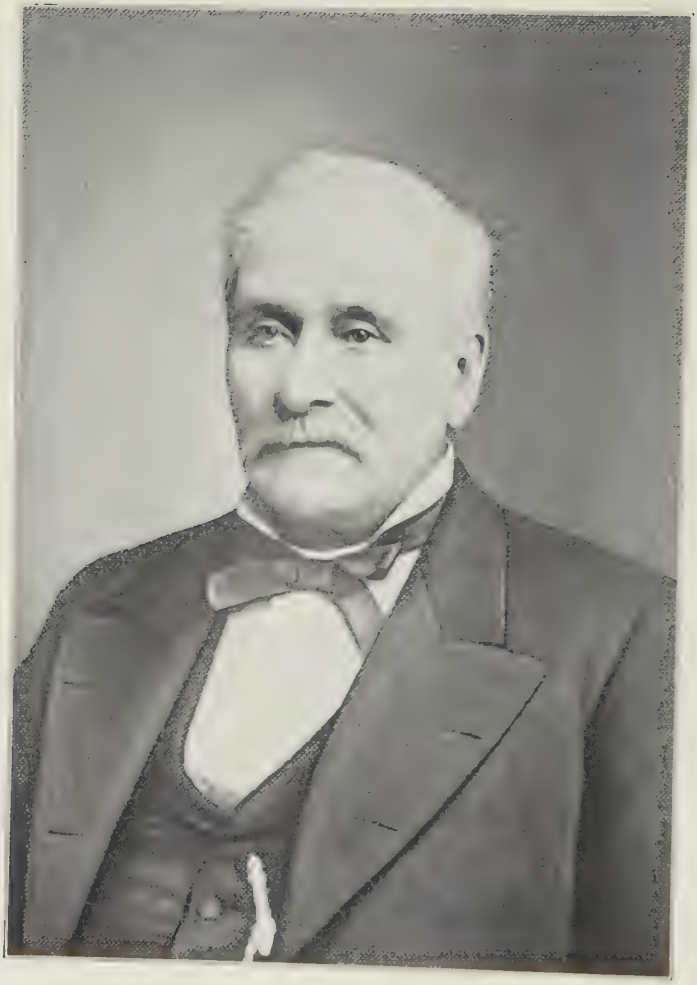
On the 27th of March, 1867, at Uniontown, Ohio, Mr. Hahn was married to Miss Josephine Joseph, and their children are Harry W., Marion W., Edmond J., all of whom survive their father, and Florence, deceased. The elder son, who is forty-four years of age, is the president of the H. F. Hahn Company, having become his father's successor. He has had long experience in the jewelry line, having for many years been an official in the house of which he is now the controlling head.

In the passing of Herman F. Hahn, Chicago chronicled the death of one, whose name had long been honored in trade circles, whose life work had brought help and happiness to many and, whose influence was ever on the side of progress and improvement. He was loyal in his citizenship and held friendship inviolable, and his memory is cherished not only by those whom he met socially but by those who knew him in a business way and those who benefited by his benevolences. In manner always dignified and courteous, his spirit was kindly and his heart responded to every need of his fellowmen.

DE WITT H. CURTIS.

Few men living today possess any greater practical knowledge of the growth and development of Chicago during the past sixty-five years than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Now in his seventy-third year, with the vigor and vitality of one twenty years his junior, Mr. Curtis enjoys the fruits of a successful business career and the standing of a representative citizen of Chicago.

Mr. Curtis was born February 25, 1839, at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, a son of Charles H. and Frances (Holmes) Curtis. The latter was descended from the Beaumont family and comes of French Huguenot ancestry. She was born April 9, 1814, at Sangerfield, New York. Representatives of the Beaumont family settled in and near Hartford, Connecticut, and are numbered among the foremost citizens of that locality. Charles H. Curtis, the father of De Witt H. Curtis, was



CHARLES H. CURTIS

DEWITT H. CURTIS

born in market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, on July 17, 1812, and was three years old when his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Chenango county, New York. When but a boy Charles H. Curtis went to Utica, New York, where he learned the butchering business and after his marriage engaged in furnishing food supplies for the contractors who built the Chenango canal. Subsequently he became a resident of Oxford, New York, where he opened the Fort Hill House, which famous hostelry entertained the traveling public, including many notable visitors and men prominent in the public life of the country. In 1836 Mr. Curtis first came to Chicago. He traveled by cutter from Utica, New York, to Indianapolis, Indiana, thence by horseback to this city. He remained but a few days, then returned east. In 1842 he arrived in Chicago to remain permanently, coming on the steamer Bunker Hill, reaching this city on the 6th of October, and for the first week, with his wife and son, De Witt H., were guests at hte famous old Sauganash Hotel at Lake and Market streets. Here he first engaged in cattle trading, continuing for two years, and then took a contract to build a section of the Illinois and Michigan canal from Bridgeport south. On its completion he took contracts for and finished three other sections of the canal, and from 1848 until 1853 was engaged in the market and provision business. In 1854 he established a distillery at Clintonville, now South Elgin, and in 1855 a second one at South Park avenue, then Douglas avenue, and Twenty-third street, Chicago. He was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, which he joined in 1855. He was also a very prominent Odd Fellow, taking all the degrees of the order after becoming a member of the Union Lodge, No. 9, in 1845. In 1861 he bought out the Thayer Brothers Distillery at Quincy, Illinois, of which he remained the owner until 1884. For many years he was president of the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company of Chicago, also vice president of the Bemis Malting Company. He owned an interest in many other business concerns, including the Third National Bank, in which he served as chairman of the discount board. He was also vice president of the company that published the Chicago Horseman, a paper that is still in existence. He died January 3, 1886, and his wife departed this life November 7, 1873. They were the parents of four children, of whom two daughters died in infancy, Adera passing away in 1838 and Minnie in 1853. The third daughter, Josephine A., was born in Chicago, December 15, 1842, and died May 3, 1907, at Mineral, Virginia. She married, April 17, 1865, William H. Adams, son of General H. P. Adams, of Syracuse, New York. Mrs. Adams left one daughter, now the widow of Dr. H. J. Van Deursen, of Chicago.

De Witt H. Curtis was less than four years old when his parents removed to Chicago. He attended the Dearborn school and the academies, then completed his course by two years' study in the academic department of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and a course at Bryant & Stratton Business College. He joined the volunteer fire department in August, 1857, and was one of the organizers of engine company, No. 9, also becoming first foreman of the hose company of that organization. In 1859 he was elected first assistant foreman of the engine company and the following year was made its foreman, serving until the close of the year 1861 and remaining a member of the organization for a long period afterward. On retiring from the position of foreman he joined his father in the distilling business in Quincy. In 1887 he became connected with the Be-

mis-Curtis Malting Company and so remained until 1890, when in connection with Burton F. Hales they purchased the entire business which they conducted until 1897, when they sold out to the American Malting Company. In 1899 they built a new malt house at Forty-sixth avenue and Courtland street and incorporated the business under the name of the Northwestern Malt & Grain Company, one of the largest makers of malt in the world, of which concern Mr. Curtis is now the treasurer and Mr. Hales the president, with offices in the Western Union building. Mr. Curtis is one of the well known men in the country in his line of business, in which he has been very successful. He has always manifested a keen interest in Chicago's progress. He has seen it grow from a population of less than six thousand to nearly two and one-half millions and from a tri-weekly express service with the east to the world's greatest railroad center. As a boy he played on State street when the district south of Randolph was almost entirely residential. He readily recalls many of the most historic incidents in the city's history since 1845. He distinctly remembers the first engine and two cars that were run over the first five miles of track of the Galena Railroad in October, 1848. Not in the world's history and in no other city than Chicago has one generation witnessed the transformation that has taken place during the period of Mr. Curtis' residence in Chicago. It so happened that Mr. Curtis was in the Western Union building at Chicago at the time of the great fire when the last message was sent out—one to Detroit calling for assistance—before the structure took fire.

On the 11th of September, 1860, Mr. Curtis married Miss Almira Holmes, of Oriskany Falls, New York, a daughter of Leonard and Betsey (Parlin) Holmes. To them were born six children of whom four are now living, Frances H., Charles H., George P. and Leonard D. Minnie died in infancy and Henry R., the eldest son, died May 16, 1902, aged twenty-seven years. He was connected with the Chicago Journal as commercial reporter. Mrs. Curtis died January 29, 1908. Mr. Curtis is a republican and is a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Association. The family residence since 1874 has been at what is now No. 1302 Washington boulevard.

ROBERT LINDSAY SCOTT.

Robert Lindsay Scott, a member of the well known mercantile firm of Carson Pirie Scott & Company, entering into active association therewith in 1891 and becoming a member of the company in 1907, was born at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, May 26, 1873, his parents being John Edwin and Harriet Emma Scott, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

After he had completed his education he entered the store of J. E. Scott & Company, his father's business, and was thus connected with commercial interests in Ottawa until 1892, when he sought broader fields of business in Chicago, entering the employ of Carson Pirie Scott & Company, wholesale and retail merchants occupying a foremost position in the commercial circles of the western metropolis. He thoroughly acquainted himself with the different phases of the business as he

was advanced through intermediate position until 1907, when he became an active member of the firm.

On the 11th of October, 1899, in Evanston, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Grey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Grey, of that city. They reside at No. 404 Lake street, in Evanston, and have two children: Margaret, born April 20, 1903; and Robert L., born August 21, 1908. Mr. Scott is a member of the board of managers of the American Sunday School Union, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia and a director of the Evanston Hospital Association. He is interested in many local affairs pointing to the progress of the attractive suburban city in which he makes his home, and for many years has been active in the Young Men's Christian Association, of Evanston, of which he is now serving as the president. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the Union League and Evanston University Clubs, and one of his chief sources of recreation is manifest in the fact that he holds membership in the Glen View Golf Club.

WELLS ANDREWS, M. D.

Dr. Wells Andrews, who since 1876 has been engaged in the active practice of medicine and through all the years has kept in touch with the advancement that has continually brought to light the scientific truths upon which the medical practice rests, was born August 22, 1853, in Rock Island, Illinois, a son of Robert H. and Maria C. (Beardsley) Andrews. The father was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, born September 14, 1821, and his death occurred in Rock Island, August 23, 1856, when his son Wells was but three years of age. The mother was born, March 26, 1834, and died in Chicago, March 26, 1906. Just prior to his death Robert H. Andrews was a candidate for congress and had he lived a few weeks longer would undoubtedly have been elected to that office. He was a son of the Rev. Wells Andrews, a very prominent man and noted preacher of his day, who was born November 21, 1787, in Hartford, Connecticut, and departed this life in Washington, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1867. He was one of the first graduates of Princeton College and Dr. Andrews, who was named in his honor, has in his possession the diploma which was given his grandfather on the day of his graduation, September 18, 1816. Another valuable heirloom is his grandfather's license to preach, which was granted the Rev. Wells Andrews at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 25th of April, 1816. In early manhood he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Nancy Harper, who was a relative of the Harper family of Harpers Ferry and was the youngest of twenty-eight children born to her mother. Her birth occurred in Fairfax county, Virginia, May 4, 1795, and her last days were passed in Washington, Illinois, where she died on the 12th of July, 1877.

Dr. Andrews spent his youthful days in Washington, Illinois, and there attended the public schools until 1870, when he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, in which he spent three years as a student. He then began preparation for his chosen profession and on the 1st of April, 1873, entered Rush Medical

College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. He at once began practice in this city, opening an office on Washington boulevard, where he remained for thirty-two years. Throughout all the intervening period from his graduation to the present time he has remained conscientious and diligent in practice, carefully diagnosing his cases and seeking that success which comes from personal merit, ability and efficiency.

On the 18th of May, 1881, Dr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Annie Boot, a daughter of John Boot, one of the pioneer residents of this city. Unto them have been born three children: Robert S., born September 8, 1883; Cornelia B., born November 30, 1885; and John A., born September 15, 1887. Dr. Andrews and his family are members of the Baptist church and are well known socially on the west side, where they have always lived and where their circle of acquaintances is an extensive one. They now reside at No. 9 North Sacramento avenue and Dr. Andrews has his office at No. 2257 West Madison street. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and to the American Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the advancement that is being continually made by the practitioners of medicine and surgery. His political allegiance is given the republican party but he has never sought nor desired office and only takes such part in politics as good citizenship prompts.

DONALD M. CARTER.

Donald M. Carter, a member of the law firm of Parker & Carter, was born at Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois, September 12, 1868, and is a son of Henry T. and Marium (Smith) Carter. He acquired his early education in the Collinsville public and high schools and later was graduated from the Iowa State College, where he pursued a course in mechanical engineering, supplemented by a special course in electricity, and received the degree of B. M. E. In preparation for the profession which he has followed as his life work he entered the Chicago College of Law and after graduating therefrom took a post-graduate course at Lake Forest University, graduating in 1896, with the LL. B. degree. His course of study was comprehensive, and his mechanical and electrical training as well as his knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence has eminently fitted him for practice as a patent lawyer, to which branch he devotes his entire attention. In 1895 he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois and since that time has been continuously a representative of the Chicago bar, being now in partnership with ex-Senator Francis W. Parker, under the name of Parker & Carter. They rank prominently in that branch of the profession to which they devote their energies and are fully capable of handling the high class of business that comes to them. They are regarded as most trustworthy guardians of the interests of a large clientele and have carved their name high on the roll of Chicago's patent lawyers.

Mr. Carter's interests are by no means self-centered, for aside from his profession he manifests an active and helpful interest in movements for the general good. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the Chicago

Executives Club, the City Club and the South Shore Country Club. His political support is given to the republican party and is a manifestation of a belief in its principles, untinged by any desire for office. The duties of his profession make continuous demand upon his time and attention and the course which he has pursued in his profession has ever commanded him to the good-will and high regard of colleagues and contemporaries.

JOHN MEIGGS EWEN.

John Meiggs Ewen, prominent among the leading engineers and builders of America as president of the John M. Ewen Company, is a native of Newtown, New York, born September 3, 1859. The family is of Scotch origin, his father, Warren Ewen, without technical training in the schools but with marked native talent, became an engineer in the United States navy and rose to such prominence in the profession that he was engaged on many important constructions as chief engineer of railway construction in Chile and Peru. He was the builder of the famous railroad in the clouds at Oroya and did other equally difficult and important work in the execution of harbor construction on the Pacific coast of Peru and Chile. He married Sarah Faulkner and during the period of his boyhood their son, John M. Ewen, became deeply interested in the profession of engineering in listening to his father's discussion of the work which occupied his attention. His early boyhood was spent with his father in South America but at the age of twelve years he returned to the United States, to become a student in the Russell Military Academy of New Haven, Connecticut. His more technical training was received in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880 on the completion of the engineering course. He afterward pursued his studies abroad, attending for a time the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Paris. His initial step in the field of his profession was made in the position of engineer, in charge of the construction work for the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works of New York, in which connection he superintended the construction of the Second avenue elevated railroad in the metropolis from Forty-second street to Chatham square, and was particularly interested in the work of designing the connections from Chatham square to the postoffice which involved the crossing of the Third avenue line and making the switching connections at the stations. He also laid out the Twenty-third street double curve of this road, two features which were comparatively new in elevated road construction and gave evidence of his original methods and initiative spirit. He was also associated with the Cornell works when he designed the Barge office and superintended its construction at the Battery, New York, as well as the mansard roof of the State, War and Navy Department building at Washington, and the postoffice in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ewen dates his residence in Chicago from 1886 and here his first professional connection was that of architectural engineer with W. L. B. Jenney, the originator of the steel sky-scraper, with whom he was associated until 1890. He afterward became engineer and general manager for Burnham & Root, who were

then leading the younger class of architects in the city and were also pioneers in the designing and construction of steel structures. After four years Mr. Ewen resigned to become a partner with George A. Fuller in the George A. Fuller Construction Company of which he was vice president and general manager from 1890 until 1902, spending four years of that time as representative of the company in London, England. Much of his attention was directed to the work of devising new forms of steel construction as well as new methods and processes, and among his innovations was the cantilever foundation, used for the first time in the Rand-McNally building, and the uniform steel column, which was first placed in the Marquette building, but he did not patent either of those devices. Under his active management and the stimulus of his personality as consulting engineer the business of the George A. Fuller Construction Company grew to immense proportions. On severing his connection with that company in 1902 Mr. Ewen became vice president and western representative of the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York, one of the largest builders in America. He retained his connection with that company until 1904, when he organized the John M. Ewen Company, engineers and builders, of which he became president. Since entering the field to which his entire life has been devoted Mr. Ewen has figured in the erection of some of the largest office buildings in the country, many of them in Chicago, and is constantly winning to himself new honors and greater prominence as the head of the Ewen Company. Representative buildings in this city upon which he has been engaged as contracting engineer, consulting engineer or builder include the following: Atwood building; Ashland block; Association building; Chicago Opera House block; Caxton, Columbus Memorial and Champlain buildings; Continental National Bank, Carson Pirie Scott & Company and Chicago Athletic Association buildings; First Infantry (Illinois National Guard) Armory; The Fair, Great Northern, Home Insurance, Borland, Heyworth, Lee's, Monadnock, Mentor and Marquette buildings; Marshall Field Annex; Northern Trust Company, New York Life Insurance Company, new Illinois Athletic Club and Old Colony buildings; Orchestra building and hall; Pontiac building; Presbyterian Hospital; Rothschild department store; the Rookery; Rand-McNally, Reliance and Rothschild warehouse buildings; Steinway Hall; Sears, Roebuck's new west side plant; Stewart, Tacoma and Tribune buildings; the Temple and the Trade, Venetian and Western Bank Note buildings. At the World's Columbian Exposition Mr. Ewen had charge of the construction of the New York state and French and British government buildings and was also identified in his professional capacity with the erection of the private residence of Victor F. Lawson, George A. Fuller, R. W. Patterson, James Ellsworth and Henry Dibblee. Among the out-of-town buildings of note which he has erected are the following: Chronicle and Mills buildings, San Francisco; Garrick Theater, St. Louis; Midland Hotel, Walnut Street Arcade and the American Bank, Board of Trade and Scarritt and Leavitt buildings, of Kansas City, Missouri; Equitable building, Atlanta; Morgan building, Buffalo; Fidelity Bank and Pacific Bank buildings, Tacoma; Union Bank building, Winnipeg; and the Royal Alexandria Theater, Toronto, Canada. The aggregate value of these buildings which he has supervised is one hundred million dollars.

Mr. Ewen has been variously honored by appointment to public office of an expert and advisory nature. He served on the committee of experts named by the

county commissioners to select plans for a new Cook county courthouse and served as consulting engineer during the erection of that building, and was also the consulting engineer for the new city hall. He was chairman of the commission of engineers appointed by Mayor Dunne to investigate and report upon the construction of the Illinois Telephone Company's subway in Chicago. He was one of the organizers and an active member of the Iroquois Fire Commission which revised the ordinances and regulations for the building and operating of Chicago theaters. He was also one of the committee appointed by the city to devise regulations for the handling and use of dynamite within the city limits after the Los Angeles Times disaster. He is now public appraiser of Chicago, charged with the duty of passing upon damage suits for injury to property. He was also consulting engineer for Cook county to supervise the erection of the new infirmary buildings and was appointed engineer for disposing of the stone still lying along the banks of the drainage canal. He was made a delegate to represent Chicago in the Gulf-to-Lakes Deep Waterway conventions held in Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, and later was made chairman of the Chicago Harbor Commission appointed by the mayor to make a comprehensive study of and report on the questions of whether more portions of Chicago's lake front should be reserved and utilized for harbor purposes. He has long been a member of the committee of three on waterways in the Chicago Association of Commerce and is also a member of the electrification committee of that body, appointed to bring about the electrification of all railways coming into Chicago. He was made chairman of the International Municipal Congress and Exposition, held in Chicago in 1911 and thus many public honors have been showered upon him in recognition of ability and public spirit that well qualify him for the responsibilities that have devolved upon him in these connections.

Aside from being the originator of the cantilever foundation for buildings and the unique method of constructing sub-basements under buildings, Mr. Ewen is the inventor of the so-called Luxfer prisms which are so constructed as to reflect light into buildings naturally cut off from it. Structures along the lines of the elevated roads were especially benefited by this invention. Mr. Ewen is a forcible and interesting writer and lecturer on professional topics. He prepared and read before the Western Society of Engineers in 1905 a most valuable paper on Foundations and was the author of the article on High Steel Buildings, published in the American Architect, November 7, 1907.

Mr. Ewen is a welcome visitor in the rooms of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the Chicago Architectural Club and the Builders and Engineers Clubs of Chicago, in all of which he holds membership. Something of the breadth and nature of his interests is indicated by the fact that he also belongs to the Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Historical Society, Geographical Society of Chicago, Loyal Legion, Art Institute and the Union League, University, Chicago Athletic, Press, Hamilton, City, Palette and Chisel, and Mid-Day Clubs, and South Shore Country, Evanston Country, Exmoor Country and Onwentsia Clubs.

Mr. Ewen was married, March 29, 1888, to Miss Grace Patterson, of Chicago, a daughter of the late Rev. W. Robert Patterson, and unto them have been born two children, John Meiggs and Marjorie Patterson Ewen. The family residence

is at No. 70 Bellevue place. Mr. Ewen holds membership in the Presbyterian church and cooperates actively and readily in many movements of a religious and charitable nature. He has long been identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and for five years served as chairman of its central department. He is serving on the directorate of the Passavant Hospital and is president of the board of trustees of the new Tribune Hospital. Although he has attained a position of notable distinction in business circles he has ever regarded this but as one feature of his life work. His labors and other connections have brought him into association with those things which closely touch the sociological and economic conditions of the country and he has ever been ready to acknowledge the obligations of the individual toward society and to meet the duties which devolve upon him in these connections.

F. E. WALKER.

In the year 1855 F. E. Walker came to Chicago. What he found here was a straggling city, growing rapidly but with comparatively little system as to development and improvement. He lived to see the notable changes which made it the second city of the Union—second in size but second to none in its advantages and opportunities and in its commercial importance. To this result his labors contributed, for he was long closely associated with industrial activity here. He was born January 22, 1844, in Woodstock, Connecticut, his parents being E. C. and Sylvia (Child) Walker, both representatives of prominent families of Woodstock. The son became a pupil in the subscription schools of his native village and therein continued his studies to the age of eleven years, when, in 1855, the family removed to Chicago. Here he finished his education at the high school. He first found employment here in the service of Joseph Johnson, a tallow manufacturer, but some time later became assistant surveyor to Octave Chanute. Still later he was identified with the Wells-French Car Company and was its vice president until 1899, when it was merged into the American Car & Foundry Company. Subsequent to that time he lived retired, for his intelligently directed efforts and capable business management in former years had brought to him the substantial and sure rewards of labor.

In early manhood Mr. Walker had established a home of his own in his marriage to Miss Lucy R. Pitney, a daughter of Franklin V. and Lucinda R. (Ogden) Pitney, of New Jersey. Her father had come to Chicago in 1846 and was one of the pioneers in the shoe trade of this city. He had an extensive acquaintance here in the early days as a leading merchant and continued his residence in this city until death claimed him, May 25, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Walker became the parents of three sons and a daughter but the latter, Amy, who was the third in order of birth of the children, is deceased. The sons are Frank A., Ernest L., deceased and Robarts O., the former a resident of Westfield, New Jersey.

When age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Walker proudly cast his first vote for the candidates of the republican party and remained a loyal advocate of its principles, which he deemed most conducive to good government.

F. E. WALKER

He was always interested in the welfare of the city and was, therefore, a cooperating factor in many public measures. His love of home and his fondness of music were paramount features in his life history and at one time he was a member of the Musical Union. He bore an unassailable reputation for business integrity and was ever honest in word and in deed. At one time he held membership in the Union League and he belonged also to the Plymouth Congregational church, of which his father was for many years deacon in the early days of Chicago. In his reading, which was extensive, he gave much time to history and greatly delighted in acquainting himself with the development of different lands and peoples. He also enjoyed travel, thus coming into personal contact with the countries on which he had read broadly. He never measured anything by the inch rule of self but sought to gauge all things by that expression of public opinion which has its foundation in the leadership of men and master-minds. He continued a resident of the city until his death, March 20, 1910, and when occasion called forth he would relate interesting incidents of the early days and of the progress which has since been achieved. He modestly claimed no part in this development and yet the extent and importance of his business interests and his activity in church, political and musical circles made him a prominent citizen.

JEROME A. SMITH.

Chicago was incorporated as a village in 1833—the year in which Jerome A Smith was born. The history of its business development, therefore, practically covers seventy-seven years and through two-thirds of the period Jerome A. Smith has been identified with commercial interests here, his individual progress being commensurate with the growth and development of the city and bringing him at length to a prominent and honored position in trade circles as the vice president of the stationery and engraving house of S. D. Childs & Company. Born in Burlington, Vermont, February 18, 1833, he is a son of Daniel Adams and Sophia A. (Raxford) Smith. The former was a shipbuilder. His father removed from Massachusetts to Burlington, Vermont, and three generations of the family resided in the Green Mountain state. In the year 1849 Daniel A. Smith came to Chicago, embarking on Lake Champlain and proceeding thus to Whitehall, after which he traveled to Buffalo on an Erie canal packet, taking passage in the latter city on the steamer Sultana, Captain Appleby commanding. Eight days later he landed at Chicago. Travel was then a difficult and irksome undertaking and was considered rather hazardous. Daniel A. Smith became identified with Chicago in the period of its early development and continued a resident of the city until his death, which occurred about 1868, his remains being interred in Rosehill cemetery by the side of his wife, who had passed away in 1851.

J. A. Smith was a youth of sixteen years when the family left New England for the middle west. His preliminary education was acquired in Vermont and later he attended a high school in Michigan City, while subsequently he pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College. Thus equipped by special training for the specific duties connected with the conduct of commercial interests, he

entered the employ of an uncle who was conducting a grocery store at Michigan City, and there remained for seven years, after which he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of S. D. Childs, Jr., general engravers. He continued with that house until 1862, when he entered the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee, and so served until the close of the war in 1865. His reminiscences of the war were more than entertaining, as during the greater part of his three years' service he was with Lieutenant Stevens, assistant quartermaster, being stationed at Nashville and having charge of the river transportation and all the supplies at that point. General Sherman's army was outfitted here before his celebrated march to the sea.

Returning to Chicago, Mr. Smith again entered the service of S. D. Childs, Jr., and in 1867 became a member of the firm. During the great fire of October, 1871, their building, situated at No. 117½ Randolph street, was completely destroyed, but they immediately started to rebuild at No. 115 Franklin street, in the meantime opening temporary quarters at the corner of Orleans and Kinzie streets. This fire was a complete loss to the firm as the insurance companies could not meet their obligations and it was a great struggle to rehabilitate themselves, but they asked no favors, paying dollar for dollar on their indebtedness. For some time after the fire Mr. Smith often went home on Saturday night with but fifty cents to a dollar in his pocket after the employes of the company had been paid. In 1902 the business was incorporated with him as president and in February, 1908, he was elected vice president, with A. H. Childs as president. As stationers and engravers S. D. Childs & Company rank among the foremost in their line in Chicago, Mr. Smith being an active factor in the development of the business and the expansion of the trade for forty-five years. Thoroughly conversant with every detail, he has initiated new plans for the promotion of the trade and with his associate officers of the company has ever maintained a standard that has made the business of the house unexcelled in the character of its output.

Mr. Smith was married in 1862 to Miss Lucy A. Wright, a native of Keene, New Hampshire, and unto them have been born a son and daughter: Fred W. Smith, who married Miss Alice Handford, of Evanston; and Anna M., who is a teacher in the Dewey school. The family reside at Evanston and hold membership in the First Presbyterian church there. Mr. Smith has ever taken an active and helpful interest in affairs pertaining to the upbuilding and improvement of Evanston and for three years served as one of its aldermen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, at which time he was a resident of Michigan City. He is a life member of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, F. & A. M., and the basic principles of the fraternity make strong appeal to his nature, for he believes firmly in the spirit of mutual helpfulness upon which the organization is founded. He occupies today an enviable position in business circles in Chicago and his connection with commercial interests covers the era of the city's development from the period when its business features were little more than those of a western frontier town until in its metropolitan proportions it commands the trade of the world in many lines. The faithful performance of each day's duties and the development of his own interests in keeping with the spirit of the times have made Mr. Smith a factor in the city's growth and he stands as a splendid representative

of that class of business men who have constituted the substantial and reliable force in commercial activity, avoiding ultra-conservatism on the one hand and wild speculation on the other. He has sought his prosperity in the legitimate lines of trade and commerce and has won out by methods that never seek nor require disguise.

EUGENE AMBLER.

Eugene Ambler, well known in connection with the coal trade of Chicago as a member of the firm of Richards, Ambler & Company and actuated throughout his entire life by a laudable ambition ever prompting him to larger activities, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 23, 1875. The family comes of English ancestry, the line being traced down from De Aubrey Ambler of Dorsetshire, England, through Richard Ambler, born in 1611; Abraham, born September 22, 1642; John, February 1, 1667; John, February 15, 1695; John, August 1, 1733; Peter, September 20, 1759; Benjamin Shone, November 20, 1787; Joseph Legrom, November 18, 1808; to Francis Wylie, born January 7, 1836. The last named was the father of Eugene Ambler. He was engaged in the wholesale hat business at Milwaukee, but financial reverses overtook him and he removed to Chicago, where he worked for others in the same line of business. He married Julia Belden but both are now deceased.

Brought to Chicago in 1877, when but two years of age, Eugene Ambler has practically spent his entire life in this city and in the acquirement of his education attended the grammar and West Division high schools, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1893. He was brought up under the strict rule and guidance of his parents, who were stanch members and active workers in the Baptist church. His youth was one of activity such as the healthy boy delights in. He enjoyed and took part in outdoor sports and with this he also enjoyed music and cultivated his own vocal talent. Love of home life and the companionship of friends were also characteristics which were manifest in his early life and gave indication of those things which would be influencing factors in all of his later years.

Immediately after completing his high-school course Mr. Ambler secured a position as office boy with the Detroit Stove Works. He was not long in demonstrating his ability and trustworthiness and by reason thereof was promoted to the position of bill clerk and later was made assistant bookkeeper, continuing with the company until 1895. He became connected with the wholesale coal business in 1895, entering the employ of the Consolidated Coal Company as bookkeeper, which position he filled until 1897, when he resigned in order to enter the service of The Marmet Company as bookkeeper. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of salesman and so continued until April 15, 1903, when he began business on his own account as a wholesale dealer in coal under the firm name of Eugene Ambler & Company. On the 16th of December, 1904, a change in the partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Richards, Ambler & Company and they succeeded to the established business of The Marmet Company, which after seventeen years' successful connection with the trade in Chicago withdrew from business circles in

this city. Mr. Richards, who had been their Chicago manager became the partner of Mr. Ambler and the business is now conducted under the style of Richards, Ambler & Company. In all of his life work Mr. Ambler has never been discharged from any position and each change he has made has indicated an upward step, bringing him broader experience and better financial returns. He has confined his attention largely to the development of his coal trade but is also the owner of stock in The Allen Company of Anaconda, Montana, which is a timber business.

On the 24th of October, 1899, in Chicago, Mr. Ambler was married to Miss Mittie C. Strong, a granddaughter of Philo Carpenter, an old and prominent settler of Chicago, and a daughter of William Wallace Strong, who was engaged in the furniture business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ambler now have one daughter, Frances, born September 7, 1903.

In his political views Mr. Ambler is a republican where national questions are involved, but is an independent voter in city politics and also in regard to state affairs where no political issue is before the people. He always gives his support to the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He is well known in club and fraternal circles. In Masonry he has become a Knight Templar of the York Rite, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He now holds the highest office, that of imperial modoc, in the Order Kokoal, which is a social organization including in its membership coal operators, purchasing agents, railroad men and supply men. It has been in existence for four years and on its roster now appear the names of about four thousand members from all parts of the country from Maine to Washington and from the northernmost boundary of the country to Georgia. Mr. Ambler likewise belongs to the Chicago Automobile, the Chicago Yacht and the Illinois Athletic Clubs—associations which indicate something of the nature of his interests and recreation. He holds membership in the Second Baptist church. He is a lover of music and outdoor sports, being particularly fond of fishing and motoring, and he is much interested in animals and in all nature. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to become a genius, his interests have been sufficiently varied to make him a well balanced man and at the same time he has never allowed social or recreative activities to interfere with business duties and in his devotion to the latter, combined with sound judgment, is found the secret of his success.

HENRY SCOVILLE MARTIN.

Michigan claims Henry Scoville Martin as one of its native sons, his birth having occurred in Grand Haven, June 5, 1848. His parents were Henry and Jane (Scoville) Martin, who in 1857 came with their family to Chicago, where the father was for several years connected with the Burlington railroad, while subsequently he was associated with the lumber and salt firm of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, which company later sold out to Joy Morton.

The removal of the family to Chicago brought Henry Scoville Martin soon within the electrical whirl of business in this city. His education was acquired in the public schools of this city. After a short absence in 1864 he returned to this city and entered its business circles as a dealer in building materials and supplies, in which line he continued until 1896.

On the 23d of September, 1875, Mr. Martin returned to Michigan for his bride, being married in Grand Rapids on that day to Miss Frances Patten. They have become parents of two daughters, Grace P. and Martha M. The latter is now the wife of Dr. M. C. Tilden, an eminent Chicago dentist, and the former is Mrs. Frank C. Rollo, whose husband is connected with one of the leading insurance companies of this city. Mr. Martin is an advocate of republican principles and policies, and a member of the Episcopal church. He cares little for club life or society in the usually accepted sense of the term, his friends, however, find him a congenial companion whose interests in life are wide, bringing to him much more than superficial knowledge of the questions that are today foremost in the public mind.

EDWIN L. BELSHE.

Edwin L. Belshe, president of the Chicago Portrait Company, with which he has been continuously connected since January, 1895, advancing through various positions from that of salesman until he is now the executive head and director of the business, was born March 10, 1872, at La Plata, Missouri, a son of Thomas M. and Evelyn (Elgin) Belshe. The father was a native of Kentucky and about 1850 accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe county, Missouri. In that state he married Evelyn Elgin, who was born in Shelby county, Missouri, her parents having been among the earliest settlers of that district. Her only brother, Jacob Elgin, was a soldier of the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Edwin L. Belshe pursued his education in the public schools until graduated from the La Plata high school with the class of 1892. Previously he had secured a clerkship in a store in his native city, entering business circles at the age of sixteen years. At later periods during the vacation months he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's and brick mason's trades and, concentrating his energies upon those lines of business after his graduation, carried on business for himself in 1894 as a building contractor. In January, 1895, he entered the employ of the Chicago Portrait Company in the capacity of salesman and such was the faithfulness and ability which he displayed that in March, 1896, he was made a district manager. In January, 1897, he was advanced to the position of road manager and two years later took a position in the home office as correspondent and manager of the sales force. In April, 1901, he was made a director and the secretary of the company and from that time forward has bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He was elected to the presidency of the company in October, 1908. The Chicago Portrait Company was started on a very small scale but today is doing an annual business of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is employing on an average of

one hundred artists and upwards of one thousand salespeople, who represent the company in all parts of the western hemisphere, including South America, Mexico and Canada. The success of the company has been based upon its excellent work and its fair and honorable methods, and as president Mr. Belshe is continually studying how to further extend the business and add to the efficiency of the work done. Aside from this he was a director of the Baird National Bank of Kirksville, Missouri, from September, 1904, until March, 1906, but now concentrates his undivided attention upon the development of the business of the Chicago Portrait Company.

On the 12th of October, 1899, in Kirksville, Missouri, Mr. Belshe was united in marriage to Miss Alta Baird, a daughter of William T. and Martha Baird. Her father was one of the organizers of the first bank in Adair county and was identified with banking interests at Kirksville for forty-five years, developing one of the largest banking institutions in northeastern Missouri. At the present time, however, he is living retired. His daughter, Mrs. Belshe, was educated in the Kirksville Normal School and the Missouri Valley College and also studied music in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Belshe have been born two sons, Edwin Baird and Albert Thomas, and two daughters, Martha Evelyn and Alta Del. The parents hold membership in the Hyde Park Presbyterian church and Mr. Belshe gives his political support to the republican party. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic, the South Shore Country, the Hamilton, the Southern and Kenwood Clubs, and in those organizations has gained many friends, while in business circles he has ever commanded the respect and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries. While he has been a very successful business man, he has not confined his attention solely to commercial interests but by reading and observation has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, and holds advanced ideas upon many of the questions which are now closely engaging public attention.

HENRY MARISON BYLLESBY.

Henry Marison Byllesby, president of the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, is probably one of the best known electrical engineers of the day. Becoming associated with Thomas A. Edison at the beginning of his career Mr. Byllesby has for over a quarter of a century played a prominent part in the development of electric lighting and power systems, both as an inventor and a promoter, and has been identified with many of the large hydro-electric enterprises throughout the country.

His birth occurred in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1859, his parents being the Rev. DeWitt Clinton and Sarah (Matthews) Byllesby. The family is of English lineage. Laughlin Byllesby, the grandfather, came from Lincolnshire at an early day and settled at Eaton, Pennsylvania. The Rev. DeWitt C. Byllesby, a native of the Keystone state, devoted his life to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pennsylvania and had two brothers, Marison and Faver, who were also prominent clergymen of that faith. He married Sarah Matthews, a daughter of Simeon Matthews, of Orange, New Jersey, who belonged to

one of the earliest families of that place. Three children were born unto the Rev. Byllesby and his wife: Henry M., of this review; Mary L., living in Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. James S. Cummins, of Chicago. The mother died in 1876 and the father passed away in 1891, having reached the age of sixty-five years.

Henry M. Byllesby acquired his education in private circles, finishing with a course in mechanical engineering in the Lehigh University of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving school he became an apprentice of the Corliss Engine Works of Robert Wetherill & Company of Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1881 entered the employ of Thomas A. Edison as draftsman of the Edison Electric Light Company. After about a year in that department he was promoted to the engineering department where he continued until November, 1885, and in that connection was identified with the early work of the concern. He made all of the drawings and many of the designs for the first central station of the Edison Electric Light Company in New York city and during the last two years had entire charge of the company's operations in Canada. In 1885 he and others organized and incorporated the Westinghouse Electric Company of which he was the first vice president and general manager for the first five years of its existence. He was also one of the organizers and managing directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company of London, England, until 1890. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the development of electric lighting, electric street railway, electric water power and gas companies and has been identified with the promotion and upbuilding of a vast number of enterprises in various parts of the country. He is largely responsible for the development of the alternating current system of electric lighting and has taken out over forty patents on various distribution systems and electrical apparatus.

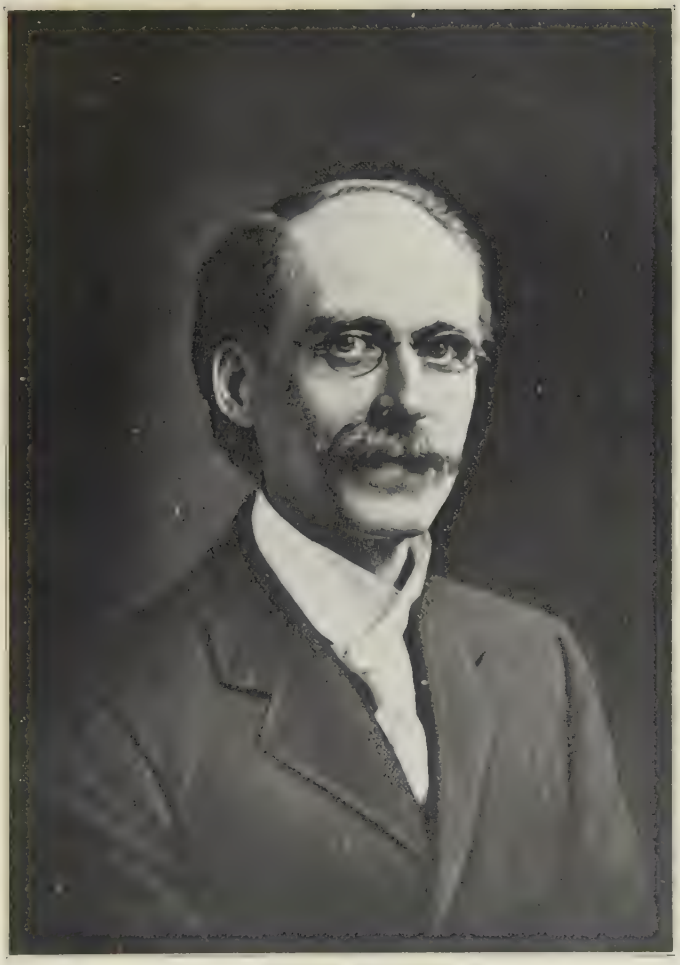
Mr. Byllesby has occupied the office of first vice president of the Electric Vehicle Company of New York city; vice president of the Washington Traction & Electric Company of Washington, D. C.; and vice president of the Portland General Electric Company of Portland, Oregon. The last named company he organized and was largely instrumental in financing and constructing its plant, its water power development being one of the first large enterprises of the kind in the country. He was likewise president of the Northwest General Electric Company. In January, 1901, he organized the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Inc., of Chicago, consulting, designing and construction engineers, later adding to the business a general banking department. He has since devoted his attention principally to the management of the affairs of this concern which has become one of the largest of its kind in the world. At the present day he holds the following important offices: president of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Inc., of Chicago; president or vice president of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, of San Diego, California; Northern Idaho & Montana Power Company; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Appalachian Power Company operating in Virginia and West Virginia; Mobile Electric Company of Mobile, Alabama; Fort Smith Light & Traction Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Tacoma Gas Company of Tacoma, Washington; Pueblo and Suburban Light & Traction Company of Pueblo, Colorado; Everett Gas Company of Everett, Washington; Muskogee Gas & Electric Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Southwestern General Gas Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Standard Gas & Electric Com-

pany; Interstate Power Company, operating in northern Illinois and in southern Wisconsin; Northern States Power Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; Western States Gas & Electric Company of California; Ottumwa Railway & Light Company of Ottumwa, Iowa; Enid Electric & Gas Company of Enid, Oklahoma; and the Utilities Investment Company of Delaware. He is a director in all the foregoing corporations; also the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway; the Public Securities Company of Chicago; the Public Utilities Company of Boston, Massachusetts; and the United Utilities Company of London, England. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is one of the executive committee of the National Electric Light Association.

Mr. Byllesby was married, in 1882, to Miss Margaret Stearns Baldwin, a daughter of the late H. P. Baldwin, of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and they reside at No. 4358 Drexel boulevard. His social affiliations are with the Union League, Chicago, Mid-Day, South Shore Country and Glen View Clubs of Chicago; the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul; the Arlington Club, of Portland, Oregon; and the Lawyers, Railroad and Metropolitan Clubs of New York city. He is also a member of the Chicago Art Institute and is president of the Chicago Civic Federation. These alone indicate something of the breadth of his interests and activities and yet a man of more limited powers and activities would feel that his time was fully occupied with the extensive and important business affairs which claim the attention of Mr. Byllesby and which have prospered and progressed through the stimulus of his activity and his capable direction, resulting from his keen insight into every situation and his power of coordinating forces into a harmonious and unified whole. The initiative spirit is strong within him and it has been one of the delights of his life to advance into new fields and bring to successful solution the problems therein found.

JOHN MARTIN LITTLEJOHN.

Scientific investigation has brought the different schools of medicine into closer and more helpful relations. It is against the ethics of the profession for any individual to maintain secrecy concerning the method of practice or a remedy used in the restoration of life, and the practitioner, therefore, who desires to advance, has every opportunity to broaden his knowledge and base it upon the most thorough and scientific investigation. Moreover it is a self-evident fact that the followers of one school are quickly and effectively taking up methods introduced by other schools and that principles of practice formerly condemned are now being generally adopted as time has tested the value of their worth. One is led to this strain of reflection in reviewing the history of Dr. John Martin Littlejohn, who since 1900 has been president and professor of theory and practice of osteopathic therapeutics in the Littlejohn College and Hospital of Chicago. He has also occupied professorships in other medical colleges and his studies have covered a wide range. He has not sought to confine his knowledge to those branches taught by a single institution, and the result is that he is able to choose from the various



DR. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN

schools and methods of practice that which he deems most essential and valuable for specific cases.

Dr. Littlejohn has had the benefit of instruction both in the old world and in the new. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 15, 1867, and is a son of the Rev. James and Elizabeth Walker (Scott) Littlejohn. He is numbered among the alumni of the University of Glasgow and having studied for the ministry was ordained in 1886. He afterward engaged in teaching theology for a year and then resumed his studies, winning in time the degrees of A. M., B. D. and LL. B.

Attracted by the opportunities of the new world Dr. Littlejohn came to the United States and in the year 1892-3 was a fellow at Columbia College in New York city. He won the degree of Ph. D. in 1894 and has since been the recipient of the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D. On the completion of a course in Dunham Medical College he received the M. D. degree, which has also been conferred upon him by Hering College.

From early manhood Dr. Littlejohn has been connected with educational work first as a teacher in Glasgow University and later as president of Rosemount College of Glasgow, to which position he was elected in 1890. He severed his connection with that institution on coming to America and in 1894 he was elected to the presidency of Amity College at College Springs, Iowa. Carrying his investigation into the field of osteopathy, he became associated with the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1898, as professor of physiology and psychology, and was also dean of the faculty from that year until 1900. During the period of his residence in Chicago he has occupied the professorship of physiology at the Hahnemann Medical College and also in the Hering Medical College. Becoming the founder of the Littlejohn College and Hospital in 1900, he has since been its president and is professor of theory and practice of osteopathic therapeutics. In the school he has surrounded himself with an able corps of lecturers and teachers and has done much to advance and promulgate the theory, scientific principles and methods of practice for which the school stands. He is today one of the foremost exponents of osteopathy, not only of this country but of the world. He is a member of the Chicago Osteopathic Association, Illinois Osteopathic Society, the American Osteopathic Association and the Regular Homeopathic Society, and is life member of the council of the University of Glasgow. Besides being a fellow and a gold medalist of the Society of Science, London (1898), he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain in 1899. He was editor of the Journal of the Science of Osteopathy, 1900-1903, of the Osteopathic World, from 1903 to 1905, is now editor of the Bulletin and Journal of Health, Chicago. Dr. Littlejohn is also a member of the United Editors Association of the United States. His scientific and literary articles have covered a wide range and on various subjects he has been heard on the lecture platform. He is the author of Christian Sabbatism (1892), The Political Theory of the Schoolmen and Grotius (three parts) (1894), The Evolution of the State (1895), Lecture Notes on Physiology (1898), Text-Book on Physiology (1898), Lectures on Psycho-Physiology (1899), Lectures on Psycho-Pathology (1900), Journal of the Science of Osteopathy (1900-3), Science of Osteopathy (1899), a Treatise on Osteopathy (1902), Principles of Osteopathy and Theory and Prac-

tice of Osteopathic Therapeutics (1907), and Psychiatry (1908). His latest contribution is the result of laboratory experiments conducted for some years in relation to "toxicosis and mechanical obstruction as the causes of the so-called malignant diseases," published in the journal of the Osteopathic Association and in the annual bulletin of the Research Institute for 1910. He is a contributor on osteopathy in the Encyclopaedia Americana and the International Congress of the Arts and Sciences.

On the 11th of August, 1900, in Ipswich, England, Dr. Littlejohn was married to Miss Mabel Alice Thompson, and unto them have been born six children, Mary Elizabeth Helen, Mabel Emma, James, Edgar Martin, John Martin and Elizabeth Alice. The family reside at Lake Bluff, Illinois. Such in brief is the history of Dr. John M. Littlejohn, who is continuously carrying his research far and wide into the realms of science and who day by day learns from actual practice and experience lessons that have not only been used for the benefit of his pupils but have also formed the basis of writings that, widely read in this and foreign lands, have made his service of unmeasured value to humanity. He is ever actuated by high ideals—to know something higher, to do something better, than he has known and done the day before, and thus he is constantly reaching out along far-reaching lines of usefulness for the benefit of his fellowmen.

DAVID J. BRAUN.

David J. Braun, who is president of the manufacturing company bearing that name, making gas and electric fixtures, was born on the 30th of December, 1842, at Esslingen, Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were Johann and Rosine (Hamm) Braun, both of whom spent their entire lives in the fatherland.

His education David J. Braun received in the common schools of his native land which he attended until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to a metal spinner for four years, having decided to adopt that trade for his vocation, while attending night school for the first two years of that period. Having mastered the work when he was eighteen years of age, he began drawing a salary of four to five dollars per week for his services. He was a painstaking, conscientious workman and soon his wages were increased to eight dollars per week filling positions at his trade in various cities in Germany. Having learned of the better salaries and greater advantages to be found in the United States, in 1867 he decided to emigrate to the great republic. Upon his arrival in this country, he first located in Buffalo, New York, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that period he came to Chicago, securing employment with Taft, Schwamb & Company, continuing to be identified with that firm until September, 1874. During the first year he was in their service he received a salary of twenty-one dollars per week, but considerably increased his income by taking on contract work, hiring and educating his own help for this purpose and by means of thrift and careful expenditure he managed to save enough to engage in business for himself. He became associated with a Mr. Geis, their industry being conducted under the firm name of Braun & Geis until 1877 when Mr. Geis sold

his interest to William P. Abbott. In 1880 Mr. Braun purchased the latter's interest and conducted the business alone until 1889, when it had reached such proportions that he decided to organize a stock company, of which he has always been president. It is now one of the thriving industries of the city, the scope of their activities having increased until their trade now extends all over the United States.

On the 2d of April, 1868, Mr. Braun was united in marriage to Miss Laura U. Ditzinger, a daughter of Mrs. Romwald Ditzinger, of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Braun there were born four children, the order of birth being as follows: Rosa, the wife of Charles E. Browne, president of the American Electric Supply Company, of Chicago, who has one daughter, Viola, sixteen years of age; Hedwig, the deceased wife of James C. Downs, who left a daughter Hedwig, now twelve years of age; Frieda, who also became the wife of Mr. Downs and the mother of a son, James C., Jr., who is six years of age; and Sidney D. R., the only son now twenty-nine years of age, who is associated with his father in business, being superintendent of the David J. Braun Manufacturing Company. The wife and mother passed away on the 21st of July, 1907, and was laid to rest in Rosehill cemetery.

The family always attended the Episcopal church, while fraternally Mr. Braun is identified with the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and politically he is a republican. His plant is located at Union and Washington streets, and his residence at No. 6800 North Ashland avenue. Mr. Braun is another of the thrifty and capable sons of Germany, who by the intelligent direction of his affairs has attained a position of affluence, by means of his own unaided effort.

ALEXANDER A. SAMPLE.

Alexander A. Sample was a resident of Chicago through fifty-seven years and during much of that period was closely connected with the tobacco trade of the city, operating for a long period under the firm name of Sample & Hargus. He had almost reached the eighty-third milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest, for his birth occurred in Amsterdam, New York, November 5, 1826, and his death on the 7th of October, 1909. He was a son of Hugh and Thankful (Bunn) Sample, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Amsterdam, and were descended from early families of the Empire state.

Alexander A. Sample acquired his education in the public schools of Amsterdam, where he resided until he secured a position with the New York Central Company at Albany. There he remained for a few years, after which he became a captain on the line boat of the Erie canal. In 1852 he arrived in Chicago, a young man of twenty-five years. It is a notable fact that the young men have been the builders of the west and Mr. Sample thus in early manhood became an important factor in the general development and improvement of Chicago. He was made general northwestern agent for the New York Central Lines and continued in that position until 1874, in which year he became associated with the tobacco business

and the firm of Sample & Hargus was formed. They continued together for a long period, conducting a store opposite the Sherman House. The great fire of 1871 destroyed their place of business but Mr. Sample again entered business circles as a dealer in cigars and tobacco, opening a store at No. 119 South Clark street, where he continued in active business until about 1890, when he retired.

On the 20th of July, 1847, Mr. Sample was married to Miss Magdalene Peek, a daughter of Christopher Y. and Hester (Mabie) Peek, who resided near Amsterdam, New York, where the father acted as toll-gate keeper and farmer. Both the Peek and Mabie families were among the earliest settlers of New York and furnished soldiers to the American army in the Revolutionary war. John W. Peek, an uncle of Mrs. Sample, served in the war of 1812. The oldest house standing in the state of New York is the Peek homestead at Amsterdam, which is still owned by a member of the family, its present possessor being Margaret Mabie.

Mr. and Mrs. Sample spent the greater part of their married life in Chicago, where they became widely and favorably known. He was a lover of outdoor sports, especially hunting, and was a close friend of Frederick Howe, with whom he often went on hunting trips. For many years he held membership in the Tollison Hunting Club and held the highest shooting honors under that organization. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. Those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance found him genial and kind-hearted and while there was nothing spectacular in his life history, there were nevertheless many elements worthy of emulation and of commendation.

JOSEPH SEARS.

Joseph Sears was born at Lockport, Illinois, March 24, 1843, and is a son of John and Miranda (Blount) Sears. John Sears, father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Bristol, Ontario county, New York, and was descended from Richard, who came from England about 1630 and settled on Cape Cod. He was also a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden.

He was educated in the public schools and the Garden City Institute, Chicago, Canandaigua (New York) Academy, and Bells Commercial College.

On the 30th of June, 1868, Joseph Sears married Helen Stedman Barry of Chicago, daughter of Samuel S. Barry, one of the early settlers of Chicago, and Abigail Corbin Abbot. They are the parents of five children, whose names are as follows: John Barry, treasurer of the Farwell Trust Company; Philip Rasselas, of Brogan, Oregon; Helen Abigail, a pianist and teacher; Joseph Alden, associated with his father in the real-estate business; and Dorothy, at home.

In the Civil war he entered the army as commissary sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He afterward became regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

In 1868 he entered the employ of N. K. Fairbank & Company, becoming a partner in the firm, 1872, and vice president upon its incorporation in 1880, in which position he continued until 1891. In that year he organized The Kenil-

worth Company and has since been its president. This company purchased a tract of two hundred and twenty-four acres on the lake shore, fifteen miles north of Chicago, and laid out the town of Kenilworth.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Chicago Club. He is a republican. The family home is at Kenilworth, Illinois, and he maintains his office at 1212 Rector building.

HAROLD BURNHAM FOSTER.

Harold Burnham Foster, of the firm of H. B. Foster & Company, was born in Chicago, June 20, 1886. His father, Dr. Frederick H. Foster, was an oculist in this city from 1853 until his death, which occurred in January, 1908. His wife was formerly Alice Dickinson, of Chicago.

Mr. Foster was educated in the Lake View high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. He then entered the employ of Edward Dickinson & Company, brokers of stocks and commercial paper, in the capacity of messenger boy. After four years of diligence and determination in his work, in 1909, he was chosen to the office of secretary and also served as a director of the company which occupies a prominent position in brokerage circles and has a large clientage. In the early part of 1911 Mr. Foster resigned from Edward Dickinson & Company and started in business for himself under the name of H. B. Foster & Company with an office at 120 West Monroe street. The firm has a membership on the Chicago Stock Exchange and conduct a brokerage business in stocks and bonds.

On the 15th of October, 1910, in this city Mr. Foster was married to Miss Edith Batchelder, a daughter of Charles F. and Harriet Batchelder, of Chicago, and they reside at No. 3741 Pine Grove avenue. In politics Mr. Foster is a republican. He belongs to the Chicago Automobile Club and is an enthusiastic motorist. He is still a young man, having not yet attained the prime of life, but has advanced far on the path to prosperity and is today active in the management of a growing financial business.

CHARLES N. STANTON.

Charles N. Stanton, closely associated with banking interests in Chicago since 1895 and now president and one of the directors of the Stock Yards Savings Bank and of the Stock Yards Safety Deposit Company, was born in East Tawas, Michigan, June 30, 1874. He is descended from Scotch, Welsh and Dutch ancestry and comes of a family that was represented in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonists. His parents, Addison Clark and Phoebe Ann Stanton, were early settlers in the central part of Michigan and Charles N. Stanton in the pursuit of his education attended the schools of Nashville, that state, thus laying the foundation for a successful business career in the thoroughness with which he mastered

his studies. During the years of his connection with Chicago and its activities he has been identified with banking and through this period has made steady progress, gaining knowledge and experience and developing ability which have placed him in a prominent position as a representative of important financial interests. His standing is indicated by the fact that he is now president and director of both the Stock Yards Savings Bank and the Stock Yards Safety Deposit Company. He is now thoroughly familiar with the banking business in every department and his administrative direction and executive power are forceful elements in the growth of these institutions.

In Evanston, Illinois, on Christmas Day, of 1899, Mr. Stanton was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Etta Smith, a daughter of Daniel and Etta Smith. They now have two children, Robert Jewell and Margaret Phoebe. He belongs to the Saddle & Sirloin Club, the Woodlawn Park Club, Michigan Society and to the Clark Lake Country Club and when business cares permit, he spends his leisure in country sports.

HUGO E. OTTE.

The history of the world chronicles no record like unto that of Chicago. With no municipal existence about three quarters of a century ago, in the intervening years the city has forged ahead in every line—its growth one of the marvels of the world. Its banking interests have largely constituted the basis of its upbuilding. The banking institution wherein progressiveness and conservatism are well balanced forces does more, perhaps, than any one element in promoting substantial growth and progress. It is to this field that Hugo E. Otte has directed his practical activities, his name being long an honored one in financial circles. In the exercise of duties calling for unusual ability and endeavor he has proved masterful and resourceful and has thus added to the development of the city of his birth. He was born May 30, 1872, and is a son of Emil and Catherine (Behrman) Otte. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and he entered into active connection with banking interests as an employe of the Union National Bank of Chicago in 1887. There he remained until the consolidation of that institution with the First National Bank of Chicago in 1900. He was the initiative spirit in the organization of the Union Stock Yards State Bank in 1904 and became its cashier, while in 1905 he organized the Lake View Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, being elected to its presidency. Upon the organization of the National City Bank he was chosen its cashier and two years later was elected vice president, which office he has held to the present time. He is likewise a director of that institution and of the People's Stock Yards State Bank and of the Lake View Trust & Savings Bank. He has displayed much of the spirit of the initiative in formulating plans which have led to the establishment and development of some of the strong moneyed concerns of this city.

On the 9th of June, 1893, in Chicago, Mr. Otte was married to Miss Annetta Christian, and unto them have been born two sons, Howard Allan and Milton Harvey. Mr. Otte is a man of social nature who finds pleasure in his membership in

the Masonic fraternity, the Mid-Day Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club and the Beverly Country Club. He is never too busy to be cordial and courteous—nor too cordial and courteous to be busy. His friends find him an entertaining companion and one interested in all the vital questions of the day. But through the hours of business his attention is concentrated upon the problems of banking for which his long experience enables him to find ready solution. His training was thorough and he has ever made a close study of business conditions and values, so that he knows where to place credit, where to practice retrenchment and where to promote the interests of the bank in an extensive policy that broadens the scope of its activities and promotes its success. In his life record he has kept pace with the high standard of business activity that has brought Chicago to its present position as the second city of the Union.

ALFRED L. BAKER.

Alfred L. Baker, engaged in the banking and brokerage business as senior partner of the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Company, stocks, bonds and grain, was born in Massachusetts, April 30, 1859, and is a son of Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker, both of whom were natives of Boston, Massachusetts. The father was engaged in the wholesale canning business in Boston, but died at a comparatively early age, and the mother has also passed away. The thorough public-school system for which Massachusetts is noted provided Alfred L. Baker his educational privileges. He completed a course in the Lynn high school and then, entering upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Essex county in 1881, when twenty-two years of age. Opening an office in Lynn, Massachusetts, he practiced under the firm name of Baldwin & Baker for three years, or until the fall of 1885, and was also active in the public life of the community, serving as a member of the city council and also as a member of the school board. In comparison of the conservative east with the more progressive west he decided in favor of the latter as a place of location and in the fall of 1885 came to Chicago, where he practiced law under the firm name of Baker & Greeley until 1896. His success in the profession brought to him not only substantial returns but also a wide acquaintance until he felt justified in engaging in the banking business, believing that this field of enterprise afforded larger financial possibilities than the practice of law. Under the name of Alfred L. Baker & Company he has since conducted a brokerage business in stocks, bonds and grains. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange and of the last named was president for three years, from 1898 until 1900 inclusive. His cooperation has been sought in other fields and he has become an active factor in the successful control of a number of important financial and business concerns, being now the vice president of the National City Bank of Chicago and vice president of the Chicago & Calumet Dock Company. He has also figured prominently in the management of affairs of a semi-public character, being president of the Merchants Club in 1905, president of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University in 1907 and 1908 and president of the Onwentsia Club from 1902 until 1907. He was also governor of the Society

of Colonial Wars and is a member of the Descendants of the Mayflower, which indicates his connection with New England ancestry long established in America.

Mr. Baker was married in Chicago, on the 6th of June, 1894, to Miss Mary Corwith, a daughter of Henry Corwith, of Chicago, and they have two children: Isabelle, born in 1897; and Mary Landon, born in 1901. The residence of the family is in Lake Forest and the members of the household are prominent in the social circles of that beautiful lake-shore suburb as well as of Chicago.

WALTER DENTON OLIVER.

Walter Denton Oliver, whose extended popularity had its root in unassailable business integrity, in unfaltering courtesy and unfeigned cordiality, continued an active and well known factor in real-estate circles in Chicago to the time of his death, which occurred on the 2d of June, 1910. Much credit has been given to the pioneers—those who laid the foundation for growth and progress by utilizing the natural resources and developing the advantages which are to be found in every frontier district. But no matter how stable and substantial is the work which they begin, a later generation must take up the task and enthuse into it the spirit of modern enterprise and later-day progress. It was with this subsequent work of development in Chicago that Walter Denton Oliver was closely connected, and as years passed his name came to be an honored one because of the extent and importance of his business activities and the methods which he followed in their conduct.

Mr. Oliver is a native of Buffalo, New York, born on the 29th of February, 1860. He began his education in the Heathcote school of that city and in 1874, when a youth of fourteen years, accompanied his mother and brothers on their removal westward to Chicago as the father had died in Buffalo. He early displayed remarkable business ability, became, while yet a boy, a member of the board of trade firm of Oliver, Williams & Company, and it is said that at eighteen years of age he was earning ten thousand dollars a year. Later he went to New York city, where he had charge of the grain department of the stock brokerage house of George William Ballou & Company. Upon his return to Chicago in 1891 he engaged in the litho-marble business, in which he continued for eleven years, when he entered the real-estate field in 1903, becoming connected with the firm of Oliver & Scott of which Mr. Oliver was senior member. Soon after the retirement of Mr. Scott he became his brother's partner and the business was then conducted under the firm style of Oliver & Company. In 1903 he became a member of the Chicago real-estate board and was one of its most loyal, capable, energetic and influential representatives. He revolutionized the housing of printing plants by interesting James A. Patten in erecting buildings for printers and also for tailors to the trade on Sherman street. Others followed his example and that street is today one of the important printing centers of the city. His work was of material benefit to Chicago in opening up the new business district in the narrow strip between the properties of the railroads and Lake Michigan, south of the loop. He negotiated many extensive real-estate deals, among them the purchase for Attorney

WALTER D. OLIVER

Levy Mayer of the Stratford hotel for one million five hundred thousand dollars, said to be the largest deal ever engineered by a Chicago broker. He also brought about the purchase of the ground on which the Harris Trust & Savings Bank stands for one million dollars, and another deal involving one million dollars for the property which is now the location of the American Trust & Savings building. The Harvester building property was likewise transferred through his instrumentality, and because of the immensity of the deals of which he had charge he became recognized as one of the most capable and prominent factors in real-estate circles in Chicago. His labors were of a character that contributed largely to the welfare of the city, his ideas were helpful and his methods practical.

On the 7th of June, 1891, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage to Miss Stella W. Dibble, a daughter of Colonel Charles A. and Sarah (Winter) Dibble, the former of Herkimer county, New York, and the latter a native of New Jersey. On removing to the west Colonel Dibble became clerk of the courts in Portage, Wisconsin, and in 1871 arrived in Chicago where he attained considerable prominence as a member of the bar. He served as city attorney for many years under Mayor Washburn, and during the period of the Civil war was a loyal defender at the front of the Union cause. The family residence of Mr. Oliver was at No. 4501 Drexel boulevard, and is one of the finest homes in the city. He was devoted to the welfare of his family, which numbered four children, Gladys, Blair, Walter Lloyd and Dorothy. Mr. Oliver gave his political support to the democratic party. He held membership in Grace Episcopal church, was deeply interested in its work, serving as vestryman of the church, and was one of the trustees of the boys' home maintained in connection with the church. His cordial nature made him a popular member of the Calumet, South Shore and Kenwood Country Clubs. He was a man of marked force of character, but of kind and considerate spirit, recognizing his obligation to his fellowmen, and wherever possible extended a helping hand. He enjoyed travel, and as opportunity offered, visited many points of interest, but his affections centered in Chicago, which had been the scene of his business activity and success, and most of all in his own household, for the ties of home and of friendship were by him most sacredly cherished.

TRACY C. DRAKE.

Tracy Corey Drake, president of The Drake Hotel Company, owners and operators of The Blackstone of Chicago, and one of the leading hotel men of the United States, was born September 12, 1864, in Chicago, Illinois. His father, the late John B. Drake, was for many years one of Chicago's most successful and representative citizens, and one of the most popular hotel proprietors of his day. The elder Drake was of English ancestry and in the hotel business from boyhood. The Drakes settled in New Jersey in the eighteenth century and there John Drake, father of John B., was born in 1800, later moving to Lebanon, Ohio, where John B. Drake was born and had his first hotel experiences. From there he moved to Cincinnati, and connected himself with the Burnet House as clerk. In 1855 he accepted a position as steward of the Tremont House in Chicago, at that time the

leading hotel of the city. Being thrifty and saving, he was soon enabled to purchase an interest in this hotel, and before many years became an associate proprietor, and afterwards sole proprietor. This hotel was burned in the great fire in 1871, and while this fire was raging, Mr. Drake made a deal by which he took possession of the Michigan Avenue Hotel on the site where the Congress Hotel now stands, which he kept for two years afterwards. In 1874 he purchased the lease of the famous old Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago, and was its leading proprietor until his death in 1895. On his mother's side, Tracy C. Drake is of English ancestry also, the family settling in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and later at Madison, Indiana, where his mother, Josephine C. Corey, was born.

Tracy C. Drake had the advantage of an excellent education; after passing through the ordinary common schools, he attended Allen's Academy in Chicago, a famous institution of learning, and was later a student at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vermont. Afterwards, for three years, he attended the Trinity Military Academy at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, New York, and later the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1886. In the fall of the same year, he entered the employ of his father at the old Grand Pacific Hotel, as a clerk in the store room, and worked his way through the various positions of a practical hotel man, finally being appointed steward, and afterwards, being admitted into partnership into the firm of Drake, Parker & Company, the proprietors of the hotel, until it closed in 1895. He then spent two years in traveling abroad in Europe and in the Orient, and upon his return to Chicago in 1898, he entered the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Company, bankers and brokers, with which he was identified for about two years, withdrawing in order to manage the affairs of his father's estate. He spent several winters in Pasadena, California, from 1902 to 1906, where he had some valuable interests.

In 1907, Mr. Drake conceived the idea of The Blackstone, and at once set to work perfecting plans for its development, being joined in the enterprise by his brother, John B. Drake. Early in 1908 they obtained an eight months' option on the ground at the corner of Michigan boulevard and Hubbard place, where the hotel now stands, and the result of their combined efforts and practical knowledge of the hotel business is the completion and operation of one of the most magnificent hotels in the world. They organized The Drake Hotel Company, of which Tracy C. Drake is president, and his brother vice president. They, with their family, control the company, which has a lease on the property for one hundred and forty-four years.

In 1909 Mr. Drake and his brother organized a subsidiary corporation, The Blackstone Company, of which he is also president, and which leased the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard place for one hundred and forty-three years, on which the new, magnificent Blackstone Theater was opened in December, 1910. Provision has been made for the extension of the Blackstone hotel on the west portion of the lot, connection between the buildings being made by bridges and tunnels. For the present, the west lot is used as a dormitory for the hotel employes.

Mr. Drake is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a member of the Chicago Club, Lake Geneva Country Club, and of the Delta Kappa Ep-

silon fraternity. He was married January 12, 1893, to Miss Annie C. Daughaday of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have two children, Carlos Corey Drake, born in 1900, and Francis Augustus Drake, born in 1906. Mr. Drake has a beautiful country home on the south shore of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM H. EMERY, JR.

William H. Emery, Jr., now well known in business circles as a member of the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company, with general offices, tannery and manufacturing plant, at No. 1301 Elston avenue, was born February 4, 1876, in Oak Park, Illinois, his parents being William H. and Mary A. (Tobey) Emery. The father, who was born at Waterville, Maine, March 17, 1840, died June 19, 1903, and the mother, whose birth occurred in Fairfield, Maine, in 1843, is now living in Elmhurst, Illinois. In early life William H. Emery, Sr., learned the tanner's trade and ever afterward engaged in the hide business. He left New England in 1869 and in that year became a resident of Chicago, establishing the business which is now carried on by his sons. Unto him and his wife were born four children: John F., now treasurer of the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company; Ida A., the wife of A. I. Ullmann, of Chicago; William H.; and Grace E., the wife of Berkeley Brandt, of Chicago.

When a lad of six years William H. Emery, Jr., began attending the public schools of Oak Park and was graduated therefrom at the age of eighteen. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, spending two years in the university of that state, but as his father needed his assistance in business, he left before the completion of his university course and in 1896 entered into active relations with the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company. The business had been established in 1878 on Monroe street with a small plant and its rapid growth necessitated a removal to Ohio street, where larger quarters were secured. In January, 1910, their plant was destroyed by fire and at that time they purchased one hundred by two hundred and sixty feet on Elston avenue, where they have erected a modern brick building and now have their general offices, tannery and manufacturing plant. They have sixty thousand feet of floor space and employ one hundred workmen, tanning about one hundred and twenty-five hides per day. They sell only the finished product, made into leather specialties of all kinds, and their output is sent to all parts of the world. Following his father's death in 1903, William H. Emery, Jr., was elected president and manager of the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company, and he is also the senior member of the firm of Emery, Peck & Rockwood, bankers, at No. 76 West Monroe street. They are also underwriters and handle municipal and corporation bonds.

On the 31st of December, 1902, Mr. Emery was married to Miss Marjorie, daughter of T. E. Wilder, of Chicago, and unto them have been born two children: Anna A., in 1903; and Edward W., in 1905. Mr. Emery belongs to the Hamilton Club and to college fraternities and his wife is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club. His religious views are in accord with the Protestant faith and his political

support is given to the republican party. He enjoys a game of golf as pastime but concentrates the greater part of his time and energies upon his business, in which he has gradually developed, acquainting himself with every phase of the trade and so mastering the business in principle and detail that his management has led to its substantial success.

JENS JENSEN.

Jens Jensen needs no introduction to Chicago's citizens, especially those who have concern for the welfare, improvement and adornment of this city, for he is a cooperant factor in all the organized movements which are being made to enhance the beauty of the western metropolis and extend its park area, thus preparing for future as well as present needs. In business he made a humble start in Chicago, but experience and study have continually advanced him until he is today recognized as one of its foremost landscape artists—one to whom form and beauty as manifest in nature make strong appeal and who also in his public service is prompted by a spirit of broad humanitarianism. He was born in Denmark, September 13, 1860, a son of Christian and Magdalen Sofia (Petersen) Jensen, the former a farmer by occupation and the owner of a tract of land which has been in the possession of the family for several hundred years. Reared amid the environment of farm life, Jens Jensen supplemented his early education by study in the Agricultural and Horticultural College of his native country. The following year he came to America and that his training along agricultural and horticultural lines was thorough and comprehensive was soon evidenced in the ability which he displayed along those lines. The year 1885 was devoted to farming in Iowa and from 1886 until 1900 he was connected with the west park system of Chicago. He at first took a position as laborer but he knew that his ability and industry would soon win recognition and from time to time he was advanced until he was made superintendent of Humboldt park. From 1900 until 1906 he followed the profession of landscape architect in Chicago and through the three succeeding years was landscape architect and general superintendent of the west park system. Since that time he has concentrated his energies upon professional service as a landscape architect and his broad experience and constant study along that line has placed him in a most conspicuous and honorable position as a representative of that department of business. Because of his practical and advanced ideas his opinions have been constantly sought concerning questions of public improvement along his line. He is a member of the special park commission, is consulting landscape architect for the west park system, is secretary of the State Art Commission and a director of the Municipal Art League, organizations which are seeking to bring artistic adornment and improvement into an even balance with the utilitarian phases of municipal and state interests. In 1909 he was made the secretary of the committee of the Geographic Society of Chicago that had the law passed for the creation of a commission to secure Starved Rock and other historic and scenic lands in Illinois for state parks. In 1902 he was a member of the metropolitan park committee and wrote the landscape report for an outer belt or forest park system

for Chicago. With keen foresight he has recognized the needs of the city in this direction. Chicago is outclassed by many of the metropolitan centers of the world in the acreage and improvement of its parks and Mr. Jensen has put forth every effort to awaken public opinion to the need of developing a park system that will be adequate for our present condition and for the greater congestion that is bound to come with the growth of the city.

Mr. Jensen holds membership in the American Geographic Society, the American Forestry Association, the American Economic Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Chicago Architectural Club, the Chicago Art Institute and several foreign societies. His membership relations with Chicago organizations extend to the City Club, the Cliff Dwellers, the Academy of Sciences, the Municipal Art League and the Chicago Geographic Society. He has studied landscape art in his travels in European countries and made a particular study of the prairies or plains of America and upon these later studies is based his conception of landscape art as it fits into the conditions, climatic and otherwise, here found.

Mr. Jensen is married and has four children, one of his sons being now engaged in business with him. There are many examples of men of foreign birth who have won success in the business circles of America but comparatively few have been more actively or helpfully concerned in municipal progress than Mr. Jensen. He has ever regarded business as but one phase of existence and, with the belief that life means more than the attainment of prosperity, he has sought to enrich it by beauty as exemplified in the various forms of nature and of art. He has occupied a position far in advance of others concerning municipal adornment but has had the satisfaction of seeing many of his opinions endorsed and embodied in tangible form.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER.

Edward Lester Brewster, who was the founder and head of the well known banking and brokerage house of Edward L. Brewster & Company, was born at Brockport, Monroe county, New York, on June 22, 1842, and was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, chief of the Pilgrims. His parents were Frederick William and Jeanette (Downs) Brewster, both natives of the Empire state. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Henry Brewster, was for many years a presiding judge in Genesee county, New York, and a man of distinction in the legal profession. The boyhood of young Brewster was spent in his native place, where he attended the public schools and also a collegiate institute which flourished there at that time, where he obtained a good academic education. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store but, after a year in that employment, he concluded to reach out for the better advantages offered in larger business centers. Thus at the age of sixteen he left his native village, and shortly after we find him occupying a good clerkship in the largest insurance agency in Buffalo. The two succeeding years that he spent in that city were years of much profit to him, for he not only acquired a good knowledge of business methods in the performance of his

duties as clerk, but by utilizing his leisure hours supplemented the knowledge thus obtained with a course of study at a commercial college. So, well equipped in both practical and theoretical education, he found no difficulty in securing employment on his arrival in Chicago in November, 1860. His first engagement was in the banking house of Edward I. Tinkham & Company, and from that day on Mr. Brewster was either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. During the eight years following the discontinuance of the banking house of Edward I. Tinkham & Company, Mr. Brewster was variously employed, first as a money broker, next in the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, prior to its consolidation with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; then as confidential clerk in a large wholesale grocery house and finally as clerk in the Third National Bank, where he remained two years. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel P. Farrington, Mr. Brewster established the wholesale grocery house of Farrington & Brewster, at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. This business was successfully carried on and, though heavy losers in the great fire of 1871, the firm paid every dollar of their obligations at maturity and continued their business as before. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Brewster retired from the firm to engage in a general banking and brokerage business, which, from his early training and his personal taste for financiering, he found more in the line of his ambitions than merchandising proved to be. He established the firm of Wrenn & Brewster on Wabash avenue, in the vicinity of Congress street, but in the spring of 1873 they removed their headquarters to 96 Washington street. This new venture proved profitable to Mr. Brewster, and greatly to his credit be it said that the firm successfully weathered the great financial panic of that year and remained in active existence until January, 1876, when it was dissolved. Mr. Brewster immediately opened a new office at 101 Washington street and alone continued in the same line of operations. His business grew rapidly and he soon found it necessary to establish himself in more commodious quarters, which he did at 104 Washington street. From this time on, Mr. Brewster grew in public favor as a judicious and thoroughly reliable financier. Prosperity came to him as a natural sequence, so that he was enabled to absorb the Chicago business of the house of Gwynne & Day of New York (successors to A. O. Slaughter), bankers, in 1883. Charles C. Yoe, who had been a trusted employe of Mr. Brewster for a period of years, was now taken into partnership under the firm name of Edward L. Brewster & Company, which continued as such from that time on. They remained in the Grannis block, to which they had removed on the purchase of Gwynne & Day's business, until it was destroyed by fire on the evening of February 19, 1885, when they took new offices at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. When the new Board of Trade building was completed, Mr. Brewster, recognizing the change of the business center, established a branch office by two private wires, thus securing means of instantaneous and absolutely private communications between the two offices. He was an influential member of the Board of Trade from 1873 and also of the New York Stock Exchange from 1881. He was one of the principal projectors and charter members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which has now become one of the very important institutions of the city and is destined to exercise great influence in the monetary affairs and in the transactions in market securities of this country. Mr. Brewster was for many years

a member of the governing committee and exercised an important influence in shaping the policy of the exchange and was at one time its president. He was a stockholder in many of the large enterprises, banks and corporations in and about Chicago but uniformly declined a place in the directory of any, except the Chicago Edison Company. The stock of this company is owned by many of the wealthiest men in the city, and Mr. Brewster was elected one of its directors. This company controls all of the Edison electric patents for Cook county and is the largest electric-lighting corporation in the world, representing a capital of more than sixty million dollars. The offices of Edward L. Brewster & Company which were at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, which they occupied for the first time on November 12, 1889, were perhaps the most complete in arrangements and the most elegant in appointments of any in the city; and there, during the busy hours of the day, many of the wealthiest and most influential of Chicago's citizens were frequently in consultation with Mr. Brewster concerning their various interests entrusted to his management in the monetary markets of the world. In 1894 the offices were moved to the Home Insurance building but since 1900 have been maintained at their present location in the Merchants Loan and Trust building, where they have spacious and commodious quarters not excelled by any in the city. The members of the firm enjoy a world-wide reputation for honesty and straightforward business dealings and at the present time their clientage is one of the most extensive and highest class in Chicago. Mr. Brewster's reputation for honorable dealing and business sagacity brought to him the patronage and friendship of many of the wealthiest and most influential men in Chicago. Outside of his business cares he enjoyed the pleasure of social contact and his name was found in the membership of the Chicago Club, Calumet Club, Union Club and Washington Park Club and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was also a member of the Union League Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York city. Mr. Brewster has from time to time indulged in travel, visiting the leading centers of interest in Europe. In the sphere of business activity such as in which Mr. Brewster spent the major part of his life, it is difficult to characterize those elements in a man's make-up which are most essential in attaining preeminence. That the successful broker must possess a thorough knowledge of existing and prospective values of speculative properties, that he must possess rare judgment in making or advising investments and many times be obliged to act on matters involving fortunes on a moment's notice, that he must be a man of business, courage, and most of all a man of unquestioned probity, is necessarily true. That these qualities predominated in Mr. Brewster, his splendid success gave ample testimony. His temperament was of that restless, sanguine type which is never satisfied with "well done" but confident of yet greater effort and greater results. This spirit was very noticeable in his younger days during the several changes of occupations, always made in the hope of improved opportunities and the ultimate attainment of better things. When finally he had determined upon the vocation for which he believed himself adapted and which, at least, was consonant with his tastes, he surrendered to it his best energies and thought; and from that time his career was an upward and prosperous one. The firm of Edward L. Brewster & Company continued to increase from year to year until it ranked among the foremost of similar concerns in the west. In July, 1904, upon Mr. Brewster's retirement from active business,

the firm of Edward L. Brewster & Company was succeeded by Russell, Brewster & Company. Edward P. Russell was admitted into the old firm in 1896 and Walter S. Brewster in 1899, while C. L. Peniston joined the new firm in 1907.

On November 12, 1866, Mr. Brewster married Miss Mary, daughter of Hiram Niles, of Buffalo, New York, who bore him six children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are now living: Walter Stanton, of Russell, Brewster & Company; and Pauline Brewster.

Walter Stanton Brewster, of the firm of Russell, Brewster & Company, bankers and brokers, was born in Evanston, Illinois, on the 4th of September, 1872, his parents being Edward Lester and Mary (Niles) Brewster, of the above review. He attended St. Paul's school of Concord, New Hampshire, until June, 1891, and in 1895 was graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1896 he entered the service of his father's institution, Edward L. Brewster & Company, bankers and brokers, and in January, 1899, was admitted to the firm. In July, 1904, this concern was succeeded by the firm of Russell, Brewster & Company. Walter S. Brewster is governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a director and member of the executive committee of the United Charities. He also belongs to the Chicago University, Onwentsia and Saddle and Cycle Clubs and is likewise a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York. In golf and horseback riding he finds both recreation and pleasure. On the 24th of January, 1903, he wedded Miss Kate Lancaster, by whom he has two children, Sarah and Edward L. The family residence is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

THOMAS DAVID RANDALL.

No adequate memorial of Thomas David Randall can be written until the useful enterprises with which he has been connected have completed their full measure of good in the world and until his personal influence and example shall have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who were about him when he was yet upon the stage of human action; still there is much concerning him that can with profit be set down as an illustration of what can be done if a man with a clear brain and willing hands but sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life. It can be truthfully said, that Mr. Randall was the architect of his own fortune and from the time, when Chicago was a struggling and comparatively unimportant city almost down to the present, he was identified with its interests. He gained distinctive recognition as one of the leaders in business life here, having shown a marked capacity for the successful conduct of affairs of great breadth.

The Randall family of which he is a descendant was established in Rhode Island among the first settlers. His father, Richard Randall, learned the machinist's trade and followed it for many years in Providence. He married Betsy Wilcox and they owned and occupied a small farm on which Thomas D. Randall spent his youthful days. His birth occurred in the town of Cranston, Rhode Island, August 14, 1834, and through his earlier school period he spent three or four months each

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year in attending the district schools, while later he was for a year a student in the Fenton street grammar school of Providence. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade and after two years came to Chicago in 1850, visiting his uncle and at the same time benefiting in health by the change of scene and climate. However the city presented a very crude and unfinished appearance in comparison to the older communities of the east, and he returned to Rhode Island. He afterward found, however, that he had developed a taste for western life with its freedom, its enterprise and progressiveness, and after working for a brief period at the cigar maker's trade in a factory in Providence, he came again to Chicago in March, 1851, and began business on his own account as proprietor of a small cigar manufactory. When cholera broke out in Chicago in the fall of that year he became ill with the disease and during his enforced absence from business the workman whom he left in charge sold the store and unceremoniously left with the proceeds, so that upon his recovery Mr. Randall found himself not only penniless but also in debt for his board. Life, determination and ambition remained, however, and work at his trade soon brought him money enough to buy a stall in what was then the State street market, located on State street between Lake and Randolph streets. In connection therewith he did the first commission business in the city, becoming the pioneer in a field of commerce that is now one of Chicago's sources of large profit. His first sale came about in the following manner: A farmer from Kankakee brought a wagonload of tomatoes to Chicago for sale. Not wishing to spend his time in going about the streets disposing of the vegetables to any chance customer, he agreed that Mr. Randall should sell his load for twenty-five per cent of the gross sales. For two years thereafter Mr. Randall handled the farmer's tomatoes on that basis, when a reduction in commission was made and eventually the margin was reduced to ten per cent. In this manner the pioneer commission business of Chicago was established. In 1854 he sold his business but afterward again bought the same market, and in 1855 formed a partnership with John H. Clough. When the old market was torn down in 1857 he removed to the Garrett block, which then occupied the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets, continuing at that location until 1859.

In the spring of that year Mr. Randall crossed the plains with Pikes Peak as his destination, but en route met hundreds of prospectors returning who were glad to dispose of their stock, having learned, as they supposed, that the mines of Colorado were worthless. Mr. Randall concluded to buy their stock and drove to California as a speculation. In this way he gathered a large drove, but failure greeted his project for a large number of his cattle died from disease and through Indian depredation he lost nearly all the rest. He had invested nearly all of his money in the cattle and therefore reached California penniless. Returning to Chicago he made a second attempt and the following year went to Colorado, but success was not with him on either trip. In the latter expedition he was captured by the Indians but after ten days' imprisonment secured his liberty through the aid of the noted chief Left Hand.

In the early part of 1861 Mr. Randall returned to Chicago but in the same year went on another prospecting trip to Colorado and near the Nevada line discovered what was known as the American Flag lead mine which yielded profitably,

so that he declined an offer of sixty thousand dollars for it. When, however, he struck a lean vein he became discouraged and sold the mine for one thousand dollars. In 1863 he once more entered the commission field in Chicago as a member of the firm of Randall & Clark at No. 77 State street. A year later he purchased his partner's interest and became associated with a Mr. Linscott, to whom he sold out in 1865. He next opened a commission house on the southwest corner of State and Washington streets and after selling out there in 1867 he erected a building which the firm of Randall & Gow occupied in the conduct of a produce business. The following year he sold his interest to his partner and bought a stand in the Broadway market at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets. During 1869 and 1870 he conducted business on South Water street and was there at the time of the great fire of October, 1871, which caused him the loss of everything he had. With characteristic energy, courage and determination he resumed business at the Broadway market where success attended him. In 1872 he was located on the lake front and a year later changed his location to No. 118 South Water street, while in 1873 he removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street. In 1875 he was called to Dakota by the death of his son and upon his return resumed the produce business at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, whence he removed in 1878 to 219 South Water street. Business was then carried on under the name of T. D. Randall & Company in a four-story brick structure thirty by one hundred and sixty feet. The firm did not confine its attention alone to South Water street but also conducted a grain and hay department which furnished employment to a dozen men and likewise had two board of trade memberships. In later years Mr. Randall largely turned his business over to his sons and practically retired. Energy and the prompt utilization of opportunity were ever among his chief characteristics and brought him to the enviable position which he occupied.

In 1855 Mr. Randall was united in marriage to Miss Ann Lithgow, of Chicago, a daughter of George and Charlotte Lithgow. The former died in Chicago about 1849 and the mother in the evening of life resided with Mrs. Randall, who by her marriage became the mother of eleven children: John Richard, who died when five years old; Thomas William, who died when seventeen years old; Bessie A., the wife of George S. Bridge; George W.; Charles H.; Hector L.; Eli and Truman, who conduct the business founded by their father; A. L., who is associated with the city health department; Clarence, who is with Marshall Field & Company; and Ida C., who married F. L. Ferrell and is deceased. The death of Mr. Randall occurred November 1, 1909, when he was seventy-five years of age and a life of great usefulness was thus ended. He had been most devoted to his family, was deeply interested in the education of his children and did everything in his power to promote the happiness of the members of his own household. He was a man of fine physique and robust constitution, always blessed with good health and cheerfulness, and contentment were the salient features of his disposition.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party and while he never slighted nor neglected the duties of citizenship he did not seek nor desire office. He was a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Apollo Commandery. He was the moving spirit in various public affairs and projects, acting as a member of the finance committee on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniver-

sary of the founding of our government in 1889 and was also a member of the finance committee of the World's Columbian Exposition. He traveled extensively through this country and Mexico and found therein delight as well as recreation. Although reared in the faith of the Baptist church he attended services at the Congregational church.

His benevolence was unostentatious and genuine and there is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting himself. He championed measures and aided men and accepted as his reward that thrill of delight which always accompanies victories achieved. It is but just and merited praise to say of him that as a business man he ranked with the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he enjoyed the esteem of all classes of people, of all creeds and political proclivities; as a husband and father he was a model worthy of all imitation. He was unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right. Throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness his duties were performed with the greatest care and during a long life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish. The family home has for nearly one-third of a century been at what is now No. 2624 Calumet avenue.

WALTER WOODRUFF KEITH.

Walter Woodruff Keith, well known in grain-trade circles in Chicago as proprietor of a grain elevator and as the head of the firm of Keith & Company and of the Keith Elevator Company, was born in this city, July 4, 1869, and is a son of Edson and Susan (Woodruff) Keith. The father, who died in 1896, was eminently successful in the same line of business which the son has adopted as his chosen calling. The latter acquired his preparatory education in the Harvard school of Chicago and then went east for the completion of his education, being graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the class of 1891. He entered business circles as assistant cashier for the firm of Keith Brothers, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, etc., maintaining that connection from 1892 until 1894. After the death of his father in 1896 he became his successor in the business of Keith & Company, grain elevator proprietors, and thus entered upon the line of business in which he was destined to become very successful. The business, which was instituted by his father in 1879, had been established upon a very thorough basis and conducted along most business like methods, and Walter W. Keith has followed the example set by his father, conducting his operations according to the most modern and approved commercial ethics. For several years, or until 1897, he was also a director in the wholesale millinery house of Edson, Keith & Company and during his business career has maintained several other important commercial and industrial connections. The companies of which he is at the present time the head and chief have built or have been factors in the building of some of the largest and most important grain elevators of the country and are considered experts in this line.

On the 14th of October, 1896, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Keith was united in marriage to Miss Frances Brown, of that city, and unto them has been born a son, Walter Winchester. Mr. Keith's social prominence is indicated in the fact that he is connected with the leading clubs of the city, including the Chicago Club, and Onwentsia Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club and the University Club, and he also belongs to the Maryland Club of Baltimore. His position concerning political questions is never an equivocal one. He gives his support to the republican party and in loyalty to the best municipal interests is unsurpassed by any, although others have figured more prominently in public life. He stands as a high type of the American business man and citizen, the keynote of whose character is found in progress and patriotism.

CHARLES HERBERT BRAND.

Charles Herbert Brand, president and general manager of the Atwood-Davis Sand Company, was born in Milledgeville, Illinois, November 16, 1864. His father, Isaac Brand, was a native of Chatteris, a town near London, England, and in 1855 at the age of twenty-four years came to America, settling first in Chicago. He afterward removed to Aurora and later to Milledgeville, Illinois, and for the past twenty years has made his home in Polo, this state, where he is now living retired in his eighty-second year. During the period of his business activity he was engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He married Emma Viola Seville, a native of one of the London suburbs, where they were married. Mrs. Brand passed away in 1885 at the age of fifty-two years.

To the public school system of this state Charles Herbert Brand is indebted for his early educational opportunities. Later he had the benefit of a course of instruction in the Northwestern University at Evanston, from which he was graduated B. L. in 1887. After leaving college he entered the employ of Preston, Kean & Company, bankers, with whom he remained for a short time, and then became connected with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. He resigned his position with that institution in 1889 to become cashier of the Illinois agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he continued until 1902. He then formed a partnership with A. D. Morrison under the firm style of Morrison & Brand, becoming general agent for the Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Four years later, during which period success had attended his efforts, Mr. Brand on account of failing health sold his interests to his partner and went to California, where he remained for several months. On his return he became interested in the Atwood-Davis Sand Company and in the fall of 1907 entered into active relations with the business as president and general manager, since which time he has given his attention to the conduct of its affairs. In 1910 he was also elected treasurer of the Central Sand Company of Chicago, an allied concern. The Atwood-Davis Sand Company is one of the largest concerns in this line, operating an extensive plant at Beloit, Wisconsin, and handling in addition to sand a large general line of building materials. Mr. Brand was also for many years a member of the firm of A. N. Warner & Company, retail dry-

goods dealers in Hyde Park, but severed his connection with that house in 1910, in order to concentrate his energies upon his other interests which have constantly grown in volume and importance.

On the 15th of November, 1902, in Chicago, Mr. Brand was united in marriage to Miss Franc Warner, a daughter of Aaron N. and H. Louise Warner, of this city. They now have one child, Warner Holmes Brand, born July 23, 1894, who is a high-school pupil.

In his political views Mr. Brand is a republican and has always been more or less active in political affairs since age gave to him the right of franchise, serving several times as a delegate to city and state conventions. He is well known as a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Hamilton and University Clubs and of the Chicago Delta Upsilon Club. He is a member of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church of which he has been an officer for many years, and in Sunday school and philanthropic work he has also been very active. He was for a number of years Sunday school superintendent and for a long period served on the Cook County Sunday School Committee which has charge of the Sunday school work of all Protestant churches in Cook county. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Methodist Social Union and was actively connected with the Wesleyan Hospital for some time, being associated with the management as a member of one of its committees. Mr. Brand has resided for twenty years on Oakwood boulevard, Chicago, while his summer home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and until ill health prevented in recent years, Mr. Brand was always active in outdoor sports. His interests have ever been manifest along those lines which work for general progress and for development for the individual and for the community.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

In an attempt to classify Chicago's citizens George Taylor must assuredly be numbered among those of great influence, whose work was directly beneficial as a factor in the city's growth and improvement. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 28, 1840, and was one of seven children of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Jewett (Cushing) Taylor, who were also natives of Providence, where they resided for many years after their marriage. About 1854 a removal was made to Madison, Wisconsin, and their son George, previously a pupil in the public schools of his native city, continued his education in the University of Wisconsin. Ere he had reached the point of graduation, however, he started out in business life, securing a position at the age of sixteen years in the Marine Bank of Chicago. Like many another youth he felt that the city would offer him better and broader opportunities, and, making his way hither, entered the services of J. Y. Scammon, one of Chicago's most prominent citizens and at that time the head of the Marine Bank. He had been associated with that institution for a year or two when its cashier, B. F. Carver, determined to open a private bank in which he offered Mr. Taylor the position of paying teller. This was accepted and in this other connection he gained the wide acquaintance and broad experience that he regarded necessary to the establishment of business on his own account. At that

period social life in Chicago was much more simple and less of a tax on one's financial resources, and Mr. Taylor by reason of his pleasing personality was soon welcomed into many of the leading homes of the city. Those were the days of impromptu dances, of sleigh rides, of boating and of other innocent and helpful pleasures and none of the formal affairs which are now regarded as the attraction in Chicago social circles. As Mr. Taylor became well known and as his business ability developed through his experience he resolved to start out independently and in the year 1860 with borrowed capital he joined Joel Wicker and A. B. Smith in the ownership and conduct of a distillery. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of W. H. Shufeldt & Company, acquiring such success in the next few years that he was enabled to retire from active business at the unusual age of twenty-five. He remained, however, an important factor in municipal affairs and in the financial circles of the city. He was just thirty years of age when in 1870 he was appointed city comptroller under Mayor Mason's administration—an honor seldom conferred upon one so young. Following the disastrous fire of October, 1871, he went east where he was successful in negotiating for the city a loan of several hundred thousand dollars. At that time he also held the position of vice president of the Fourth National Bank and at the time of his death was occupying several other positions of trust.

On the 26th of October, 1863, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Julia Sherman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra L. Sherman, two of Chicago's oldest residents, their home being a notably hospitable one in the early days of the city. A sketch of their lives is given elsewhere in this volume. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the following of whom are now living: George, who wedded Lillian Widup, of Richmond, Indiana; Louis Sherman, who married Mary Campbell, of Riverside, Illinois; Marion; Helen de Koven; and Ezra Sherman Taylor. The Shermans were for many years members of the St. James Episcopal church and Mr. Taylor was a constant attendant of its services. He died August 28, 1881, having only passed the forty-first milestone on the journey of life, yet he had accomplished a work that many other successful men required a long lifetime to achieve and his activity in public connections was most serviceable as a factor in the city's development.

FRANKLIN P. CRANDON.

Franklin P. Crandon, tax commissioner for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, whose advancement in business circles and particularly in the railway service has come to him in recognition of worth, ability and merit, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, October 28, 1834, and is of Scotch lineage, being descended in the fifth generation from John Crandon, who came to America at an early period in the colonization of America and settled near New Bedford, Massachusetts. The parents of Mr. Crandon were Consider Howland and Ann (Corbin) Crandon. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New York, and after residing for a time in Rhode Island they removed to Ontario, Canada, in 1845, the father there being engaged in the business of house and bridge building.

Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in Ontario and there reared their family of eight children, of whom Franklin P. was the fourth in order of birth. Three of the number are still living, the brother being Charles H. Crandon, a builder of Ontario, while a sister, Mrs. H. S. Crandon, also resides in Ontario.

The public schools of Canada afforded Franklin P. Crandon the educational privileges which he enjoyed and in early youth he learned the trade of house carpenter. In 1854 he came to Chicago and engaged in teaching school in Aurora and Batavia until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the volunteer troops, becoming first lieutenant of the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry. After two years he was promoted to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster and subsequently was brevetted major in recognition of valiant and meritorious conduct. He served until the close of the war and was then detailed for duty in the Freedman's Bureau, being placed in charge of the fourth district of Virginia, in which connection he served until mustered out in 1866.

Following the war Mr. Crandon became connected with the paper manufactory at Batavia, Illinois, and not only figured prominently in connection with business interests there but also became a recognized leader in political circles, filling the office of clerk of the county court of Kane county from 1869 until 1873. In the latter year he entered the railway service as a clerk in the land department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and for the period of thirty-eight years has been continuously connected with the railway service. He was placed in charge of assessment and tax matters and since 1878, when the tax department was made a separate division of the company's business, he has been in charge as tax commissioner. He was also made tax commissioner of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroads when their lines came under the control of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Mr. Crandon gives his political allegiance to the republican party which he has supported since obtaining the right of franchise. In 1878 he removed to Evanston and has been active in the public affairs of that attractive suburban city, serving for six years as a member of the village council and since 1887 as a member of the board of education of Evanston. In 1881 he was made a trustee of the Northwestern University, in which position he has since then continuously served that institution, and since 1897 has been a trustee of Garrett Biblical Institute. He belongs to the First Methodist church of Evanston and is also a member of the Methodist Social Union. His cooperation is given to various activities tending to promote the growth of the church and its kindred interests. He is identified with several military organizations, including the Loyal Legion and the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. He also belongs to the New England Society and is governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and he has attained the Knight Templar degree. In club circles he is well known as a member of the Union League, Chicago Railway and Glen View Clubs.

On the 3d of October, 1859, Mr. Crandon was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Washburn, a daughter of Cromwell Washburn, of Davenport, Iowa. They became the parents of three daughters: Anna L., Lelia M., the wife of F. A. Noble, of Chicago, formerly pastor of the Union Park Congregational church; and Ruth W., the wife of Ernest Woodyatt, an architect of Chicago. Mr. Crandon has two grand-

children, Elizabeth and Daniel B. Woodyatt. Mr. Crandon has his residence at No. 1414 Forest avenue, in Evanston, and is very widely known in that beautiful suburb, his circle of friends being almost as extensive as his circle of acquaintance. He has ever enjoyed the gifts of life and his activities and varied interests have kept him young, so that while he has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey in spirit and interest he seems yet in his prime.

JOSIAH SEYMOUR CURREY.

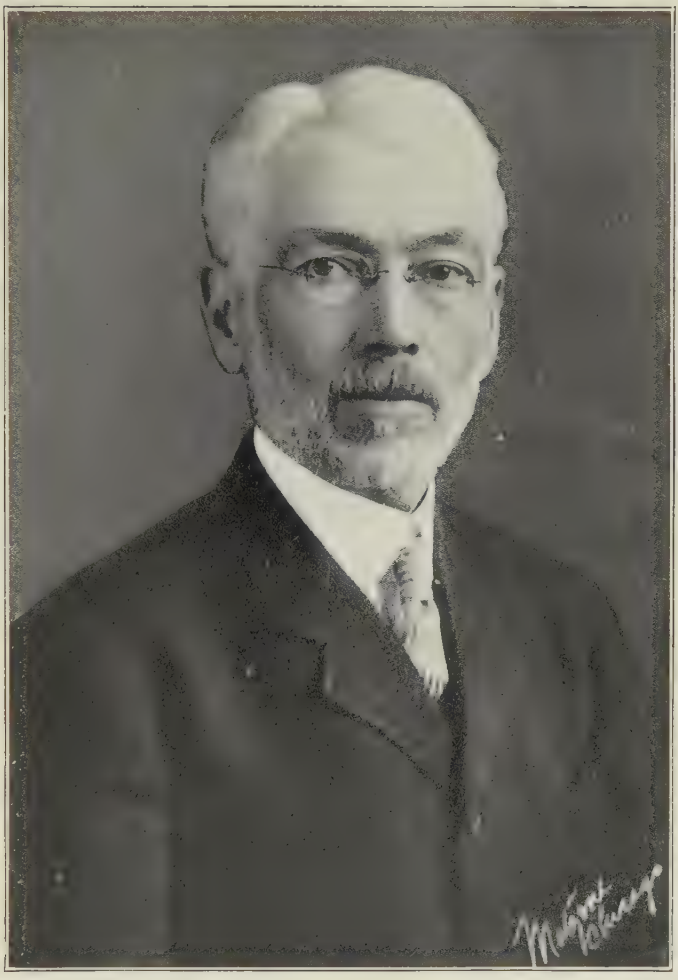
Josiah Seymour Currey, the eldest son of James and Eliza (Ferris) Currey, was born on a farm near Peekskill, New York, October 2, 1844. In his childhood he attended the schools of the neighborhood, and when thirteen years of age removed with his parents to Illinois, the family making its home at Channahon, Will county, where his father carried on the farming business. In 1862 the family removed to Chicago, and in 1867 to Evanston. His father was engaged for some years in the lumber business at Evanston, frequently receiving cargoes in lake vessels directly from the pineries in Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1863, Seymour Currey, as he is usually known, enlisted in the sixty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, a three-months regiment. After serving the period of his enlistment on guard duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, he received his discharge in October of the same year. Later in the war he enlisted again in one of the hundred-day regiments, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and after an active period of service in Kentucky and Missouri was mustered out, but as in the case of many of the short-term regiments, not until the time had been prolonged for some months after the expiration of the enlistment term.

In the interval between the two enlistments mentioned, and after the war was over, Mr. Currey became engaged in various employments, one winter as a teacher in a country district school near Aurora, Illinois, and for some years serving as an assistant in the old-time drug store of Bliss & Sharp at 144 Lake street, Chicago. In 1867 he entered the Northwestern University intending to take a course in that institution, having carried on his preparatory studies in an evening school for some three years previously, but for various reasons he only remained there a year. After this period he was engaged in a number of employments and business enterprises, but in late years has devoted himself largely to historical investigation and writing.

On November 24, 1875, Mr. Currey was married to Miss Mary Ella Corell. Miss Corell was born at Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, and was the daughter of Joseph Corell of that place. The Corell family had lived in Chautauqua county since the days of the Holland Purchase early in the nineteenth century.

Since his residence in Evanston, dating from 1867, Mr. Currey has been honored by the citizens in his election as a director of the public library for a succession of terms. In the spring election of 1886, when Evanston was under a village form of government, he was elected for a term of three years, and reelected twice thereafter. The village having been succeeded by a city form of government



J. SEYMOUR CURREY

in 1892, the office of library director became thereafter an appointive one, and Mr. Currey received the appointment each time his term expired, until June, 1908 when he finally resigned from the board after a continuous service of twenty-two years, the last two years of which time he was president. In 1898 he assisted in the formation of the Evanston Historical Society. Judge Hurd was the president of this society up to the time of his death in January, 1906, when Mr. Currey was elected his successor, and is now president of the society.

Mr. Currey is a member of the American Historical Association, the National Geographic Society, the Chicago Geographic Society, the Lincoln Centennial Association, the Illinois State Historical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the University Club of Evanston.

WILLIAM LINCOLN BUSH.

Prominent among those whose financial responsibilities have constituted the broad foundation of Chicago's business enterprise, activity and advancement William Lincoln Bush is numbered. He is also known where initiative spirit and progressiveness lead the way to larger undertakings and the evidence of his business capacity and aptitude for successful management is found in the various enterprises with which he is connected, chief among which is the manufacture and sale of pianos conducted under the name of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, of which he is the president. This alone would entitle Mr. Bush to mention among the prominent citizens of Chicago and yet in another field his labors and influence have been none the less important and far reaching, if, perhaps, of a less tangible character. There are few citizens of Chicago who have equalled him in effective effort to promote musical taste and artistic talent, his activity in this direction resulting in the establishment and conduct of the Bush Temple Conservatory and the School of Acting.

Chicago numbers Mr. Bush among her native sons whose records have always reflected credit upon the history of the city. He was here born, March 3, 1861, his parents being William H. and Mary J. (Brunt) Bush, the former the founder of the great enterprise now conducted by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company. He was a native of Mechanicstown, Maryland, born in 1823, and in 1857 removed from Baltimore to Chicago, where he established a lumber business that had become one of the most extensive in the city at the time of the ever memorable conflagration of 1871. The day after the fire his sole worldly possessions consisted of two charred steamers, ladened with lumber that had been towed from the river to the outer harbor. His heavy losses, however, could not depress a nature fraught with laudable ambition, notable energy and untiring perseverance, and he set to work with other resolute, determined men to rebuild the city and at the same time his own fortunes. When he had located in Chicago he established one of the first commission houses on South Water street, conducting it for twenty years. In 1875 he erected a large two-story building at the corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue with the idea of founding an establishment similar to the old

Lexington market in Baltimore, but the delivery system seemed more popular in Chicago and, recognizing the fact that his venture would probably prove unsuccessful, Mr. Bush remodeled his building into stores. He also continued in the commission business and carried on his packing establishment for seven years, the latter, located on the present site of the Bush Temple of Music, having a capacity of about seven hundred hogs per day. He afterward engaged in the real-estate business for two years and then extended his efforts to a new field by undertaking the manufacture of pianos with his son, William L. Bush, and John Gerts as partners. The latter were the practical members of the firm, with William H. Bush as adviser, the interests of the house being promoted largely through his sound judgment and experience. As in his other ventures Mr. Bush met with success in this line, which was conducted originally under the firm name of W. H. Bush & Company and later under the style of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company following its incorporation with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars.

William H. Bush was for more than forty years a prominent member of the Methodist church, taking an active part in its various lines of work and its associated charities. At the time of the fire almost his first thought seemed to be for the Grace Methodist church, in which he had been a deacon throughout the period of his residence in Chicago, and he generously contributed from his meager stock of lumber to the rebuilding of the church, which was completed within a week. His philanthropy was further manifest in connection with the Methodist Old Peoples' Home in Edgewater. His first donation of thirty-five thousand dollars made the building of Bush Hall possible and with that as a nucleus the institution has been extended until it accommodates two hundred and fifty of the aged dependent. Mr. Bush was also very generous in his support of the Methodist Orphanage and the Colored Methodist Mission and many other institutions. He was one of the leading temperance workers of the city and in 1886 was the prohibition candidate for the mayoralty. He gave freely to the Frances Willard Temperance Home and for years was an active member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and of the Civic Federation. He was a man of action rather than of theory and, while others devised plans, he was engaged in the execution of practical work of reform and of moral and municipal progress.

In 1847 William H. Bush wedded Miss Mary Jane Brunt, a daughter of Ralph Brunt of Baltimore. She died September 22, 1905, and the only survivors of their eight children are William L. and Benjamin F., a retired business man, prominent in the Christian Science movement.

The younger son, William Lincoln Bush, received his public-school training in Chicago and entered business life at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1877 in connection with the piano manufacturing house of George Woods & Company, in which he became acquainted with the practical work in the factory and with the sales end of the business, becoming a representative of the house upon the road. He was also a traveling salesman for the W. W. Kimball Piano Company from 1879 until 1881. Four years were then devoted to the commission business, after which he entered into the field in which he is so well known in Chicago, joining his father and John Gerts in forming the firm of W. H. Bush & Company, of which he became manager. After four years the business was incorporated as the Bush & Gerts Piano Company with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars,

which has since been increased to one million dollars. William L. Bush acted as secretary of the incorporated company until chosen to the presidency after the death of his father in 1901. The growth of the business is indicated in the fact that branch houses have been established in Boston, Massachusetts; Memphis, Tennessee; and Dallas and Austin, Texas, while agencies are found in all of the large cities and towns of the country, the output amounting to about six thousand pianos annually. The high grade of these instruments in tone, quality and workmanship is indicated in the fact that they are used in the New England Conservatory of Boston, Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, Hamilton College at Lexington, Kentucky, and in other prominent educational institutions. After the establishment of the piano manufacturing business along successful lines many subsidiary interests were promoted. The company now maintains magnificent salesrooms at the Bush Temple of Music, at the northwest corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue, conducted as a department of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company. In addition to the presidency of that company William L. Bush is treasurer and founder of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art of Chicago, vice president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company of Texas and the Bush Temple of Music at Dallas, Texas. He inaugurated the plan of extending his business by the erection of "Bush Temples" in various large cities and towns in the United States, utilized by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company for the sale of their product, and by the further establishment of Bush Temple Conservatories which are centers of musical education. In financial circles he is known as a director of the North Side Savings Bank of Chicago.

How far his influence has been felt along artistic lines it is impossible to measure by any one standard, yet all acknowledge the forcefulness, effectiveness and high character of his work in this department. He established the Bush Temple Conservatory as a school of music, acting and modern languages, organized on the broadest art basis, and has spared neither effort nor expense in adhering to the highest ideals. While it is the youngest of the large schools, having been founded in 1901, it is preeminently first in the character of its faculty, surroundings and general equipment. Mr. Bush has secured as his cooperants in this work many of the most prominent artists and masters in their particular lines—eminent teachers of piano, violin, organ, violoncello, vocal music, composition and orchestration, and in fact everything appertaining to the art of music in all its varied forms and expressions. There is also a department of physical culture, elocution, languages, dancing and orchestral school and school of acting, and the course is most thorough, practical and comprehensive. From the school of acting have come a number of distinguished artists who are now prominent upon the stage today, including such people as E. J. Morgan, James Carew, Zelda Sears, Edith Browning, Mildred Holland, Antoinette Walker, Helen Singer and others who have been engaged by the most prominent theatrical managers of the country. In this work Mr. Bush has given an impetus to the public appreciation of art values that can scarcely be overestimated.

Mr. Bush and his wife reside at the Plaza Hotel. He was married February 26, 1887, to Miss Pearl E. Barrow, and they are prominently known in the leading social circles of the city. Mr. Bush belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club, the Germania and Mendelssohn Clubs and the Marquette Club,

of which he was president from 1901 until 1903. He is a Mason and his association with the Hamilton Club indicates his republican preferences in politics. Aside from the exercise of his right of franchise and his helpful manifestation of interest in all projects of good citizenship, he is not active in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the further development of the extensive business and artistic projects of which he is now the controlling head.

JACOB C. KRAFFT, M. D.

Upon the basis of broad scientific knowledge Dr. Jacob C. Krafft has established his practice and has at different times done important hospital work and is also a valued contributor to medical literature. He was born at Napoleon, Ohio, November 26, 1874. His father, Rev. H. Adelbert Krafft, was born in Bavaria and died in Chicago in August, 1911. He came to the United States in 1865 and was a prominent Lutheran minister and a noted writer. He was the author of a grammar used in Esperanto, but a novel entitled "Captain Morgan" was no doubt his best effort. He was also editor of the Lutheran Volksblatt and was likewise one of the prominent political leaders of Connecticut, serving at one time as president of the senate of that state. He wedded Mary Brown, who was born in Napoleon, Ohio, and now resides with her son, Dr. Krafft, in Chicago. On both the paternal and maternal sides Dr. Krafft represents ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary war. On the paternal side was the Rev. Oscar Krafft, who was on the side of American independence, while the maternal line was represented by M. and H. Riser, who likewise fought for the cause of liberty. In our last war—the Spanish-American—Oscar Krafft, a cousin of the Doctor, was killed. The Rev. H. Adelbert Krafft and his wife were the parents of eight children: Jacob C., of this review; Carl L., living in Lake Forest; John H., who is a bank cashier of Chicago; Dr. Henry L., a practicing physician of Peoria, Illinois; Walter A., who is a resident of Lake Forest; Wilhelmina, the wife of Charles T. Clay, of Napoleon, Ohio; Clotilda, the wife of Rev. J. C. Horsch, of Grant Park, Illinois; and Edna, who is pursuing her education in Chicago.

At the usual age of six years Dr. Krafft began his education, becoming a pupil in the Lutheran parochial school at Meriden, Connecticut, where he remained until he reached the age of ten, after which he received private instruction until fourteen years of age. He was later in a preparatory school at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for two years and subsequently spent three years in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1895 he entered the Long Island College Hospital of New York and on the completion of the regular four years' course was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1899. For six months he served as externe of the Long Island Hospital and for one year as interne in the Norwegian Hospital, thus gaining broad and practical experience in his hospital work. In 1900 he came to Chicago and while he engages in the general practice of medicine and surgery, he makes a specialty of children's diseases, in which he displays more than ordinary skill and ability. For several years he has been considered one of the greatest authorities on criminology in Chicago

and has written several articles upon the subject which have gained for him wide reputation. He is now serving on the medical staff of the Chicago Polytechnic, in the children's department of the Norwegian Hospital and is consulting physician to Cook County Hospital. He is the supreme medical examiner for the American Protective League and is a member of the Kings County (N. Y.) Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Krafft belongs to the Press Club and to the Lutheran church and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He is an extremely busy man with the interests and duties of his profession, and he makes the study of criminology his pastime, using his leisure hours in that way. It is characteristic of him that he accomplishes in the most thorough manner everything that he undertakes and in his practice he neglects no opportunity which will promote his ability and knowledge. He ministers with conscientious care to his patients and has displayed particular skill in the treatment of diseases of children.

JOHN JACOB ARNOLD.

John Jacob Arnold, manager of the foreign exchange department of the First National Bank of Chicago and also an acknowledged authority on the subject of international exchange, is a native of Canada and, like thousands of ambitious young men of that country, cast his lot with the American Republic. He was born on a farm in Wallace township, county of Perth, Ontario, December 29, 1870, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stricker) Arnold, the mother being a native of Naperville, Illinois, and of German and French ancestry. The father was born at Apfelbach, a suburb of Heidelberg, Germany, and is of English descent. The first ancestor of the family in Germany was brought to that country from the county of Kent, England, in 1642, by the king as a pearl and jewel specialist and in 1692 was knighted in recognition of the introduction of his art into Germany. The family for several generations engaged in the pearl and jewelry business and the male members then became identified with the army. Several of them are now officers under the emperor. George Arnold, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Canada with his family in 1845, when his son Adam was two and one-half years old. After growing to maturity the latter devoted his attention to farming and he and his wife are now living retired at Listowel, Ontario, the father being sixty-eight and the mother sixty-three years of age.

The second in order of birth in a family of eight children, John J. Arnold received his preliminary education in the country schools. Later he entered Central College at Stratford, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then began the study of law at Listowel but after two years was obliged to relinquish his ambition to become a professional man on account of ill health. He came to the United States and after spending a short time in the south settled at Chicago and entered the employ of the First National Bank as assistant bookkeeper in the foreign exchange department. He passed through various positions in the department, becoming head accountant and chief clerk. In 1905 he was appointed assistant manager of the department and since 1909 has held the position of manager.

He has for many years made a specialty of the study of international exchange and has collected a large amount of valuable information on that subject, being recognized as one of the best informed men in the country in his chosen line. He is a member of the foreign trade committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and also of the American Institute of Banking.

On the 9th of June, 1896, Mr. Arnold was married, at Oak Park, to Miss Olga Hoehn, a daughter of Rev. M. Hoehn, and to this union three children have been born: Rhoda, who is thirteen years of age; Victor, who died in 1904, at the age of two and one-half years; and Herta, aged five years. The eldest daughter, Rhoda, possesses fine mental powers and has inherited rare vocal talents. In politics Mr. Arnold adheres to the republican party but not as a partisan. He is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Oak Park, where he has resided for fifteen years, and has evinced the interest of a patriotic citizen in local affairs. He has for many years been an active worker in the Evangelical Association and has been a member of some of the general boards. He is now a member of the board of control of the Young Peoples Alliance and general treasurer of the organization. He is also a member of the committee on Church Union and treasurer of that body. He is identified with the Hamilton Club and he and his wife are members of the Mendelssohn Club, the Musical Art Society and various other musical organizations. He is a lover of flower culture and takes great pleasure in the automobile. A man of strong literary tastes, he is a frequent speaker on financial subjects and a contributor to magazines and reviews. During the past year he has delivered many addresses on the financing of the cotton crop and was recently invited by the University of Pennsylvania to prepare an article upon that subject for publication by the university in a text-book. Having applied himself zealously to his calling, Mr. Arnold has shown large business capacity and also an energy and progressiveness which reflect great credit upon himself and those with whom he is associated.

GEORGE McNAUGHTEN VIAL.

George McNaughten Vial, president of the H. M. Hooker Company, secretary and general manager of the Chicago White Lead & Oil Company and also interested in other business concerns of Chicago, was born in Lyons township, Cook county, Illinois, February 15, 1850, a son of Samuel and Margaret (McNaughten) Vial. He is descended from one of the oldest families of New England, representatives of the name living in Massachusetts and Rhode Island until his grandfather removed to New York and in 1833 to Illinios, where his family joined him in 1834. The first of the name in America of whom we have record was John Vial, who died in 1685 or 1686. He was the father of Jonathan Vial, who died in 1724, and the latter was the father of Joseph Vial, who had a son, Sylvester Vial, the great-grandfather of our subject, who died in 1816 at the age of sixty-five years. He was the father of Joseph Vial, who came with his family to Illinois in 1834 and died in 1853 at the age of sixty-two years.

Samuel Vial, the father of George M. Vial, was a native of Chester, Orange county, New York, born July 25, 1819, and in July, 1834, came to Cook county, where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he retired to private life. He made his home in La Grange and reached the venerable age of over ninety-two years, being probably the oldest settler in the county in years of continuous connection therewith. He died October 17, 1911. The mother of George M. Vial was Margaret McNaughten, daughter of George and Jane McNaughten, and was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She came to America in 1842, was married to Samuel Vial, November 19, 1846, and died May 18, 1856.

George M. Vial was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, of whom four are yet living. His education was acquired in the public schools of Lyons township and he was reared in the midst of a farming community, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He thought to find other pursuits more congenial and perhaps more profitable than farming, however, and in 1868, when a youth of eighteen years, he entered the paint and glass business in the employ of H. M. Hooker, of Chicago. He afterward returned to the farm, where he continued for a few years, but in January, 1880, reentered the employ of H. M. Hooker and by ability and trustworthiness constantly worked his way upward until 1889, when, on the incorporation of the business under the name of the H. M. Hooker Company, he became financially interested and upon the retirement of Mr. Hooker in January, 1908, was elected to the presidency. During this period the business has grown from a small concern to one of the largest in its line and Mr. Vial displays marked executive ability in his administration of the affairs of his office. In 1895, when Mr. Hooker and others associated with him purchased the entire capital stock of the Chicago White Lead & Oil Company, Mr. Vial was made secretary and general manager and has since continued in that position. To the upbuilding of this enterprise he has given his principal attention, increasing its business three or fourfold during the period of his management. He has also been for some years vice president of the Zeno Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, with which concern he has been identified since its inception. He is a director of the La Grange State Bank and is interested in other business enterprises. He has a determined spirit which, coupled with indefatigable energy and resourcefulness, has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. Something of his position in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, filling that position in 1900-1.

On the 15th of September, 1874, Mr. Vial was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Goodrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Goodrich, of Grundy county, Illinois. They have become the parents of three children: Mary McNaughten, Myrtle Grace and Charles Henry. Mr. Vial has always lived in Cook county and in 1892 erected a residence in La Grange, where he has since made his home. He has taken an active and helpful interest in local affairs, has served as president of the La Grange board of education and as director of the La Grange public library. He is an independent republican, usually advocating the principles of the party yet not feeling himself bound by party ties, so that when his judgment dictates he casts an independent ballot. He is a member of the La Grange Congregational church and

is a director of the Chicago City Missionary Society and he belongs to the La Grange Country Club, the Chicago Congregational Club and the Union League Club. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the social circles of the town and in business life enjoys the high regard and confidence of his colleagues and of all with whom he has had business relations. Through the exercise of effort he has developed his powers and become a leading factor in manufacturing and commercial circles.

JOEL M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Joel M. Chamberlain, one of the old-time merchants and pioneer paint dealers of Chicago, was a representative of the eighth generation in America of an old New England family. The line of descent, indicating the successive generations by Roman numerals, is as follows: (I) Henry; (II) William; (III) Joseph; (IV) William; (V) Joel; (VI) Joel; (VII) Joel M.; (VIII) Joel. The progenitor of the Chamberlain family in England was William Chamberlain, Count Tankerville, of Tankerville castle, in Normandy, who went to England with William the Conqueror. He himself returned to Normandy but his descendants remained in England on the land granted to him. The line in England from this William Chamberlain is traced down thirteen generations to William Chamberlain.

(I) Henry Chamberlain, the immediate ancestor of the Chamberlain family, here traced, came to this country in the ship Diligent, of Ipswich, probably from the parish of Wymondham (Wyndham), near Hingham, County Norfolk, England, with a company of one hundred and thirty-three persons, chiefly from Norfolk, under the leadership of Rev. Robert Peck. The Diligent arrived in Boston or vicinity, August 10, 1638. Henry Chamberlain brought with him his mother, his wife and several children. His mother was probably the widow of Christian Chamberlain and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 19, 1659, aged eighty-one years. Henry Chamberlain had land accorded him shortly after landing by this town but he finally settled at Hull, Massachusetts, where his name appears among the proprietors of the corporation in 1657 and where he died July 15, 1674. His will, dated November 8, 1673, was proved July 29, 1674. His wife, Ione Joan, survived him and died before November, 1686. His children were Susan, Henry, William, John, Ursuly and Faith.

(II) William Chamberlain, son of Henry and Joan, was born in England, came to New England with his father and lived for many years in Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman March 13, 1638-9. He was twice married but the name of his first wife is not known. It is a matter of conjecture that his second wife was Sarah Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, of Hull. Mr. Chamberlain removed to Hull after 1654 yet before September, 1659. He was a well-to-do man and owned considerable real and personal property. His first wife, to whom he was married probably about 1649, died soon after September, 1659, and probably at Hull, about the time of the birth of her son Nathaniel, while William Chamberlain died October 22, 1678, in Hull. His children were William, Sarah, John, Job, Nathaniel, Sarah II, Joseph, Mary and Freedom.

JOEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

(III) Joseph Chamberlain, son of William Chamberlain, was born in Hull in 1665, of the father's second marriage. On the 8th of June, 1688, he was married in Hadley, Massachusetts, to Mercy Dickinson, a daughter of John Dickinson. Mr. Chamberlain removed to Hadley, thence to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and finally, in 1704 or 1705 to Colchester, Connecticut, as the town voted that he have a home lot north of John Hopson's, with a two hundred pound right, and his son Freedom was born there April 15, 1705. In the two following years and again in 1718 he was selectman. Ninety acres of land was laid out to him in March, 1706. He was chosen "ordynary" at town meeting in 1710, and two years later, in 1712, he received a grant from the governor and council of Connecticut of one pound, thirteen shillings, for entertaining the French ambassador in 1711 while he was passing through Colchester on his way to New London. Joseph Chamberlain was with others, in 1713, admitted as a joint proprietor with the original proprietors. He died August 7, 1752, in Colchester, Connecticut, and his estate was administered by his son William, of Hebron, to whom letters of administration were granted March 11, 1756. His wife, Mercy, died June 30, 1735, in Colchester, aged sixty-seven years. His children were William, Sarah, Sarah II, John, Freedom, John II and Elizabeth.

(IV) William Chamberlain, son of Joseph and Mercy (Dickinson) Chamberlain, was born in 1688-9 in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was married in Colchester, Connecticut, January 4, 1710-11, to Sarah Day, who survived him. Mr. Chamberlain went to Colchester, Connecticut, with his father in 1704-5. On the 29th of December, 1714, his father gave him the mansion house and home lot in Colchester, and in addition he had a home lot which he bought of Joseph Dewex in 1712, just after his marriage. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate. He died October 31, 1756, aged sixty-seven years. His children were William, Peleg, John, Sarah, Mercy, Mary, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Joel, Rhoda, Elizabeth and Meriam.

(V) Joel Chamberlain, son of William and Sarah (Day) Chamberlain, was married November 1, 1756, to Lydia Chapman, and their children, according to the town records of Colchester, were: Lois, born February 15, 1757; and Joel, born July 1, 1759.

(VI) Joel Chamberlain, the last named, born in Colchester, Connecticut, a son of Joel and Lydia (Chapman) Chamberlain, was married February 25, 1783, to Mercy Everett, who was born May 10, 1762, in Cornwall, Connecticut. Their children are: Mercy; Gerad; Lydia, who married Ira Sperry; Matilda; Joel M.; George Anson; and Lucy. The father of these children removed from Connecticut to Washington, Massachusetts, and later to Great Barrington, that state. He died at Blenheim, New York, January 3, 1834.

(VII) Joel Marvin Chamberlain was born January 28, 1794, in Washington, Massachusetts, and was married in 1817 to Clarissa A. Van Dusen, who was born in Claverick, New York, March 15, 1800. He was a cloth dresser by trade and lated located on a farm in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, where he died February 23, 1846. His wife long survived him, dying in her ninety-eighth year. The sons and daughters of their family were: Charles R., born March 10, 1819; Joel Marvin, born May 29, 1821; Jacob A., born March 16, 1823, who died in infancy; Catharine, born February 23, 1825, who passed away in young woman-

hood; Lucy A., born September 11, 1827, the widow of Nelson Thurber, residing in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, the only living member of her family; John B., born November 20, 1829, who at one time resided in Chicago but later located in New Orleans, where his death occurred; Ira S., born February 2, 1831, who resided in Chicago for some years but later removed to Worcester, New York, where he died; Mary E., born October 23, 1834, who became the wife of Leonard Myers; Clarissa, who was born July 29, 1836, and wedded Benjamin Shelland; Lydia Lois, who was born September 16, 1839, and married George Dickinson; and Elizabeth A., born April 25, 1841, the wife of Duane Cooley.

(VIII) Joel Marvin Chamberlain, whose name introduces this record, was born May 29, 1821, at Blenheim, New York, and attended the public schools in the section of that state where his parents resided. He was a natural mechanic and probably if he had been allowed to choose he would have selected a mechanical trade, but his father wanted him to take up other pursuits. The boy was sent to Albany, New York, where he was employed for a time in a store, but not being content he returned home and soon after apprenticed himself to William Bingham, of Cooperstown, New York, in the general painting trade. Cooperstown was a busy place in those days and the environment there was different from that he had hitherto known. In fact the young man was able to see influences that were not best for him and he wanted different surroundings. The "far west," as Chicago was then known, was much talked of in those days and he concluded to try his fortune in that new town. He had received his pay on the completion of a job of work and with a few dollars in his possession as his entire capital he started, in 1843, for Chicago, his parents knowing nothing of his intention. After reaching his destination he did journeyman work as painter and, being a competent workman, had no difficulty in obtaining employment. He was for some time in the services of a Mr. Wagner, whose business he afterward purchased. This was the beginning of his identification with the retail paint trade in Chicago, with which he was connected for more than a quarter of a century. His first store was on North Water street, then one of the leading business thoroughfares of the city. Subsequently Hector Morgan became a partner of Mr. Chamberlain under the firm style of Chamberlain & Morgan, the store in the meantime being removed to Randolph street between Franklin and Market. After the death of Mr. Morgan, Ira Chamberlain, a brother, entered the firm and the style was changed to Chamberlain Brothers. The business in those days included in addition to the sale of paints all kinds of painting, such as sign work, wagons, carriages, glazing, graining, shutters, etc. Mr. Chamberlain continued the business until soon after the close of the Civil war, when he retired. As much for recreation as anything else he resided for about five years on a peach farm in Michigan. His death occurred in Chicago, November 29, 1887, and he was interred in Rose Hill cemetery.

In politics Mr. Chamberlain was a democrat previous to the formation of the republican party, which he then espoused. He was not an office seeker or politician but the interests of good citizenship and of integrity in government affairs were causes dear to his heart. He held membership in the Cleveland Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Washington Chapter and enjoyed the good will of all his brethren of the fraternity. In manner he was quiet and retiring, and fond of his home which represented to him the height of comfort and enjoyment here. He was a

citizen of the highest class and a man whose sterling worth commended him to the confidence and good-will of all.

Mr. Chamberlain was married in Chicago, May 3, 1849, to Miss Margaret J. Adams, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, born July 17, 1830, and a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Donald) Adams, both of whom were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. Her father was an expert machinist, serving seven years' apprenticeship for which privilege he paid in the factory of the Napier Company of Glasgow, who were ship-builders on the Clyde. He followed his trade in several New England cities after coming to America and in 1846 arrived in Chicago as a passenger on the steamship Missouri from Buffalo. Of his family of eight children only three are living; Juliette, now Mrs. Winchell; Charlotte, now Mrs. Klossman; and Mrs. Joel M. Chamberlain. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were the parents of four children. The oldest, Ella G., born July 30, 1850, became the wife of Chapin A. Day, for many years connected with Marshall Field & Company and now treasurer of that firm. Their children are: Florence R., now Mrs. Ralph E. Bristol, of Ogden, Utah, who has one son, Chapin Day Bristol, born February 18, 1908, in Brooklyn, New York; and Harold Chamberlain, born September 21, 1885, who is first vice president and general manager of the Ogden Portland Cement Company of Brigham, Utah. Charles J., the second of the Chamberlain family, died in childhood. Amina E., born September 7, 1855, married Henry E. Still, formerly of Philadelphia but now of St. Paul, where he is engaged as assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They have five children, Claude H., Walter E., Gertrude I., Clarence E. and Arthur Chamberlain. John Joel, the youngest child of Joel M. and Margaret J. (Adams) Chamberlain, was born June 20, 1858, and is now agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Valley City, North Dakota. He married Annie Anderson and has six children, Joel Marvin, John R., Albert, Paul, Florence and Annie.

EUGENE E. BARNARD.

Eugene E. Barnard was associated with fire insurance interests almost from the beginning of the development of the business and made for himself a prominent name in that connection. He was born in Ithaca, New York, July 25, 1847, a son of Moses R. and Margaret Esther (Bliss) Barnard, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, in which state their marriage occurred. When a young man Moses R. Barnard removed to New York and throughout his professional career was connected with educational work, being associated with the schools of Ithaca, New York, for many years. He subsequently came to Chicago but after a short residence in this city passed away at the venerable age of eighty years. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom Eugene E. Barnard was the second in order of birth. His education was acquired in the public schools of Ithaca and he remained in that city for a few years, after which he came to the middle west, settling first in Indianaoplis, Indiana, and there he engaged in the business to which he gave his undivided attention until called to his final rest. Throughout the entire period he was connected with fire insurance business, which was then in its youth.

As it grew and the volume of business increased those interested prospered accordingly. Mr. Barnard became well known among the leaders in this line of activity and in 1885 came to Chicago and, during the last fifteen years of his career, conducted a fire insurance brokerage business. He was one of the prominent representatives of this field of activity in the middle west, his name being widely known in insurance circles while his careful management of important interests not only brought to him substantial success but also contributed to the growth of the companies which he represented.

On the 23d of December, 1874, in Flint, Michigan, Mr. Barnard was united in marriage to Miss Marion Roosevelt, a daughter of Cornelius and Elvira (Hamilton) Roosevelt, of that place. They became parents of two children: Cornelius Roosevelt Barnard, who resides with his mother in Evanston; and Esther, who is now the wife of Ralph Silsbee, of Elyria, Ohio. In 1893 Mr. Barnard removed with his family to Evanston, there remaining until his death, which occurred March 27, 1908. He had always exercised his right of franchise in support of men and measures of the republican party but was never seeking public office. He belonged to the Mid-Day Club, the Glen View Club and the Evanston Club and was also a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. His life ever conformed to the high standards of the church and reached out in helpful and beneficent spirit for the benefit of others. As the years passed by he more and more largely won the respect, confidence, good-will and honor of his fellowmen.

CHARLES A. STEWART.

Charles A. Stewart, who for more than a half century was a well known business man of Chicago, was through a long period engaged in the commission business and later concentrated his attention upon the supervision of his investments in real estate, which have been judiciously made and returned to him a substantial income. He was born in Stewartsville, New Jersey, October 1, 1833, a son of Robert D. and Sarah (Carpenter) Stewart, of that place. The Stewarts were an old and prominent family of the east, of Scotch descent, and the New Jersey town of Stewartsville was named in honor of early members of the family. The father, Robert D. Stewart, became well known there and was a prominent factor in its business life and its upbuilding.

Charles A. Stewart was two and one-half years of age, when the family removed to De Pere, Wisconsin, where he attended school and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. Chicago, however, is the magnet which has drawn young men, especially from the middle west, and like many hundreds of others Charles A. Stewart turned to this city in the spring of 1853, hoping here to find the opportunities for the attainment of success in the business field. He had already acquainted himself somewhat with carpentering in Wisconsin and here he followed his trade for a time. Subsequently he became engaged in the commission business in connection with his brother-in-law Fred Newhall and after a brief period entered into a partnership in the business under the firm style of Newhall, Stewart & Company. A few years later Mr. Stewart purchased his partners' interests and continued under

the firm-name of Stewart & Wolcott until 1889, when he sold out to Parker Brothers and retired from business life. He was one of the pioneer commission merchants of Chicago and ever maintained a foremost position in that field of business, his course being one which would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, for it measured up to the highest standards of commercial integrity and honor. Following his retirement from the commission business he was engaged actively in no undertaking, save the supervision which he gave to his real estate. From time to time he had made judicious investments in property and with the growth of the city his holdings became valuable, returning to him an excellent income on his investment.

On the 13th of November, 1856, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Margaret M. McFarland, who died in January, 1893. The four children born of that marriage were: Eva M., Ella B., who is the widow of Milton L. Severance; Sarah A., deceased; and Charles H., a resident of St. Louis. On the 16th of August, 1894, Mr. Stewart was again married, his second union being with Miss Lucy F. Huckeby, a daughter of Robert T. and Nancy (Hyde) Huckeby, of Rome, Perry county, Indiana. Her father was a well known citizen and Civil war veteran, who was prominent in political circles in Indiana and was also widely known as a devoted and loyal member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Stewart gave unfaltering allegiance to the republican party, for he regarded its principles best calculated to conserve the public welfare. He held membership in the Ravenswood Baptist church and his devotion thereto was unfaltering. He was greatly interested in the church work, gave liberally toward its support and with time and talents also labored to extend its influence. In his home he was a loving and devoted husband and father and at all times he held friendship inviolable. He found entertainment in music and in travel and also in congenial companionship. His friends were many and all entertained for him the warmest regard, for his life had reached up to the highest standards of manhood and of citizenship.

EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE.

With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity and recognizing the fact that advancement at the bar must depend upon individual merit and ability, Edward Jackson Brundage has so directed his preliminary studies and subsequent labors in the field of law practice that he is today numbered among the able representatives of the Chicago bar and is occupying the position of city corporation counsel. He has also attained distinction in political circles and for many years has been president of the board of county commissioners of Cook county. He was born in Campbell, New York, May 13, 1869, and is a son of Victor and Maria L. (Armstrong) Brundage. He laid the foundation for advancement in professional lines in a thorough public-school training in Campbell, New York, and Detroit, Michigan, having removed with his parents to the latter city in 1880. There he continued his studies until 1883, when at the age of fourteen he entered a railroad office in Detroit, remaining there until the removal of the general office to Chicago, in 1885. He at once took up the duties of the position at Chicago and remained with the company until 1898, at which time he had risen to the position of chief clerk.

His ambition, however, lay in the field of professional service and he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law until, having mastered Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries and gained a somewhat extended knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence, he successfully passed the required examination, which secured his admission to the bar in 1892. Desiring a more technical training at the schools, he entered the Chicago College of Law and was graduated LL. B. in 1893. Entering upon active practice, he has been accorded a liberal clientage that attests superior powers on the part of an advocate and counselor. He never fails to give a thorough preparation and enters the courts prepared for defense as well as for attacks. His deductions are logical, his reasoning clear and cogent and his arguments forceful and resultant. He is now city corporation counsel and previous to being called to this position has held other offices of more than local prominence. In his political views he is an earnest republican and represented the sixth senatorial district in the forty-first and forty-third general assemblies. In November, 1904, he was elected president of the board of county commissioners of Cook county. That he is regarded as one of Chicago's representative citizens is indicated in the fact that he was chosen vice president for Illinois of the Pan American exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Brundage finds pleasant social relations with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League and the Columbian Knights. He also belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club and the Marquette Club, but all these interests are subsidiary to his law practice and official service, upon which his energies and interests are centered.

FREDERICK A. HOWE.

Frederick A. Howe was born in Westfield, New York, March 3, 1829, and at the time of his death, which occurred February 16, 1911, was the oldest resident of Chicago, having been continuously connected with the city since June 7, 1834. His father, Frederick A. Howe, removed to Chicago from Westfield in that year, making the trip by canal and boat. He served as justice of the peace here for many years when Chicago was little more than a village and something of the unsettled and undeveloped condition of the city may be gleaned from the fact that his home was in a residence district at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. He passed away in this city when about seventy-five years of age.

Frederick A. Howe was a little lad of only five years when brought to Chicago by his parents, and in the public schools he acquired his education. He first engaged with the M. C. Stearns Company and then entered the steamboat business with his brother-in-law, A. T. Spencer. They were the owners of the steamboat Lady Elgin when she was wrecked off the north shore near Winnetka on the 8th of September, 1860. They afterward dissolved partnership and Mr. Howe entered business in connection with the Goodrich Transit Company, with which he remained as manager for a number of years. He afterward became connected with the Michigan Central Railroad and a few years later entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, with which he continued for forty-four years. No better

testimonial of faithfulness, capability and efficiency could be given than the fact of his almost a half century's connection with the company. To him is due the credit of bringing the Grand Trunk Railroad into Chicago and he managed the entire transaction and was vice president of the Chicago Grand Trunk Railway for many years. He was a man of splendid executive force and administrative power and his well defined plans were based upon sound judgment and were carried forward to successful completion. He was still in perfect health when in 1908 at the age of seventy-nine years he retired from active business life. His was a remarkable record inasmuch as he was never confined to his bed on account of illness for a single day but remained a virile force in business circles and left the impress of his individuality upon the railway history of this section of the country.

Mr. Howe was married twice. In Chicago he wedded Malvina L. Spencer, of this city, and unto them were born two sons, of whom one died in infancy. The other, William A., was until 1911 a resident of Chicago but now makes his home in Pasadena, California. He has three children, a son and two daughters, Vine H., Jack L. and Virginia R. For his second wife Mr. Howe chose Miss Helen L. Owen, a native of Chicago, whom he wedded on the 20th of May, 1881.

He was a member of Grace Episcopal church and was a republican in politics although not an active worker in party ranks. For two or three terms he was a director of the Board of Trade and was one of the charter members. For twenty-three years he was honored with the presidency of the Toliston Gun Club and was very active through that entire period. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest residents of Chicago, having for seventy-seven years made his home in this city. He arrived three years before the incorporation and he lived to see the little village grow into a great metropolis, taking second place in size in the country, the surrounding prairies that encircled the embryo town at the time of his arrival being taken into the corporation limits and thickly settled, the boundaries of the city being extended again and again until the city at the time of his demise contained two and a half million population. At one time he owned a half mile of property along Fifty-fifth boulevard. He always lived in his own home and during his entire connection with Chicago occupied only three places, the first being on Third avenue near Harrison, the second on Wabash between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and the third at No. 3931 Grand boulevard, where his widow still resides. Mr. Howe ever commanded the respect and confidence not only of his business associates but of all with whom he came in contact and while he never sought to figure prominently in public life he always took a deep interest in the welfare of this city and his labors were an element in its progress.

JOHN SPAFFORD FIELD.

The subject of this sketch reached his present high positions through no favors of influential friends. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the commercial ladder, by sheer energy and marked ability. Descended from a long line of honorable ancestors, he represents many admirable qualities and able talents, as a result of the spirit of progress which has animated his entire career. John Spafford

Field was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, August 14, 1847, a son of Spafford C. and Martha Ann (Durgin) Field.

He received his education in the Beloit public and high schools, and at the age of fourteen, secured employment with the pioneer dry-goods concern of Chicago, Cooley, Farwell & Company, remaining there about one year. He afterward went to Colorado and was in business with his father and brother on a cattle ranch herding cattle and roughing it. In 1867 he returned eastward, locating at Chicago, and entered the ice buisness in the employ of W. H. Swett & Company, continuing with them until 1879, when they sold their business to Shedd Brothers, Mr. Field becoming a partner in the firm of E. A. Shedd & Company. In 1885 they organized the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which he became vice president and general manager. In 1898, the capitalization of the company was increased, and thirty-five other existing ice companies were absorbed by purchase, Mr. Field being elected president of the new corporation. Mr. Field at the present day holds the following important offices: President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company; president of Eastern Indiana Company; president of The Consumers' Company; director in the Ottumwa Pure Ice Company and diretcor in several western subsidiary lines of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; director of Illinois Manual Training School Farm, and a trustee of Central church. He is a director of the Glenwood school, of the Charity Hospital, and was a director of the first board of the Chicago Commons, one of the most important social settlements of the middle west.

Mr. Field is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Illinois Athletic, Calumet, Mid-Day and South Shore Country Clubs, all of Chicago; the Oconomowoc Country and the Oconomowoc Yacht Clubs, of Oconomowoc; and the Lawyers' Club of New York city.

WILBUR G. HAMLIN, M. D.

Continuous research in the field of science has disclosed many facts now regarded as of vital worth in the effort to restore health and prolong life, and methods of practice which met only scoffing and opposition when first heralded are now adopted at least in part by even the more conservative practitioners of medicine. Professional training qualifies Dr. Wilbur G. Hamlin as well for the practice of medicine and surgery as of osteopathy and he employs his knowledge in either field as his judgment dictates. His work as an osteopathic practitioner has been attended with a very gratifying measure of success when viewed from both the professional and financial standpoints.

Dr. Hamlin was born February 1, 1870, his parents being Robert E. and Mary C. (Baker) Hamlin, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father, who for many years was actively engaged in farming, still resides upon the old homestead. He was born on what is now the present site of Findlay, Ohio, and was the son of Don Alonzo Hamlin, the first sheriff of Hancock county, that state, and also its first assessor when its boundary lines included much of what is now Wood county. Upon the home farm Dr. Hamlin spent the days of his boyhood and youth and

DR. W. G. HAMLIN

attended the rural schools. He afterward entered the high school at Findlay, Ohio, and on the 1st of January, 1890, became a student in the training school for nurses at the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Sanitarium. There he continued for two years, mastering a thorough course, after which he returned to his native town and entered the Barnhill Sanitarium, having charge of the non-medicinal therapeutics. He was associated with that institution for nine years and in the meantime took up the study of homeopathy. Later he turned his attention to osteopathy and is a graduate of both schools of practice. In 1901 he removed to Warsaw, Indiana, where he owned and conducted a sanitarium known as the Warsaw Sanitarium. This proved successful from the beginning and Dr. Hamlin remained in the active management of the institution until February, 1903, when he sold out and removed to Chicago. Here he has since been practicing osteopathy and in addition he has pursued the regular course of study in the Harvey Medical College and was graduated from the Jenner Medical College in June, 1905. His attention has since been given to general office practice, in which connection he is accorded an extensive and growing business. In 1904 he was elected president of the Illinois College of Osteopathy, situated at No. 167 Dearborn street, which was later discontinued. He is now professor of clinical diagnosis in Littlejohn College and is a member of the Chicago Osteopathic Association. He is likewise associate editor of the American Journal of Physiological Therapeutics, and outside the strict path of his profession his scientific investigations have also been carried on, as indicated in his membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in the National Geographical Society.

In October, 1893, Dr. Hamlin was married to Miss Dora Baldwin, of Buffalo, New York, and they have one son, Carl Baldwin, who was born in 1897. Mrs. Hamlin is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. The family residence is at No. 4617 Magnolia avenue and the Doctor practices his profession in an attractively appointed suite of rooms at No. 163 State street. He has built up a fine practice, his clientele coming from some of the best homes in the city. He has given special attention to diagnosis and as a diagnostician enjoys a high standing. Dr. Hamlin made the following statement: "I do not believe in the physician practicing any one teaching or system of medicine. Each and every school has its good qualities, but no physician, no matter what school he may have graduated from, is capable of meeting all conditions and carrying them through to a successful termination with one line of practice—for that matter he could not do so if he had all the knowledge embodied in all the schools, but his failures would be less numerous if he were broad enough to inform himself of what some other school would do under like circumstances and then decide which to employ. No one would undertake to build one of our modern sky-scrapers with only a hammer, saw and square, but the average physician undertakes to do that which is much more impossible with a few tools—the teaching of one school only. Each of the various schools or systems of medicine have a reason for being or they would soon pass out of existence and that reason is some small light which it may shed on one of the most difficult of problems—keeping the human body healthy. There should be but one school of medicine and that should be universal and embody all the valuable technique of all schools. The physician should be taught from the day of matriculation to be broad-minded, to gather knowledge from any source and to

make use of that which has proven itself of value. No patient cares what you give him so long as he gets well. He is not paying the physician for living up to the ethical laws of some medical society. Medical ethics tend to make physicians narrow. They try to fit the patient to their one system of treatment instead of trying to fit the treatment to the patient." His reading and study have covered a wide range, giving him comprehensive knowledge of methods followed by the different schools of practitioners and from a rich fund of information he draws for the benefit of those who come to him for professional aid.

ROBERT W. HYMAN.

For a period of more than a third of a century Robert W. Hyman was a resident and prominent business man of Chicago. Here he passed away, on the 3d of June, 1903, when in the prime of life. His history is the record of continuous progress gained through the ready adaptability and the wise use which he made of the opportunities that came to him. He stood as a high type of American manhood and citizenship and not only was his advancement marked by material gain but also by that intellectual progress that follows a receptive and retentive mind and a deep interest in all those things which are broadening and elevating. He was born in Hamilton, Martin county, North Carolina, on the 26th of October, 1850, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from old families of that state. His parents, Theophilus and Elizabeth Hyman, were both born and reared in the eastern part of North Carolina, and Robert W. Hyman spent his youthful days in Edgecombe county, there pursuing his education in the common schools until at the age of fifteen years he felt it incumbent upon him to start out in the business world and entered commercial circles as a clerk in a general store owned and conducted by his uncle. He also carried the mail during the period of the Civil war. His youthful training had been received upon his father's farm and the outdoor life and the work of the fields had developed in him a strong and robust nature, together with that independent spirit which is so often the direct outcome of the outdoor life. This business that the uncle conducted was later handed down to the two sons of Robert W. Hyman, who are still owners of the store. Their father continued in active connection therewith until 1869 and then leaving North Carolina, removed to Norfolk, Virginia. Soon afterward, however, he made his way northward to New York city and became clerk in connection with the cotton brokerage business conducted by his uncle. Three years were spent in the eastern metropolis and on the 30th of May, 1872, he arrived in Chicago where he was still associated with his uncle, who engaged in the real-estate field and also engaged in loaning money. He soon familiarized himself with property values here and such was the knowledge that he acquired that for a long period his opinions concerning real estate were accepted as authority. He became agent here for the E. Mott Robinson estate of New York, which he thus represented for many years. He also purchased and sold large outlying tracts of property for various owners and handled the Hetty Green interests here through her trustees. He was a most enterprising, alert, successful and prosperous real-estate operator and possessed the

ability of predicting valuations years in advance. His knowledge, advice and judgment were frequently sought and his sagacity was notable. He was seldom if ever at fault in foretelling the possible condition of real-estate prices and his keen discrimination enabled him to so place his capital and that of wealthy men whom he represented that substantial results were secured. In his later years he was associated with a Mr. Mandel in important business interests and was also a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. He was likewise one of the charter members of the real-estate board and was honored with election to its directorate.

On the 26th of October, 1880, Mr. Hyman was married to Miss Anna L. Burrows, a daughter of Robert and Permelia (French) Burrows, of Boston, the former of English descent and the latter of Scotch lineage. In the year 1865 the Burrows family came to Chicago and the father engaged in the meat business here at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Hyman became the parents of two sons: Robert W., who is now vice president of the Continental Casualty Company; and Rae F., who is engaged in the wholesale shoe business. While Mr. Hyman usually supported the democratic party he did not consider himself bound by political ties and frequently cast an independent ballot. He always supported the men whom he regarded as best qualified for office and in all municipal affairs manifested a public-spirited citizenship. He held membership in St. Paul's Universalist church and was a warm admirer of Dr. Ryder, its honored and esteemed pastor. His name was on the membership roll of the Union League, the Chicago Athletic and the Iroquois Clubs and the nature of his recreation was largely indicated in the fact that he belonged to several fishing and shooting clubs. He was also extremely fond of travel and of literature and he possessed a remarkably retentive memory, holding in the storehouse of his mind much that he read, so that he could call upon it at any moment. By nature he was naturally social and his kindly spirit, his geniality and his deference for the opinions of others were factors in his widespread popularity. The breadth of his interests and the depths of his intelligence also made him a favorite in cultured society circles of the city.

MAJOR TENODOR TEN EYCK.

The bravery of those who have participated in battle has been the theme of song and story from the earliest ages and well it is that this is so. What is more inspiring than the history of one who faces danger and death in defense of country or of principle. The record of Major Ten Eyck may well be an inspiration for loyalty in citizenship to all who read his life record. Fearlessly he defended his country during the dark days of the Civil war and then for years afterward met the experiences of service in the regular army, sometimes in tedious routine duty but more often in frontier service where it was necessary in Indian warfare to meet a wily foe.

The name Ten Eyck indicates the Holland ancestry from which Major Ten Eyck descended, the first of the family in America being Coenties Ten Eyck, who sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, for the new world in 1632 and took up his abode in what was then known as New Amsterdam and is now the city of New York. He received

a grant of land from the Dutch authorities that then controlled the Empire state and engaged in farming and also in trading in skins and furs with the Indians. He became widely known as a tanner, owning vats on what is now Pearl street in the eastern metropolis, being a well known figure in that picturesque period of the city's history. Abraham Ten Eyck, the great-grandfather of our subject, raised the first company of minute men in Somerset county, New Jersey, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, equipping them largely at his own expense and serving with them throughout the struggle for American independence. Two of the guns he imported from Holland are still in the family's possession. Jacob Ten Eyck, the grandfather of Major Ten Eyck, was born in New Jersey. He became a farmer and was the owner of two valuable tracts of land. He married Jane Lane and lived to an advanced age. His two sons, Jacob and James, were soldiers of the war of 1812. The latter, the father of Major Ten Eyck, was born in New Jersey and for some time was a representative of business interests at Middletown Point. He commanded a company throughout the second war with England, holding the rank of lieutenant but serving as captain of the company, for the regular captain was confined in jail for debt throughout the period of hostilities. James Ten Eyck married Eliza Vanderhoof and in 1836 removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, his remaining days being there passed to the age of seventy years, when he was called to his final rest.

Major Ten Eyck, the eldest of the family of four children, was born August 5, 1819, at Colts Neck, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He displayed special aptitude in his studies during his attendance at the Somerville and the Freehold (N. J.) Academies and almost completed preparation for college by the time he attained the age of thirteen years. He was there a classmate of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, but his studies were interrupted by the removal of his father's family to Michigan, and following his arrival in that state Tenodor Ten Eyck became connected with the dry-goods business in Pontiac, where he resided until 1847, at which time he removed to Watertown, Wisconsin. There he engaged in the grain trade and in general merchandising but soon disposed of his commercial interests to accept the position of engineer for the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Company, with which he was thus connected for five years. Within that period he became a resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and on severing his connection with the improvement company he engaged in survey work in that state and in Michigan and for some time had charge of goverment land to guard against lumber thieves. In 1860 he went to Pikes Peak, Colorado, and became interested in mining claims. He made extensive investments in such properties, having more than thirty claims at one time, but the following winter he returned home and with the opening of spring came also the outbreak of hostilities, which changed the whole current of his life.

He first heard of the attack on Fort Sumter while making his way on horseback to Wisconsin from a survey in the Michigan woods. The military spirit was strong within him and patriotism had always been one of his salient characteristics. Accordingly he at once procured a lieutenant's commission and proceeded to raise a company, declining the proffered colonel's commission offered him by Governor Harvey. He felt that his experience did not qualify him for so high a rank but was made first lieutenant in May, 1861, and under that authority enlisted about fifty men. The response to the call for volunteers was so prompt that Major Ten Eyck

allowed his men to fill vacancies in other companies and in the summer of 1861 he enrolled as a private soldier at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Through the influence of his example he aided greatly in organizing Company H, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made corporal and company clerk, but the valuable aid which he rendered won him advancement and on the 19th of February, 1862, he was commissioned captain in the regular army and assigned to the Eighteenth United States Infantry, with orders to join his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ohio. Soon afterward he was sent south to join a detachment of his regiment and participated in several skirmishes and battles. On the second day of the engagement at Chickamauga, September 21, 1863, when night had fallen, he was captured and was sent to Libby prison, where he remained throughout the ensuing winter. During this time he helped to dig the historic tunnel through which on February 9 one hundred and fifteen prisoners escaped. Owing to a cough from which he was suffering and which he feared might betray them he remained behind while his comrades passed out. On April 23, 1864, President Lincoln sent to Major General Butler a telegram asking him to make an exchange of a Confederate captain for "Captain T. Ten Eyck, Eighteenth United States Infantry, now at Richmond." When this after long delay reached that city the reply was "Captain Ten Eyck with other prisoners had been sent south." For months it was impossible to learn more. It was not until late in the summer that an escaped fellow prisoner brought tidings of him. He had been sent by way of Danville, Virginia, to Macon, Georgia, where he remained until July, 1864, when he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, being one of six hundred officers selected to be placed under fire of the Union guns to prevent the Union forces from bombarding the city. Immediately following the recept of this intelligence Mrs. Ten Eyck proceeded to Washington and secured an interview with President Lincoln, who remembered issuing the previous order of exchange and at her request repeated it. He also wrote directions that the wife be permitted herself to carry this as far as possible on its way to the Confederate line, which she did. A later telegram emphasizing this order is on record, testifying to the great thoughtfulness for others which characterized this wonderful man. When the second order reached Charleston yellow fever had broken out among the imprisoned officers and Captain Ten Eyck with others had been removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where they were placed in an open field, unsheltered from the autumn rains, surrounded by a double line of sentinels. Here upon December 9 the order found him, weak and in rags, and he was paroled. The joy, expressed by cheers and tears, with which his comrades in suffering greeted the reading of the order was one of his most touching memories.

After a few weeks' rest at his home he returned to Indianapolis, where his time was spent in mustering out troops until August, 1865, when he joined his regiment. Late in the fall of that year the command was sent to the Platte river country to garrison frontier posts and in May, 1866, they were ordered to open the new proposed route to Montana by way of Fort Laramie and the valley of the Upper Yellowstone. The character of his service and the able manner in which it was performed are indicated in the fact that his commanding officer, Colonel Carrington, wrote east: "Captain Ten Eyck by his skill and knowledge of engineering saved the command when crossing Platte river." He was engaged in the construction and later the defense of Fort Phil Kearney against the almost continuous attack of hostile

Indians until December 21, 1866, when occurred the fearful Phil Kearney massacre, in which eighty-three officers and men were killed. Captain Ten Eyck was placed in command of a relief party sent out from the garrison but on arriving on the scene of conflict found that not one soldier of the unfortunate command had escaped slaughter and all were stripped of clothing and mutilated in a most horrible manner. The Indians, numbering thousands, had suffered great loss during the fight and were slowly retreating carrying their dead and wounded from the field. Placing a trusted sentry upon a hill to watch their movements and give warning of any attempted attack Captain Ten Eyck led his men into the death valley and with his own hands assisted in placing forty-nine of the bodies in the wagons which conveyed them to the fort, which was reached at night. On the next day he assisted in the resuce of the remainder. They were buried at Christmas time.

In the winter of 1866-7 Captain Ten Eyck remained at Fort Kearney when it was feared that that Fort, Fort C. F. Smith and Fort Reno would be annihilated by the Indians who were manifesting most open hostility. The apprehension which was freely expressed all over the country because of the insufficiency of the military numbers at those exposed points is a matter of history. In July, 1867, Captain Ten Eyck was ordered to another company at Fort Bridger and in the fall of that year marched his command four hundred miles to that post. While there stationed he was brevetted major for faithful service during the Civil war and for his three years of hard service on the frontier. On the 31st of December, 1870, he was honorably discharged because of illness by order of congress but was reinstated by act of congress and placed on the retired list with the rank of captain. His interest in military affairs never ceased and after his retirement from the army he held membership in the Tippecanoe Club, the Union Veterans Club and the Grand Army of the Republic.

It was in 1845 that Major Ten Eyck was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hascall, a native of Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, who comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors. Her parents were William and Rachel (Satterlee) Hascall and she was also connected with the well known Spaulding family. The ancestral line in the Hascall family can be traced back to William Haskell, who was born in England in 1617 and came of a family prominent in early English history. On its establishment in America the Haskell family settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1632 and in 1643 a removal was made to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where William Haskell passed away a half century later. Unto Major and Mrs. Ten Eyck there were born four children: Mary Eliza, who became the wife of C. G. Sholes, of Chicago; Alice, the wife of William P. Campbell, of this city; Minnie, the wife of General W. W. Robinson, of Seattle, Washington; and Francis Desnoyers, at home.

Major Ten Eyck always spent his leisure hours with his family, finding greater happiness at his own fireside than elsewhere. He was of a studious nature and read broadly, keeping in touch with modern thought as well as with the writings of past ages. His political allegiance was ever given the republican party, which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and which he ever regarded as the party of reform and progress. The death of Major Ten Eyck occurred in Chicago, February 27, 1905. He faced the situation as he had all others, with courage and fortitude. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia,

shoulder to shoulder with the comrades he loved and fought with. It was characteristic of him that throughout his entire life he never shirked a duty nor failed in an obligation. He knew every phase of military life from active hostility with those whose methods of warfare were as his own to those who employed the ways of savagery in hostility with the superior race. All that is meant by the term long hard campaigning was familiar to him and he never faltered when shot and shell rained thick and fast about him. While he was ever a strict disciplinarian in maintaining order among his troops, such was his personal feeling for and interest in his men that they ever entertained for him the highest regard and honor. Chicago found him a valuable citizen in days of peace, and those who were his associates and companions testify of the worth of his character and the high ideals to which he unfalteringly held.

DANIEL E. REED.

Daniel E. Reed, conducting a large bakery and delicatessen business in Rogers Park and widely known as one of the leading business men of that attractive suburban section of the city, was born October 31, 1862, on a farm adjoining the village of Empire, Whiteside county, Illinois, his parents being William Henry and Mary (Jasper) Reed. The father died in 1879 and the mother is still living. She owns the old homestead but spends much of her time among her children. In the family were three sons and four daughters: Jasper, living on a farm adjoining the old homestead in Whiteside county; Charles, who died in infancy; Nettie, the wife of Lewis Ulm, an agriculturist of Kansas; Daniel E., of this review; Elizabeth, living in Morrison, Illinois, who is the wife of Jerome Kerling, who recently purchased a large wheat farm in Minnesota; Ida, who is the wife of Harry Carolus, the owner of a wheat ranch near Almira, Washington; and Lovie, who gave her hand in marriage to Edward Williams, a farmer residing near Bolivar, Missouri.

Daniel E. Reed was educated in the country schools and in the town schools of Emerson, Illinois, and started in business life on his own account when seventeen years of age, purchasing a cigar store in Sterling, Illinois, which he conducted for about a year. During that period his father died, so that he was obliged to dispose of his business and take charge of the farm for his mother, thus devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits until the removal of the family to Freeport, Illinois, in May, 1892. There he worked for D. C. Storer, a manufacturer, for about two years, after which he came to Chicago in February, 1894. His sister-in-law, Dr. Laura C. Bush, who was the first lady physician of Rogers Park, owned a drug store, in which he bought a half interest. At that time he had no knowledge of drugs but he at once made a thorough study of his business, becoming in time a good practical druggist as well as capable manager. In 1902 he bought out his sister-in-law's interest and conducted the store alone for the next two years. On the expiration of that period he sold out to Albert Shultz, turning his attention to other interests. In February, 1894, while he was conducting the drug store, the first telephone exchange in Rogers Park was installed in his store. Evidently the citizens of the community were familiar with the fact that the line was to be insti-

tuted, for, notwithstanding a great blizzard was raging, he was called upon to carry a number of toll messages to distant parts.

Following the sale of the drug store Mr. Reed went to Mammoth Spring, Arkansas, expecting to buy property and locate in that vicinity, where his wife's people were living. But the death of his father-in-law changed his plans, so that he returned to Rogers Park and from 1904 until 1907, in company with Peter Phillips (now in the banking business in Rogers Park) and William and C. T. Daniels, he engaged in the manufacture of a proprietary remedy, in which they were quite successful. On the 9th of November, 1907, Mr. Reed established his present bakery and delicatessen store, which he has since successfully conducted. His business has grown steadily from the beginning. He makes it attractive by the line of goods which he carries and his sales have increased annually, so that he is now at the head of a profitable and growing enterprise.

On the 12th of October, 1892, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Eva Julia Bush and they now have one son, Daniel, four years of age. Mrs. Reed is the daughter of Martin Luther and Catherine (Wechsler) Bush. Her father was the first white male child born in Sterling, Illinois, but is now deceased. Her grandfather, Luther Bush, was a captain in the war of 1812 and assisted in building the battleship Constitution. His sword now hangs over the fireplace in the Reed home and is one of the prized possessions of his granddaughter. In religion Mr. Reed is a Lutheran and fraternally is well known as a chapter Mason, as an Odd Fellow and as a member of the Royal League and the American Fraternal League. He was reared in the faith of the democratic party, to which all of his family adhered, and he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1888. Since that time, however, he has always voted with the republican party, for careful consideration of the questions of the day has led him to the belief that the republican platform is most conducive to good government and to the interests of the country at large.

ALEXANDER J. JONES.

Chicago's history presents a long list of men whose records have been a credit and honor to the city—each one worthy the regard and respect of his fellows. To this class belongs Alexander J. Jones, a man who used his native talents wisely and well, who made his life serviceable and who counted the faithful performance of duty its own reward. A Sangamon county farm was the birthplace of Mr. Jones and his natal day was July 11, 1860. He came of Revolutionary ancestry, tracing his descent directly from one who was an officer in the war for independence. His parents were natives of Kentucky and belonged to that great group of people that the Blue Grass state sent into central Illinois. Attending the public schools of Sangamon county to the age of seventeen years, Alexander J. Jones then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, as a cadet midshipman, on the nomination of Congressman Springer. A year spent in naval training satisfied him that he would not care to devote his life to that work and he then resigned and went as a seaman upon a merchantman bound for Australia. He gained broad ex-

ALEX J. JONES

perience in sailing around the world before the mast. Returning to Illinois in 1880, he began teaching school the following year but afterward spent two years in France and other European countries. His natural talents developed in him an observing eye and receptive mind, made him appreciative of all that he saw and of all the experiences which came to him, while the natural refinement of his nature led to his selection of those things which are most worth while. From 1884 until 1886 inclusive he was employed successively on the New York Tribune, the Chicago Times and the Chicago Inter Ocean and again his newspaper experience greatly broadened his views of life and developed that efficiency which enabled him later to cope with intricate problems of government. On abandoning the field of journalism he went to Washington as clerk of the committee on claims of the house of representatives and in 1888 received from President Cleveland appointment to the position of United States consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, where he remained until the expiration of President Cleveland's term.

On returning to Illinois Mr. Jones once more entered the field of journalism as representative of the Chicago Times and from 1889 until 1893 was manager of the Illinois legislative bureau of the Associated Press. While holding this position he commenced the study of law and at length retired from the newspaper field to enter upon active practice. Here again he found that every previous experience of life counted in his preparation of his cases, enabling him to understand men and their motives, while his keen intellectual discernment was manifest in his correct application of legal principles to the points in litigation.

All through his life Mr. Jones was deeply interested in the great political problems of the country and in November, 1894, was one of the few Illinois democrats elected to the state legislature, representing the third district. One of the Chicago papers said of him: "In the legislative sessions just closed Mr. Jones' ability as a lawyer and his long experience and familiarity with the rules of legislative bodies, made him an unusually active member. He was the author of the noted newspaper libel bill that passed the house early in the session and was especially active in securing the enactment of the arbitration bill, his bill being the one first to pass the house on this subject. His activity in arbitration and labor legislation generally has made him especially strong in labor circles." His position upon the drainage question and his deep interest in the subject enabled him to speak thereon with authority, and in 1895 he was elected a trustee of the sanitary district of Chicago and at the close of a five years' term was reelected in 1900. The same year he was made president of the board and thus served for one year, remaining a member, however, until November, 1905. When traveling abroad with his wife and family he studied the drainage systems of all of the principle cities which he visited. In fact he went abroad several times in the interest of drainage and acquainted himself thoroughly with the far-famed system of Paris. His study of any question was always most comprehensive and thorough. He delved to the very root of the matter and his natural impartiality and unbiased way of looking at things made him reach a just and correct conclusion.

On the 8th of July, 1885, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Chalmers, a daughter of William Chalmers, of Springfield, and they became parents of four sons: William Chalmers, Leslie Gordon, Alexander J. and Donald Armand. The eldest is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy and is now

operating the farm formerly the property of his father. The second son, Leslie, is now studying at St. John's. The death of the husband and father occurred February 2, 1909. While always active in public life and his opinions constituting an important factor in shaping public thought and action, his interest centered in his home and he found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of wife and sons. He provided for them a most attractive home in Chicago and his property holdings also included a farm of about four hundred and eighty-five acres near Springfield, Sangamon county. He was much interested in agricultural pursuits and found pleasure in the development and management of his farm. He also greatly enjoyed hunting and the various phases of outdoor life and he was a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Club. His wife is a member of the Woodlawn Episcopal church and the family is prominent socially in this city. The standing of Mr. Jones in public regard is indicated in the resolutions passed at his death. The following was introduced by the Hon. John J. Poulton into the house of representatives of the forty-sixth general assembly.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the Honorable Alexander J. Jones of the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois, and

Whereas, the Honorable Alexander J. Jones was an honored and able member of the house of representatives of the thirty-ninth general assembly of the state of Illinois, and

Whereas, the Honorable Alexander J. Jones was a valuable and industrious member of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago for many years and during a portion of said time was the president of said board, and

Whereas, by his death the state of Illinois has lost a conscientious, true and patriotic citizen, society a worthy member and his family a loving husband and father, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the house of representatives of the forty-sixth general assembly of the state of Illinois extend to the family and friends of the Honorable Alexander J. Jones its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their kind relative and true friend, and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the journal of this house, that the clerk of the house be and he is hereby directed to transmit a suitably engrossed copy of the same to the family of the deceased and that as a further mark of respect this house do now adjourn. And the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, February 10, 1909.

On the 11th of February, 1909, at a regular meeting of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago has learned with deep regret and sorrow of the death of Alexander J. Jones, who was elected a member of the board of trustees, November 5, 1895, and served until December, 1905, and

Whereas, as a public official he served the people of the sanitary district faithfully and ably, sacrificing important private interests to devote his talents to the public good, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Alexander J. Jones the city of Chicago lost a most useful citizen and the sanitary district of Chicago one of its best and sincere friends; and be it further

Resolved, that in recognition of his public services and of his high character as a man and as a citizen, these resolutions be spread upon the records of the board of trustees and that a copy suitably engrossed be presented his family.

William H. Baker,
Adolph Bergman,
Wallace G. Clark,
Henry F. Eidman,
Paul A. Hazard,
Thomas J. Healy,
George W. Paullin,
Edward I. Williams,
Robert R. McCormick,
Trustees.

I. J. Bryan,
Clerk.

Not only in the general assembly, among whose members he counted many friends, and on the board of the sanitary district was his loss deeply felt. Wherever he was known he had made friends who experienced deep regret and sorrow at his passing. He had made his life count for worth in the world's work, had ever faithfully performed the duty nearest at hand and his ability had enabled him to reach out to those broader activities which have to do with the welfare and progress of the majority. He ever held with Cleveland that "a public office is a public trust;" and no trust reposed in Alexander J. Jones was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. He was equally loyal in his friendships and his home ties and it was his splendid qualities of manhood as well as his ability that gained him the honor of the multitude.

WILLIAM E. MASON.

Hon. William Ernest Mason has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar for thirty-eight years, and during a large portion of that period has been a leading figure in public life, having served for many years as a legislator in both branches of the state legislature and the national congress. His public service has been of great practical value to his constituents, and although an enthusiastic republican, his fearless independence, both of speech and political action, has sometimes brought him into conflict with certain leaders of his party, while decidedly raising him in public estimation. Personally he is a liberal-minded, whole-souled and popular man, his geniality of manner adding a special charm to a clear mind and a broad legal and statesmanlike ability.

Born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 7th of July, 1850, William E. Mason early evinced those manly, independent and popular qualities which, coupled with his natural ability and acquired talents, earned him so substantial a reputation in later years. His father, Lewis J. Mason, was a merchant of the town, a man of high character and an active abolitionist. He early identified himself with the republican party, was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont for

the presidency, and his attitude on the questions of the day had much to do with forming the general political character of the son, although the latter, at the age of fifteen, virtually became his own master.

When William E. Mason was a boy of eight, the family removed from Franklinville, New York, to Bentonsport, Iowa, where they remained until 1865, and he received an academic education. After the latter year he was thrown virtually upon his own resources, receiving further educational privileges from the public schools and from the Birmingham College, where he pursued a two years' course. His education was so far advanced, however, that, while continuing his studies, he taught school at intervals from 1866 to 1870, during the last two years being located at Des Moines, Iowa. His law studies also overlapped his career as a teacher, and he finally entered into the field systematically by placing himself under the tutelage of Thomas J. Withrow, an eminent corporation lawyer, who was soon after made general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Chicago.

Upon the removal of Mr. Withrow to Chicago, Mr. Mason accompanied him in order to have the benefit of his instruction and advice in the prosecution of his law studies, and this was his introduction to the city which he has since made his home. After another year with Mr. Withrow, he entered the office of John N. Jewett, long in the fore rank of Chicago lawyers, with whom he remained for several years.

Mr. Mason was admitted to the bar in 1872, practicing alone until 1877, when he formed a partnership with M. R. M. Wallace, in which connection he attracted such general attention by his abilities that he obtained an assured position among the best of his fellow practitioners. Soon, also, he came into political prominence, commencing his public career, in 1879, by his first service in the Illinois general assembly. Afterward he became senior member of the firm of Mason, Ennis & Bates, and since 1898 has been in partnership with his son, Lewis F. Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Mason.

As stated, Mr. Mason's public career began in 1879, when he was elected to the Illinois general assembly, where his record was of such a character as to earn him an elevation to the state senate in 1881. He served in the upper house of the legislature for four years. In 1887 he was chosen to congress as a representative of the third district, being one of the three successful republicans returned from Cook county. In this capacity he was noted as one of the most serviceable members of congress—ready and logical in debate, and yet alive to all the practical demands of his district and industrious in pushing forward all needful legislation. His first term expired in 1889, and his record was indorsed by reelection. In the interim between his service as congressman and a United States senator, Mr. Mason was deeply interested in the affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, and had much to do with its location at Chicago and its final inauguration. For several months prior to its opening the public was considerably agitated over the Sunday question. Several cases were brought in the United States court of The People versus the World's Columbian Exposition to restrain the management from keeping open on Sunday. In May an action had been brought by Mr. Mason for Charles Clingman against the exposition to restrain the defendants from closing the gates on Sunday. Through Mr. Mason, his attorney, he brought the action both in the capacity of a stockholder of the exposition company and a tax payer of the city of Chicago. On

the 29th of May the case came before Judge Stein of the superior court, Edwin Walker representing the defendants. Judge Stein granted the injunction on the contention advanced by Mr. Mason that Jackson Park had been dedicated by an act of the legislature (1869) to be held, managed and enjoyed as a public park, for the recreation and the health of the public, and "to be open to all persons forever." He held that this condition had not been invalidated by any of the legislation in reference to the exposition and, indeed, that it was beyond the power of the legislature to dispense with it. Afterward, finding that the Sunday attendance did not make the opening profitable, the exposition managers voted to close and were individually fined by Judge Stein for contempt of court, and, on appeal to the superior court, the injunction was sustained. The fair was kept open thereafter on Sundays.

William E. Mason served as United States senator from 1897 to 1903; was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1904, and was on the ticket for presidential elector. His record as a national figure is of such recent date that a detailed review of it would be superfluous. It is sufficient to remember that while he lost some ground with some of his party, he made many friends by an earnest, straightforward expression of his opinions, irrespective of his political future. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, which carries him almost entirely into the higher courts.

On June 11, 1873, Mr. Mason married Miss Edith Julia White, daughter of George White, of Des Moines, Iowa. He had met his wife while he was teaching in that city, and married her the year after his admission to the bar at Chicago. Of their large family of children, Lewis F. Mason, as stated, is in partnership with his father. William E. Mason is a leading and popular member of the Hamilton, Marquette and Menoken Clubs. The family residence has for many years been on Washington boulevard, near Garfield Park, where his cultured home and bright children have been the centers of much social enjoyment and intellectual improvement.

REV. MILTON SPENSER TERRY, A. M., D. D., LL. D.

Milton Spenser Terry was born in Coeymans, Albany county, New York, February 22, 1840. He was the youngest of the eleven children of John Terry and Eliza (McLowen) Terry, who were married in 1812. John Terry was of New England ancestry, and his grandfather settled in Rhode Island in the early part of the eighteenth century. Eliza McLowen was of Scotch origin, a very energetic woman and remarkably proficient in all kinds of work to which she applied herself. Of all the children of these parents, Milton was the only one to obtain a liberal education. After completing all the studies possible in the public schools of his native town, he was sent to the Charlotteville Seminary in Schoharie county, New York, a large and flourishing collegiate institution which numbered during the years 1855 to 1860, from five hundred to seven hundred students. This school provided for courses in classical and scientific study to an extent equal to those of the best colleges of that time, and young Terry availed himself of its opportuni-

ties to the uttermost. For mathematics he had little taste and came at length to have a positive dislike, but he pursued his linguistic and literary studies quite beyond what was common in the regular curriculum of American colleges. His love for language-study led him enthusiastically into a reading acquaintance with French, German and Italian. He afterward entered Troy University, a young and ambitious college not far from the New York state capital, which was started with a superior faculty and for four years did splendid work, but was obliged to discontinue for lack of endowment. Mr. Terry went next to the Divinity School of Yale College, and in connection with his theological studies attended also the lectures of T. D. Woolsey, Noah Porter and James Hadley. He studied Hebrew with Henry Hadley, New Testament exegesis with Timothy Dwight, church history with George P. Fisher, and homiletics with James Hoppin. At Yale he became enthusiastic in the study of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis and also in New Testament criticism. After leaving the divinity school he supplemented his attainments in Hebrew with the study of the cognate Aramaic, Syriac and Samaritan tongues. He was licensed to preach in 1860, and in 1863 was received in the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He continued in the pastorate for the next twenty-one years, occupying important appointments in Delhi, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and New York city. For four years he was district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal churches of New York city and Westchester county.

In 1884 Dr. Terry was elected professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, and since that time has continued his work as a teacher in the same institution. In 1895 he was transferred, at his own request, to the chair of Christian doctrine, and he is also the professor of apologetics and comparative religion. In 1887 and 1889 he visited and made observations on the men and methods in the leading universities of Germany, and continued sometime as a matriculated student in the University of Berlin, pursuing studies with Dillmann, Kleinert, Bernhard Weiss, Pfleiderer and Kaftan. He has been elected to membership in many learned societies such as the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Victoria Institute of London and the Chicago Society of Biblical Research. He was a member of the Chicago Sunset Club during a large part of the existence of that once famous organization. Since he cast his first vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln, he has been a republican in politics, but so independent as to refuse at times to vote for the party candidate.

Mr. Terry was married in 1864, at Delhi, New York, to Miss Frances Orline Atchinson, daughter of Aaron Lewis and Sophia (John) Atchinson. They have two children living, a son and a daughter, both of whom are graduates of Northwestern University, and both received also their Master's degree for graduate work in the same institution. The son, Arthur Guy Terry, after pursuing further graduate studies in history at the University of Pennsylvania, received there the degree of Ph. D., and is now assistant professor of history in Northwestern University.

Dr. Terry is the author of many books, essays, tracts and review articles, the titles of which alone would fill the space of this entire biographical sketch. His principal volumes are "Old Testament Commentaries" on Judges, Ruth, Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, in the Whedon series of popular hand

books on the entire Bible. In 1883 appeared his "Biblical Hermeneutics," an octavo of nearly eight hundred pages, which has been revised and reissued in several successive editions, and of which the Presbyterian Review said at the time of its appearance: "This volume does honor to American scholarship, and is, on the whole, the best treatise on the subject in the English language." This volume, however, was only one of a trilogy, and it was followed by "Biblical Apocalyptics," in 1898, and "Biblical Dogmatics," in 1907. His other volumes of note are "The Prophecies of Daniel Expounded," "The Song of Songs," "Primer of Christian Doctrine," the "New Apologetic," the "New and Living Way," the "Mediation of Christ," and "Moses and the Prophets." This last named volume provoked no small sensation because of its defense of the rights and reasons of the modern higher criticism of the scriptures. In 1890 he published his translation of the "Sibylline Oracles" in English blank verse. This was issued in a new and thoroughly revised edition, in 1899, and is the only complete English version of these old Greek oracles that has been produced. Dr. Terry was one of the editors of the "Cross Reference Bible," and also one of the American committee chosen to revise and edit the ter-centenary edition of the King James version of 1611, issued in 1911 by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. He received the honorary titles of A. M. from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1870; of D. D. from the same source, in 1880; and of LL. D. from Northwestern University, in 1895.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that Professor Terry's life has been mainly that of the studious scholar, bent upon close critical and historical research. His devotion to the great literatures of the world, especially the Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English, has necessarily made him somewhat a recluse. But he has shown himself active and efficient in every work to which he has been called. As a preacher and pastor he excelled and for more than twenty years he was entrusted with the leading appointments of his conference. In 1899 he was called back to New York to deliver the centennial sermon of the New York conference, of which he was a member for nearly twenty-five years. In that memorable discourse he gave a vivid portraiture of the field, the message and the messengers of that historic conference of American Methodism during the period of 1779 to 1899. He has been a member of two sessions of the Methodist Ecumenical conference, one in Washington, D. C., in 1891, and the other in Toronto, Canada, in 1911. He also represented his church in three different sessions of its general conference, and has been a frequent contributor to its various periodicals for nearly forty years.

ALBERT H. LOEB.

Albert H. Loeb, vice president and treasurer of Sears, Roebuck & Company, was born in Rockford, Illinois, February 18, 1868, a son of Moritz and Johanna (Unna) Loeb. He acquainted himself with the fundamental branches of learning in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high school pupil in Chicago, while later he entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, completing a classical and economic course in 1887. He made good use of his time and opportunities during his student days and after the com-

pletion of his college course he accepted the position of teacher in the evening schools of Chicago. At the same time he devoted his days to the study of law and was admitted to the bar upon examination by the supreme court in 1889. He at once entered upon practice, becoming senior partner in the firm of Loeb & Adler, a connection that was maintained until 1901. Within that period of years Mr. Loeb continued in the general practice of law and his comprehensive understanding of legal principles enabled him to successfully conduct many important cases.

At length, however, he determined to withdraw from the profession and concentrate his energies upon commercial interests, becoming in 1901 the secretary of Sears, Roebuck & Company. He filled that position continuously until 1908, when he was elected vice president and treasurer. His business ability is manifest in the success of this mammoth establishment. For ten years he has had voice in its management, cooperating with his fellow officers in all the well formulated plans for the development of the business. His legal knowledge has stood him in good stead in this connection, and that he possesses in large measure that quality which has been termed commercial sense is evidenced in the results which have followed the execution of his well formulated plans.

Mr. Loeb resides with his family at No. 5017 Ellis avenue. He was married in Chicago, on the 26th of April, 1894, to Miss Anna Bohnen, and unto them have been born three children: Allan M., Ernest G. and Richard A.

Mr. Loeb gives his political allegiance to the republican party and ever keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has no aspirations in the way of office holding. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. He is also widely known in club circles, his membership being with the City Club, the Standard, Ravisloe and Lake Shore Country Clubs. For pastime he indulges in golf and chess and is also possessed of marked literary taste, spending many of his most pleasant hours among the men of master minds represented in his library. He thus keeps in close touch with the world's thought and is familiar with writers of past as well as present ages.

FREDERICK L. ORSINGER, M. D.

Instruction under some of the eminent physicians of Switzerland, of Paris and of America has qualified Dr. Frederick L. Orsinger for the profession in which he has made continuous advancement, being today recognized as one of the leading physicians of Chicago. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 8, 1852. His father, Leo Orsinger, was a native of the same country, born April 11, 1820, and for thirty-five years was a government officer there. In 1889 he came to Chicago and was living retired at the venerable age of ninety-one years when he died July 16, 1911. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Pauline Wikenhauser, was born in Germany in 1833 and died in 1889. Their son, Dr. Orsinger, is the eldest of five children, the others being: Caroline, the wife of Raphael Walsh, a resident of Switzerland; Fred, who became his father's successor in a government position in

DR. F. L. ORSINGER

Germany; Marie, still living in Germany; and Cecelia, who is the wife of George Tessen and acted as her father's housekeeper in this city.

When a little lad of four years Dr. Orsinger began attending school in his native town, where he pursued his studies until the age of fourteen years under the priests in the parochial school. During his leisure hours he worked upon his father's farm and therefore learned many valuable lessons concerning industry, economy and perseverance. At the age of fifteen years he went to Austria, where he studied for a year in a gymnasium. He later spent a year and a half in school in Switzerland, studying medicine in Zurich, his school hours being from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. Both before and after the school session he was employed in order to earn the money with which to defray his expenses. Early in his boyhood he had determined to one day become a member of the medical profession and, always keeping this end in view, he began studying medicine in 1864. In 1870 he completed a course in medicine and surgery in Zurich, Switzerland, and from that city went to Paris, where he devoted six months to study. During the building of the tunnel from Freiburg in the Black Forest he was employed as timekeeper. He then returned home to serve for three months as a cadet in the army and saw active duty in the battle of Strassburg. Being wounded, he was unable to serve longer and accordingly was sent home, where he remained until the close of the war in 1871.

Soon after this Dr. Orsinger came to the United States and after visiting relatives in New York, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Canton, Ohio, arrived in Chicago on the 9th of October, 1871, the same day the disastrous fire which practically destroyed the business district and much of the residence district of the city broke out. Because of this he felt it inadvisable to locate here at the time and went to La Salle, Illinois, where he devoted his days to work in his uncle's bakery, while the evening hours were devoted to attending night school in order that he might acquaint himself with the English language. While in La Salle he purchased a drug store and also engaged in the practice of medicine. Realizing how valuable college training in America would prove to him, he spent five years as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, from which he was graduated, and later had a year's experience in the Cook County Hospital. Thus splendidly qualified for his life work, he entered upon active practice and has long been well established in this city in his chosen profession, his ability being widely recognized by his professional brethren as well as by the general public.

Dr. Orsinger has been married twice. On the 2d of October, 1876, he wedded Magdalena Simon, of Luxemburg, and unto them were born five children: Fred G.; Marie, the wife of Henry Tresh; William P.; Pauline, the wife of Frank Frisbie and Leo. All are residents of Chicago. The wife and mother died October 22, 1903, and in Chicago, Illinois, on the 2d of September, 1910, Dr. Orsinger married Miss Emma Reinhardt, a daughter of Conrad Reinhardt, a retired shoe merchant of Ottawa, Illinois.

Dr. Orsinger is a member of the Catholic church. He belongs to the North American Union and his two sons are members of the Masonic fraternity, while his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in professional relations he is connected with the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is fond

of travel, has five times visited Europe and has attended five different world's fairs since 1868. He greatly enjoys studying different cities and countries through close personal observation rather than through reading and his mind is stored with many interesting incidents concerning his journeys in the old world. Moreover, he is a man of broad information along many lines and in his profession he has kept in close touch with all that invention, study, experiment and research are bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge.

GEORGE MYRICK SARGENT.

George Myrick Sargent, of Evanston, Illinois, the founder of the first plant in the United States for the exclusive manufacture of brake shoes for railway cars, was for many years one of the prominent iron and steel manufacturers of this country. Although still financially interested in the industry of which he was one of the pioneers, he is now enjoying a retirement from active affairs in his attractive home in Evanston, able to look back with satisfaction upon a long life of achievement during which he has not only won a well deserved individual success but has constituted a source of commercial activity which has contributed materially to the prosperity of the several communities with which he has been associated. This especially has been the case during his residence in Illinois, covering the past forty years.

Mr. Sargent was born in Sedgwick, Maine, March 29, 1830, of sturdy old English ancestry, in the sixth generation of the descendants of William Sargent, who was born in Northampton, England, in 1602 and in 1638 became a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts. His parents were Benjamin Choate and Susannah (Cole) Sargent. In the family there were eleven children, of whom George Myrick Sargent was the youngest. All of his eight brothers and the two sisters were still living when he was sixty years of age.

The old homestead farm at Sedgwick where he was born continued to be his boyhood home until he was twenty-one years of age. He received a common-school education and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of his brother, Wyer G. Sargent at Sedgwick. At the age of twenty-one he went to Boston where he accepted a position as bookkeeper and afterward salesman in the wholesale house of J. N. Denison & Company. Four years later he returned to his native town, entering into an equal partnership with his brother under the firm name of Wyer G. Sargent & Brother. During this period he also served as the first postmaster for the village known as Sargentville, the office having been named by Hannibal Hamlin, who was then in congress.

It was during this period that Mr. Sargent was married, on September 15, 1858, at Winterport, Maine, to Miss Helen Maria Durham, who was born in Freedom, Maine, February 15, 1834, a daughter of William and Emily (Whittier) Durham. They became the parents of four children. The first born, Emily Helen, whose birth occurred October 3, 1860, died at the age of eleven months. William Durham, who was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 16, 1863, is the president of the Reading-Bayonne Steel Casting Company. He was married February 14, 1899, to Miss

May Alene Partridge of Chicago. George Hamlin, the second son, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 5, 1865, is president of the Sargent Company, Chicago, and was married January 12, 1904, to Miss Elizabeth H. Pittman, of Detroit, Michigan. Annie Cushing who was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, November 27, 1870, became the wife of Henry Kidder Gilbert, of Chicago, on September 19, 1895.

After four years of partnership with his brother, Mr. Sargent removed to Boston, where he established a ship-chandlery business with his brother-in-law, Joseph J. Durham, under the firm name of Durham & Sargent. In 1861 he went to New York, where he became the partner of Robert H. Thayer in the ship-chandlery and brokerage business at No. 26 South street under the name of Thayer & Sargent, the business relation continuing until 1870. During this period Mr. Sargent became a member and was a director in the Vessel Owner's & Captain's Co-operative Association of New York, which was instrumental in obtaining an important change in the plans for the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, whereby a material increase in the height of the bridge above the water was procured, enabling large vessels and ships to pass under the structure without being obliged to lower their top masts. On account of the uncompromising political convictions maintained by the partners during the progress of the Civil War, their place of business gained the nickname of "the black republican store."

Mr. Sargent first became identified with the history and fortunes of the state of Illinois in 1870, when he entered the iron industry as part owner of the Malleable Iron Works at Moline. Here he remained for three years, the company first being known under the title of Hill, Heald & Sargent and later incorporated as the Moline Malleable Iron Works. During the succeeding three years he held a partnership in the Des Moines Scale Company, manufacturers of farmers' scales, at Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1876 Mr. Sargent became a resident of Chicago and there laid the foundation of the business to which his efforts were so successfully devoted during the remainder of his active career. He had designed and invented an improved brake shoe for railway cars, subsequently known as the Congdon, for reasons connected with the obtaining of a patent, and in Chicago he established the first manufactory in the country for the exclusive production of brake shoes. The firm was organized as George M. Sargent & Company but in 1878 was incorporated as a stock company under the name of the Congdon Brake Shoe Company. In 1893 a new corporation was organized to carry on the business under the name of the Sargent Company, with Mr. Sargent as president. Additions were made to the plant at Fifty-ninth and Wallace streets, which covered five acres of ground. Open hearth and crucible steel furnaces were installed and the buildings were enlarged.

In 1896 the increase in business demanding still further expansion of the plant capacity, a new plant was erected at Chicago Heights, covering an area of ten acres, for the exclusive manufacturer of cast iron brake shoes, the plant at Fifty-ninth street being thereafter devoted almost entirely to the production of couplers, knuckles and steel brake shoes for railroads. This business was successfully carried on until 1901, when the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, promoted by W. D. Sargent and others, was organized and purchased the Chicago Heights plant. Shortly afterward the Fifty-ninth street steel casting plant was acquired by the American

Steel Foundries. Mr. Sargent was elected a director of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company and still retains that position.

Mr. Sargent was also for several years president of the Live Poultry Transportation Company. His national prominence in manufacturing circles gave him a wide acquaintance among the leading business men of the country, and in 1901 he was elected vice president for Illinois of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. He was also a member of the National Business League and for a time served on its committee of commerce.

While now enjoying the comforts of a richly merited and contented retirement after a long period of well directed activity, Mr. Sargent still retains a keen interest in the affairs of the world's progress and of his fellows, for he has always been a man of broad sympathies and a congenial comrade, as the universality of his friendships attest. With Mrs. Sargent he lives happy and content in their home on the southwest corner of Grove street and Hinman avenue, which was built shortly after their removal to Evanston.

Mr. Sargent was one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, of which he is now a retired member with full privileges. He is also a member of the Evanston and Glen View Clubs, and a life member of the Country and University Clubs at Evanston. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and Knights Templar commandery of Evanston; also Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For several years he was president of the Society of the Sons of Maine, of Chicago, treasurer of the New England Society and is a member of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For two terms he served as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Evanston, and his political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church.

MARSHALL FIELD.

To say that Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day is to proclaim that he was the most eminent merchant prince in the world's history; and both statements are true to the letter. In his boyhood he was noted for both industry and perseverance, and, carrying the same preeminent traits into his mature life, he came to tower above his fellow merchants of the great working world. He penetrated to the possibilities of men and business situations with lightning-like rapidity; the intellectual sweep with which he finally organized a magnificent mercantile house whose scope embraced both the old world and the new, proclaimed the man of vast power, as well as penetration, and the unfailing courtesy and superb endurance of the man carried all before him. The old-time merchants of the Stewart school had these qualities of polished granite, but Marshall Field added to them a world-view, and also the application of artistic genius to mercantile affairs and environment. He not only sold goods honestly and gave the people promptly what they wanted, but he educated their tastes, showed them beautiful and new creations for their persons and their homes, and then met their advanced and more refined wants at as reasonable a cost as was compatible with honest goods and fair profits.

And when Marshall Field had personally progressed from the station of a raw clerk from the country districts of New England to a world-wide eminence in the field of mastery, he was still a modest, unassuming man. "There have been men," said a local journal on January 17, 1906, (the day after his death), "whom wealth has made purse proud, arrogant, offensive to their equals and tyrants to their employes. We are glad to say that Marshall Field was not one of them. Riches did not change his manners. He was never aggressive or pompous. There was in him no show of self-conceit in manner or speech. He was reticent, but it was the reticence of modesty, not of pride. His employes were attached to him. He treated them with the courtesy he extended to everybody. He was as quiet or reserved, and as unostentatious, when he was worth a hundred millions as when he was worth a thousandth part of that. He attended strictly to his own business, which he understood perfectly, and did not meddle with that of others. He did not set himself up as the general instructor of the community. He asked people to let him alone as regarded the just conduct of his affairs, and he conceded to others the right he proclaimed for himself.

"There was no man in Chicago more kindly regarded by his fellow citizens than Mr. Field. There was no one so conspicuous of whom so few harsh things were said. His riches made him odious to no one, for the people high and low saw that he was untainted by wealth, and was always an upright man, fair and even generous in his dealings. He was the first citizen of Chicago when he died, and he has left no one to take his place. He will be sincerely mourned by the men, women and children of Chicago."

In explanation of his lifelong inclination to keep himself in the background, Marshall Field always said frankly that he preferred to work where he could do the most good, which in his case he claimed was remote from public platforms and showy places. When counsel was asked of him, however, either as a member of society or as a citizen of Chicago, he gave it with exceptional power and insight, couching his arguments and his conclusions in straightforward, forcible language. As a citizen he was ever ready to express an opinion, if he felt that it was wanted and would be useful, and not long before his death he analyzed Chicago's financial condition in a masterly manner, pointing out that many of its ills of dirt, decay of public improvements, bad water and imperfect drainage, were due to lack of businesslike handling of available funds.

Mr. Field's self-poised momentum as a merchant and a man was an especial inspiration to young men, and, without assuming to be a teacher of moral, and even business laws, within the later period of his life he wrote a number of brief and pithy essays for their consideration, advising them of the value of economy, honesty and industry. The practical suggestion set forth may be summarized as follows: Never give a note. Never buy a share of stock on margin. Never borrow. Never give a mortgage on your holdings. Hold all customers to a strict meeting of their obligations. Do business on a cash basis. Give the best quality for the least money. Sell on shorter time than competitors. Try to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price. Never speculate.

Mr. Field enjoyed the personal advantage that his physical appearance was in perfect keeping with his high and substantial character. Many noble men and women suffer a serious drawback through life because of physical characteristics

which seem a brutal contradiction of the real soul of their being. But Marshall Field was both distinguished and genial in appearance, and all his features were strong and large. With white hair and mustache, high and broad forehead, and calm yet penetrating gray-blue eyes shadowed by heavy brows, he was a man of marked bearing who at once commanded attention and respect.

This superb personality originated and was nurtured near the little village of Conway, Massachusetts, the year of Marshall Field's birth being 1834. In this locality his English ancestors settled in 1650. The family homestead was about one mile and a half from town, on the summit of a considerable elevation, which had long been known as Field's Hill. Forest-clad hills were all around, and the panoramic view of meadows, brooks, nestling farms and villages, was something to soothe the mind for years after, in the smoke and bustle of great cities. Amid such surroundings were born and reared the four sons and two daughters comprising the Field family, Marshall being the third child and son. When he was six years of age he commenced to attend winter school, and within the next few years assumed the lead in such out-door sports as "Fox and Hound," which called for both speed and endurance. It is a matter of record that Marshall was usually the fox, that position requiring ingenuity as well, and old settlers who were boys in the days of his residence recall a famous run of twenty miles to South Deerfield and return, in which the fox finally came home untouched and unwinded. Ingenuity, speed and endurance; that was Marshall Field—the boy, father to the man. On account of the abandonment of the old road which ran past the homestead and lowered the price of the property, the home farm was sold when Marshall was about fifteen years of age, and, although another was purchased, it was decided that the third son was better fitted for a store clerk than for an agriculturist. It is said that his mates fully subscribed to this decision, complaining that they had no chance to knife trade when Marshall was in the ring. After serving a short apprenticeship in a store at Pittsfield, which served to whet his ambition for a larger field, he decided in favor of the great undeveloped west.

Mr. Field became a resident of Chicago in 1856, so that the fifty years intervening between his majority and his death he devoted to the development of his house, his character and the upholding of the city's name for mercantile, commercial and civic honor. At the time of his arrival in the western city Cooley, Wadsworth & Company were proprietors of its leading dry-goods house. The population was estimated anywhere from sixty thousand inhabitants, which then seemed an empire of people to the young Massachusetts man. Although then unformed to city ways, when he said simply and firmly to the "boss" that he was a good clerk and could sell goods, there was that about him which carried conviction; he was therefore engaged and in today's vernacular "made good." In January, 1860, he was admitted to the partnership and appointed manager of the business, then conducted as Cooley, Farwell & Company, but after his association, as Farwell, Field & Company. In 1860 Levi Z. Leiter also entered the firm, and in January, 1865, Potter Palmer (who already had been in business for thirty years) approached Messrs. Field and Leiter with the proposition to buy his dry-goods house, that he might retire and recuperate his broken health. Mr. Palmer's offer of part cash and notes for the balance was accepted, and the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which was

formed January 11, 1865, transacted a flourishing business until 1867, when the notes were paid and Mr. Palmer's name dropped from the style.

The firm of Field, Leiter & Company was formed in January, 1867, and the following September their business was installed in a large building erected by Mr. Palmer on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets. For four years and one month this was the grand center of the dry-goods trade of the northwest, and at the time of the fire of 1871 their sales had reached the aggregate of eight million dollars. But the fire swept away the business, entailing a destruction of three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of property, with an insurance of two million five hundred thousand dollars. Before the ruins had ceased to smoke, temporary headquarters were established in the old street car barns, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, and the business was there conducted until another store was completed on the old site in 1873. Meantime a building had been erected on the corner of Market and Madison streets, and a portion of it occupied for retail purposes and known as Retail No. 2, for the benefit of patrons coming from the west and north sides of the city. With the completion of the State street store in 1873, the retail was separated from the wholesale business and transferred altogether to the State street concern. Fire again visited Marshall Field's State street store in 1877, the loss being seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but it was reopened in the following year, the business having in the meantime been carried on in temporary quarters. So the development of the gigantic enterprise continued apace, its intricate and powerful machinery hidden from the public, by its continuous expansion indicated by the occupation of new space from year to year. In 1878 Mr. Higinbotham was admitted as a partner, and in 1881 Mr. Leiter retired. From the latter year, for a quarter of a century, Mr. Field was the master spirit of the house.

In 1885 was commenced the vast granite structure covering the square bounded by Adams, Franklin, Fifth avenue and Quincy, for the accommodation of the wholesale business, and it was completed in 1887. By the expansion of the retail department seven-eighths of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue has been covered with granite buildings twelve stories in height —the portion which is still unoccupied being the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. The different structures are connected by covered bridgeways and for all conveniences are one. The Annex, on the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, was completed in 1893; Central Music Hall and other property on Randolph street, was razed and replaced by the Field buildings in 1901-02; in 1905 the great store was extended north of the Annex along Wabash avenue, and during 1905 and 1906 the original building at the corner of State and Washington streets, which had been a mercantile landmark for so many years, was taken down and replaced by the present immense granite frontage. The floor area of the retail establishment is now forty-one acres, and its employes number from six to nine thousand, according to the season. Some thirty-five hundred persons are employed in the wholesale house.

Mr. Field's public works are numerous and important. In March, 1871, he took a leading part in the effort to merge the old Chicago Library Association into the Young Men's Christian Association. After the great fire, he was one of the foremost to inspire hope, courage and confidence in business circles, and make possible the greater Chicago which arose from the ruins. His services in the distribution of

money and supplies were invaluable. Identified with the Chicago Relief Society from its organization, he was named by A. T. Stewart as first on the committee to control the fifty thousand dollars donated by him for the relief of women and children in Chicago. He was also for years a member of the Chicago Historical Society, aided in founding the Art Institute, was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League, and one of the charter members of the Commercial Club in 1877. In 1881 he aided in the establishment of the Chicago Musical Festival Association and of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1882. To the latter he gave twenty thousand dollars and to the new Chicago University he devoted a tract of land near the Midway Plaisance, now valued at two hundred thousand dollars, and known as "Marshall Field." He was long a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, and was otherwise associated with many of the great commercial, financial and industrial enterprises which have made Chicago a world's metropolis. The climax of his public benefactions was the establishment of the Field Museum at Jackson Park, by provisions of his will, eight million dollars being bequeathed for its founding and support.

The death of Marshall Field, generally pronounced the foremost citizen of Chicago, certainly one of the greatest figures of his day, occurred at the Holland House, New York, where he was staying during an anticipated week's absence from Chicago, on the 16th of January, 1906. There were present at his death bed his wife (formerly Mrs. Arthur Caton), to whom he had been married only a few months, Mr. Stanley Field, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr. The latter, who was the widow of his only son, recalls the tragic death of Marshall Field, Jr., less than two months before, a blow to the father which he bore with dignified silence, but which is thought by those nearest to him to have broken him in spirit and body. The great bulk of his fortune, amounting to perhaps one hundred millions of dollars, went to his two grandsons, Marshall Field III, and Henry Field. His only daughter, Mrs. David Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, of the British navy, inherited six million dollars, and Mrs. Delia S. Caton Field, the widow, as an ante-nuptial bequest, the magnificent family residence, with contents and one million dollars.

CHARLES H. BUSHNELL, M. D.

Dr. Charles H. Bushnell, a Chicago physician who is native to the city, was born April 30, 1860, a son of Dr. Lewis Bushnell, whose birth occurred in New York, January 21, 1826. The latter was thirteen years of age when he came west overland with his parents, and twenty-three years when in 1849 he came to Chicago, where he went into the grocery business and later engaged in buying stock for the government during the period of the Civil war, still later entering upon his professional career. His father, Anson Bushnell, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and some of his ancestors were in the Revolutionary war, so that the family has been well represented in sustaining the rights of the country in all of the different contests in which she has engaged. Dr. Lewis Bushnell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Augusta Hitchcock, who was born in New York, November 1, 1827. They long traveled life's journey together but were separated in the death of Dr.

DR. CHARLES H. BUSHNELL

Bushnell in this city, April 19, 1907. His widow still survives and is now enjoying good health at the age of eighty-four years.

When a lad of seven summers Charles H. Bushnell began attending the public schools but, owing to ill health, had to discontinue his studies at the age of eleven. Not wishing to be idle, he secured a position as messenger boy with the American District Telegraph Company, this enabling him to spend his time out of doors. He was thus employed until fourteen years of age, when he secured a position as a clerk in the superior court, remaining for a year; but he became too ill to continue and accordingly went to the country, where he spent about a year. When sixteen years of age his health had sufficiently improved to enable him to leave the farm. Hearing much concerning the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, he went there alone and by acting as guide and waiting on table he paid all his expenses during the two and a half months he spent there. This was an education for the young man, who not only saw the exposition and the work that was being done in different countries but also came in contact with many people, which is always a broadening experience.

At the close of the exposition Dr. Bushnell returned to Chicago and secured a position as bookkeeper with the real-estate firm of Charles A. Kerfoot & Company, with whom he remained for a year, afterward becoming associated with a physician, under whose direction he began the study of medicine. However, he had determined to become a physician when but fifteen years of age. After reading under private instruction with his first preceptor for eight years and realizing that it would require considerable money to take a college course, he secured an office position in order to earn the money for his college expenses and at the same time support his family, for he had married in the meanwhile. He continued at office work for four years and in 1892 entered Bennett Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1896. He has also done post-graduate work and has received the honorary degree of M. D. from the College of Medicine and Surgery of Chicago, being the medical department of Valparaiso University.

In the same year Dr. Bushnell entered upon the general practice of medicine in Chicago and has since become well known as a representative of the profession whose capability enables him to successfully cope with the many intricate problems that continually confront the physician and surgeon. For four years he was attending gynecologist to St. Anthony's Hospital and Orphanage; for six years was attending gynecologist to the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital; was for seven years on the staff of the Cook County Hospital; and has also served on the staff of the Chicago Union Hospital for ten years. He was likewise gynecologist to the Lake View Hospital for four years and has been examiner for a number of fraternal insurance societies. He has also made an excellent record as an educator and was for four years a member of the faculty of the medical department of Valparaiso University and for twelve years of the faculty of the Bennett Medical College much of the time as professor and head of the department of gynecology and obstetrics. He holds membership with the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Eclectic Association and at one time was president of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Association and also president and secretary of the Chicago

Eclectic Medical Association. He is also a member of the National Red Cross Society and of the Illinois State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

On the 24th of November, 1881, Dr. Bushnell was united in marriage to Miss Ella Clark Dole, of Chicago, and unto them have been born three children: Lewis E. and Anson C., both business men of this city; and Elmer D., who is still a student. Fraternally Dr. Bushnell is a Knight Templar Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Hamilton Club and to the Chicago Automobile Club. With one exception he is the oldest member of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago and is well known in musical circles in this city, especially on the north side. He has been prominent in musical associations here since the first May festival was held in 1881. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and music and travel constitute his pastimes and recreations. His musical talent and ability and his strongly marked personal characteristics have rendered him popular in social circles and wherever he is known he is held in high esteem. The difficulties which beset him at the beginning of his career, owing to ill health and the lack of financial resources, served but to bring out the best and strongest in him and his determined purpose and energy at length qualified him for the profession in which he has won gratifying success.

CHARLES SAMUEL DENEEN.

Charles Samuel Deneen, the first governor of Illinois who in thirty years has been elected for a second term, was born in Edwardsville, this state, May 4, 1863, his parents being Samuel H. and Mary F. (Ashley) Deneen. He represents one of the oldest Illinois families. His great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a native of Delaware and from Georgia came to St. Clair county, this state, in 1812. He had previously served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. On coming to Illinois he brought with him all of his slaves, but after reaching his destination at once gave them their freedom. He figured prominently in the public life of the territory, became one of the political leaders and was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives in the territorial legislature in 1814. Following the admission of the state into the Union he served as a member of the first general assembly and again in the third and fourth assemblies. In the legislature of 1823 he was one of the most active in opposing the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the constitution and making this a slave state. He was one of the two men who signed a minority report in opposition to that movement and also demanding the total abolition of slavery, this occurring forty years before Abraham Lincoln wrote the emancipation proclamation. Because of this, on his return from the legislature, he was burned in effigy by his opponents at Troy, Madison county, but at the following election was again chosen as a free state member of the Illinois house of representatives.

The Rev. William L. Deneen, grandfather of the Governor, was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1798, came to Illinois in 1828 and was for nineteen years a Methodist minister in the southern part of the state. On account of illness in 1847 he was obliged to discontinue public speaking, and took up the pro-

fession of surveying, serving as county surveyor of St. Clair county from 1849 until 1855. His death occurred in 1879. His son, Samuel H. Deneen, father of Charles S. Deneen, was born near Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1835, but was reared in Lebanon and was graduated from McKendree College. He afterward served for thirty years as a professor in that college, holding the chair of Latin and ancient history. During the Civil war he served as adjutant in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and filled the office of United States consul at Belleville, Ontario, under President Harrison. He wedded Mary Frances Ashley, a representative of one of the oldest families of Lebanon, Illinois, where she was born December 18, 1836, her father being Hiram K. Ashley of that place.

Governor Deneen spent his youthful days under the parental roof, his early education being acquired in the public schools of Lebanon and supplemented by a course in McKendree College, from which he was graduated in 1882. When a boy he had to work upon his father's farm and parental authority attempted to develop in him habits of industry and diligence. It is told that on one occasion he emulated the example of the renowned Tom Sawyer when his father arranged that he should cut and cord a certain amount of wood for a stipulated sum. He gathered together all of his boy friends who needed money and hired them to do the work at so much per day. A few days later the father found the work had been done, and the son was several dollars the richer because of the money he had cleared from the labors of the other boys. This ability to manage others has characterized his entire life. When still a young man he determined upon the practice of law as a life work and studied at nights in an interior Illinois county, providing for his own support in the meantime by school teaching, which profession he followed for three terms in the country schools near Newton in Jasper county, and for two terms near Godfrey, Madison county. He came to Chicago in 1885 and started to complete his law studies in the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern Law School. But ere he had mastered the full course his money gave out and he attempted to obtain a position as clerk in a law office. For days he sought employment of this character but no one needed his services. Finally he was offered a position in St. Paul, at a meager salary and he spent a short time there, after which he returned to Chicago and became a teacher in the public night schools, while the day was devoted to the pursual of his law course. His first law office was a most unpretentious one, containing only a few much worn books, a desk and two chairs. Clients, too, were slow in coming and to keep busy he defended prisoners who were without counsel. Months passed thus and the experiences there gained stood him in excellent stead when he became states attorney. Slowly but surely he worked his way upward, manifesting ability that at length won wide recognition. In the early days he would not always contend that his client was not guilty but he would at times contend that sufficient evidence had not been brought out to prove him guilty. This line of reasoning brought to Mr. Deneen no little success and eventually led to his retention as counsel in cases of greater importance. At length his ability brought him to the position of prosecuting attorney and this office proved the stepping-stone to the higher positions which he has since filled. When he took the oath of office it had almost become a proverb that the criminal with any influence could escape. Mr. Deneen, however, announced that he would administer the duties of his office according to law and

that an indicted man, no matter what his social position, financial standing, his religion, his politics, or his race, must stand trial. When his assistants were ready to present to the grand jury the case of George W. Spalding, president of the Globe Savings Bank and treasurer of the State University, Mr. Deneen called them into conference. One said: "I think we'd better try to have Spalding indicted on the one count—it's the strongest against him." Mr. Deneen asked: "How many counts are there against him?" and received the answer: "Twenty-five." Came the quick reply: "Present every count to the grand jury." Mr. Deneen was prosecuting attorney when the case of Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer of the West Chicago park commissioners, came up. It was a bitter fight and the case went to four higher courts, being twice before the supreme court of Illinois and finally was taken to the United States supreme court, where opinions were sustained resulting in conviction. Equally representative of Mr. Deneen's methods was his prosecution of a candidate on the same ticket with him in 1900, thereby imperiling in the minds of the party leaders the success of the ticket at the polls. When this was said to Mr. Deneen he replied: "It may not be expedient but it is right." And with Charles S. Deneen to believe in the right of his position is to follow it.

In the early days when Mr. Deneen was waiting for practice he became interested in politics. At first it was a local interest that brought him to leadership in his ward and led to his election to the state legislature in 1893. The position which he took concerning certain vital questions has since made him a factor in national as well as state affairs, and he is again and again called to Washington in consultation with the heads of the party concerning the situation in the middle west. He proved himself as forceful and as resourceful as a state leader as he had in the office of attorney for Cook county. He received his party's nomination for governor in 1904 and during the campaign announced himself as the supporter of an enactment of a constitutional amendment to enable the general assembly to pass special laws for Chicago; the civil service law to be applied to the state penal and charitable institutions and the rehabilitation of the state charitable institutions, together with the enactment of a compulsory primary law. At the close of his first term, in the face of strong factional opposition, he was again nominated and reelected, and that he has stood by his campaign pledges is indicated in the fact that during his administration, which now covers six years, legislation has secured the direct primary law, municipal courts for Chicago, a state highway commission to encourage good roads, a state geological commission for the study of state resources, forestry preserves have been provided for, a state dental board has been created, safety appliances are required on railroads and inspectors provided for the placing of children in homes and providing for their visitation. The state has also been divided into insane districts and the county insane have been taken over by these districts. Legislation has also led to the adoption of a local option law; employers have been required to report all accidents to employes; an act requiring the protection of men employed in structural work; an act for the registration of nurses; coal mining laws were revised demanding the examination of all miners; a two-cent passenger rate law was passed; an act requiring the state treasurer to turn the interest on state money over to the state; a law regulating motor vehicles; an act giving the state food commission the right to inspect all foods; the west park commission authorized to issue three million dollar bonds; an internal improvement commission created and

deep waterway legislation begun; an act providing for an industrial insurance commission; an act providing for educational commission to revise all school laws; legislation revising and improving insurance laws; north park commission authorized to issue one million dollar bonds for small parks; a law authorizing the city of Chicago to fix rates and charges for gas and electricity for power, heating, lighting and other purposes; a negotiable instrument act; the revision of the practice act; an act to suppress mob law; an act to prevent policy playing; and thirty state buildings were either built or remodeled.

On the 10th of May, 1891, Governor Deneen was united in marriage to Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois. Their children are four in number, namely: Charles Ashley, Dorothy, Frances and Bina. The wife and mother was educated at the Frances Shimmer Academy of Mount Carroll. Governor Deneen is the idol of his family circle and spends his happiest hours with his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Deneen hold membership in the Methodist church and in a quiet, unostentatious, yet effective way he aids in the church work and in various charitable movements. Well poised and with imperturbable spirit, the shafts of political enmity glance off, leaving him unharmed, and while there has been nothing spectacular in his life history and in his administration, it is doubtful if any of his predecessors have left the office with more genuine friends and admirers than Governor Deneen now has.

LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Levi Zeigler Leiter typified in his active business career the commercial energy of Chicago. He was one of those who foresaw the greatness of the city and who were willing to stake all that they had on its growth and prosperity. Not only is the rapid development of Chicago considered one of the wonders of the world but also the remarkable progress of some of her business men, whose rapid attainment of wealth awakens the wonder and excites the admiration of all mankind. Notably prominent among these was Levi Zeigler Leiter, whose fortune was founded upon an aptitude for successful management, recognition and utilization of opportunity and that keen business discernment which precludes the possibility of a wrong move. In the legitimate channels of trade he laid the foundation for his success and not only builded thereon an immense fortune but also an honored name. There is no Chicagoan that is not proud of the record of Levi Zeigler Leiter. The little town of Leitersburg, Maryland, was his birth place and his natal year was 1834. The town was named in honor of his family, his ancestors being of the old Calvinistic Dutch stock. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him and he made his initial step in the business world as a merchant, being thus early attracted to that field in which he was destined to win wide distinction, high honors and a colossal fortune. Ere leaving the Atlantic coast he became interested in general merchandising, but when eighteen years of age sought the continual expanding opportunities of the growing west, recognizing the fact that with the natural trend of emigration westward the great Mississippi valley would in time become the stage of intense industrial and commercial activity. A brief period was spent at Springfield, Ohio,

where he entered the store of Peter Murray, a prominent merchant of that city, with whom he remained for a year. This place not furnishing the desired field he continued his way to Chicago, arriving in the summer of 1854. He came to this city during one of the most marked periods of rapid growth and development here. His early connection with its commercial interests was as a representative of the house of Downs & Van Wyck and later he accepted a position with the firm of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, one of the most important of the early business houses of the city and the predecessors of the great firm of John V. Farwell & Company. For nine years he remained with that house, with which he was connected during the financial panic of 1857 and also through the time when the country, recovering from its collapse, entered upon an era of business expansion that was notable. Among the other employes in the establishment was a young man destined to win equal fame as one of Chicago's millionaire merchant princes—Marshall Field. The two young men became interested in the business but in 1865 sold out to John V. Farwell and turned their attention to the conduct of an enterprise of their own. In 1865 they purchased from Potter Palmer the controlling interest of the business that had grown up under his management and at the same time took an option on the remainder of the stock. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Field, Palmer & Leiter. During the latter part of 1866 Mr. Leiter and Mr. Field exercised their option of the unpurchased interest of Mr. Palmer and on January 1, 1867, the latter retired from the firm which then became known as Field, Leiter & Company, remaining so until 1881, with a resulting prosperity unparalleled in the history of trade. It is a notable fact that the house of Field, Palmer & Leiter had as its controlling partners three men whose names stand as the synonym of marked business interprise, resulting in the achievement of almost marvelous success. The first, continuing in mercantile lines, became not only Chicago's foremost merchant but the head of the largest department store in the world, while Mr. Leiter and Mr. Palmer turned their attention to real estate and with the growth of the city became the largest holders of business property therein. Early in his career Mr. Leiter showed conspicuous traits of character that made his life brilliantly successful. It is true that, like other business men, he did not find all days equally bright. Indeed, in his commercial experience he saw the gathering of clouds that threatened disastrous storms but his rich inheritance of energy, determination and adaptability enabled him to turn defeats into victory and promised failures into brilliant successes. The great fire of October, 1871, totally destroyed the establishment of Field, Leiter & Company, the site of their building being in the midst of a great burned area that also included the site of the property in which Mr. Palmer had made extensive investments. But, even facing a situation which seemed to their friends to mean bankruptcy, each undertook the task of retrieving his lost possessions and their success is a part of the business history of Chicago. Mr. Leiter was active in rebuilding the store, which was soon developed along a more extensive and expansive plan than ever before. For ten years after the fire he remained a factor in the ownership and control of the mercantile business as a partner of Mr. Field and then withdrew to concentrate his energies upon real-estate operations. He also became a factor in banking circles, for from the time of its organization Mr. Leiter was a director and one of the heaviest stockholders of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. After the great fire of 1871 when so many were

damaged by loss of insurance capital Mr. Leiter was instrumental in introducing the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company to reestablish its agency in Chicago and also to make this one of its departments, thus giving confidence to other reliable companies to do likewise and enabling property interests to secure safe protection against the hazard of fire. Then, too, on severing his connection with merchandising he found liberty to employ his time in such things as were of greatest interest and pleasure to him. With his family he traveled extensively and while abroad added to his art treasures, which in time became almost priceless. He also promoted his own knowledge of science and letters and became the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the world. Then, too, he had opportunity to aid in the work of general progress through avenues of various organized efforts. Few men have seemed to realize more fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. Philanthropic, humanitarian and nonsectarian interests received his careful consideration and generous support. He was for many years a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and carefully studied out the most practical and helpful methods for the distribution of charity. He did not believe in that indiscriminate giving which fosters vagrancy and idleness, but when convinced that aid would be worthily bestowed no one was more generous to respond to the need of the individual or the community. The American Sabbath School Union was also one of his favorite instrumentalities of good to his fellowman because of his belief that early training constitutes the foundation for later character development. Nor were his efforts confined to the relief of the poor and the religious instruction of the young. He was a thorough believer in that higher education which comes through a cultivation of the arts and a knowledge of the world's work. He was the second president of the Art Institute of Chicago and he was one of the most active and helpful members of the Chicago Historical Society. At a time when most people thought such an organization was of little value because of the almost wholesale destruction of historical records in the fires of 1871 and 1874, he stood by the society and bent every energy to its further upbuilding. His large means as well as his great business sagacity were enlisted in many worthy enterprises and his identification with a movement or project not only insured success but carried weight and prestige as great as could be found in Chicago. Of temperate habits and strong physique, with great powers of application and endurance, Mr. Leiter in his active business career confined himself so closely to his business that he was enabled to dispose of an enormous amount of work, which an ordinary man could not have approached. He never sought nor held public office but from boyhood was a diligent student of politics in its highest sense, and few if any men possessed a wider range of intelligence concerning the principles of our government and of legislation affecting the welfare and industries of our country. He was the first president of the Commercial Club and a leading member of the Iroquois, Chicago, Calumet, Union, Washington Park and Union League Clubs.

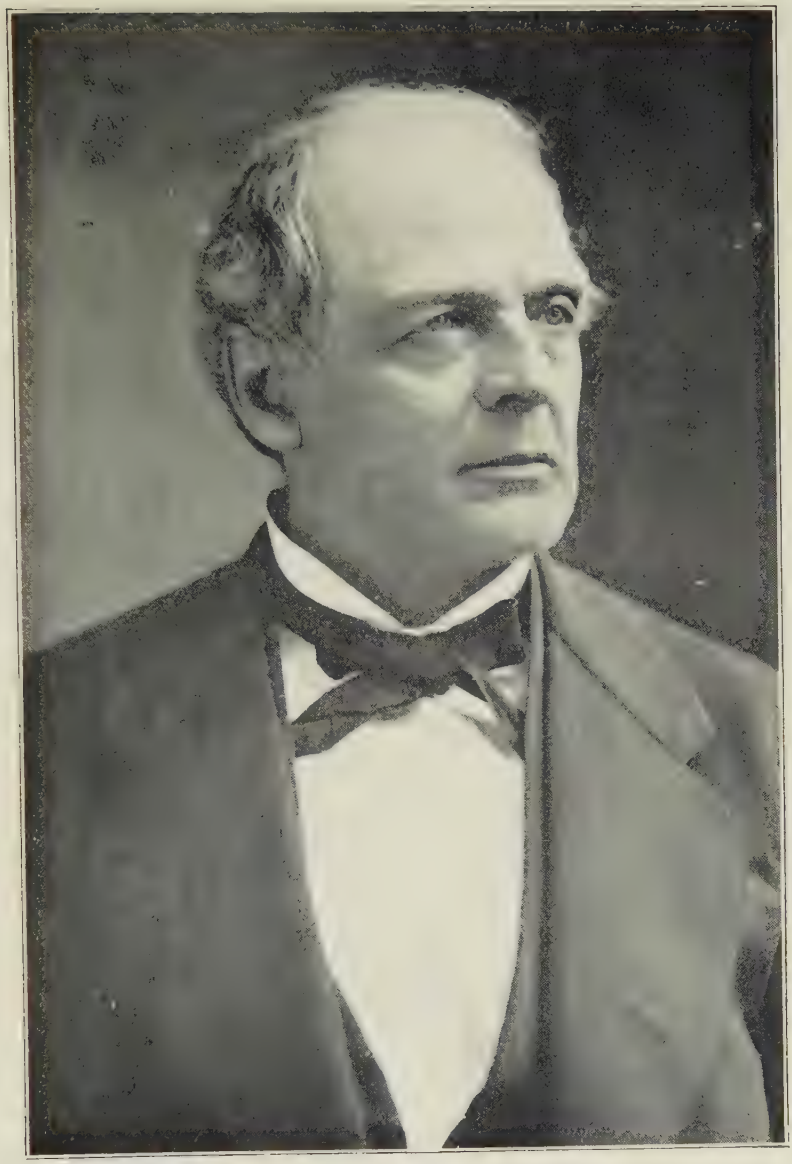
In 1866 Mr. Leiter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Theresa Carver, a daughter of Benjamin Carver, who was a native of Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, and came to Chicago in the latter '50s. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leiter were born a son and three daughters: Joseph, a Chicago capitalist; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Lord Curzon and thus vicereine of India; Nancy; and Marguerite. The death of Mr. Leiter occurred June 9, 1904, after a residence of a half century in

Chicago, although in his latter years the cosmopolitan nature of his interests had frequently called him elsewhere, much of his time being spent in Washington, where his widow now resides.

At his death the Record Herald said of him: "While he was preeminently a business man his extensive commercial activities and interests did not deter him from discharging honorably and zealously the civic obligations that naturally come to a man of such ample means. As a director in the Chicago Relief and Aid Society he did much to relieve sufferings of homeless people after the Chicago fire and his work in behalf of the Chicago Historical Society is gratefully remembered by members of that organization." The Tribune said editorially: "Fifty years ago Levi Z. Leiter came to Chicago, a city of seventy thousand people, and began clerking for small wages. . . . What Mr. Leiter did all Chicagoans know. He owed everything to himself and nothing to luck. It was not by accident that he settled here. He had what Bagehot calls in speaking of men of business 'a wonderful guessing power of what is going to happen' and he guessed correctly that this was to be a great business city. He had faith in the growth of Chicago and when he came to have money to invest he invested here in land and local enterprises. He had the business mind and ability to see opportunities and courage to take advantage of them. Add to this unbounded capacity for hard work and the result is easily imagined. In time the clerk of 1854 became one of the merchant princes of Chicago. In less than thirty years he had accumulated a great fortune and there remained to him more than twenty years of life in which to enjoy it as pleased him best." Marshall Field paid Mr. Leiter the following tribute: "He and I came to Chicago as boys. He showed unusual abilities from the start and as brother clerks and partners we were together twenty-five years. Always possessing the highest integrity and good judgment he attained the success one would naturally expect. He was always a great believer in Chicago, never wanting office yet always desiring to improve the government." Harlow N. Higinbotham's expression concerning Mr. Leiter was as follows: " He was a forcible, able and efficient business man and was authority in all matters with which he had to deal. He was a man of tremendous strength of character, unquestioned integrity and strong intellectual ability, and one whose judgment was recognized as being of a high plane." Mr. Leiter is indeed numbered among those who have been the real founders and promoters of the city's greatness and development, whose labors have constituted the impetus of Chicago's wonderful growth, and as long as the history of the western metropolis is written so long will the name of Levi Zeigler Leiter be known and honored.

J. K. BOTSFORD.

The past, when unassociated with the detail of daily life, always takes on the element of the picturesque and yet who, enjoying the privileges and opportunities that Chicago offers at the present time, would if possible go back to that era in which J. K. Botsford became connected with the city. It required physical courage, firm purpose and strong faith in the future for any one to face the conditions and meet the hardships of frontier life such as were here found at that day. The Pottawot-



J. H. Bottsford

tomies and other Indians still lived in this section, using Chicago as their trading post, and to the south, north and west there stretched a largely unsettled country. Mr. Botsford was among those, however, who had the prescience to discern what the future held in store for the village which had been founded on the shore of Lake Michigan with harbor advantages offered by the river that here emptied into the greater body of water. He was a New England man, his birth having occurred in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, June 11, 1812. His father desired that he should become a tailor and, in accordance with parental wish, he worked at the trade for about two years but did not find it to his taste and when his father died, J. K. Botsford, then eighteen years of age, turned his attention to other business pursuits. His education was acquired by attending school in his native state. In the summer seasons he worked upon his father's farm; but all through life he remained a student of the signs of the times and a close observer of men and measures and from all this he deducted logical conclusions and knowledge of practical value. His two years' experience as clerk in a general country store constituted an excellent training for his activity in commercial lines after coming to the west. In early manhood, with an insight far beyond that of most young men and even of those much older, he saw the possibilities for development in the west and realized the natural advantages of Chicago, situated on the lake shore and in the direct path of western travel. He therefore started for Illinois and en route visited relatives at Florence, Ohio, to whom he expressed his unwavering faith in the future greatness of the country toward which he was wending his way. At Detroit, Michigan, he formed the acquaintance of Otis Hubbard, formerly a merchant of Rochester, New York, and, mutually drawn together, they came on to Chicago with the purpose of engaging in business here as early as possible. A wagon and single horse brought them to the end of their journey fifteen days later. A tiny village upon an almost bottomless prairie, with Indians as frequent visitors and with not a single one of the improvements which are now deemed indispensable features of city life, was the region into which the young men came, but the possibilities and opportunities were limitless. How many there are in this day who tell that they might have bought land on the site of the present city for a mere song but regarded it worthless! Mr. Botsford, however, had a larger vision and a keener insight. He erected the first brick store building on Lake street, a little structure on the northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, a portion of the lumber therefor being sawed at a little sawmill on the Wabash river and hauled thence to Chicago. The lot on which the store was built was a canal lot which was purchased at the sale of 1833 at a cost of two thousand dollars and was eighty by one hundred and fifty-six feet. During the next year it was forfeited to the state but a law was afterward passed reducing the price of lots one-third and making arrangements for canal certificates to be received in payment therefor. This proved a great relief to settlers and lifted from their shoulders a heavy burden of debt. It was also in 1833 that Mr. Botsford established a stove and tin business, which he conducted uninterruptedly until his building, with stock, books, papers and in fact all the contents, was destroyed in the great conflagration of October, 1871. His losses above all insurance collected amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Botsford, however, did not again engage in active business, giving his attention to his investments. In 1836 he had admitted Cyrenius Beers to a partnership under the firm style of Botsford & Beers, and after the dis-

solution of this firm, in 1846, Mr. Botsford remained as sole proprietor until joined by Mark Kimball in 1852. The business was extended in scope to include the wholesale hardware trade under the firm name of J. K. Botsford & Company and when Mr. Kimball retired in 1865, Mr. Botsford was joined by his two sons, John R. and Bennett B., under the firm style of J. K. Botsford & Sons, which was continued until the business passed out of existence in the memorable fire. Mr. Botsford's original capital at the time of his arrival in Chicago was about three thousand dollars. His business talents and enterprise brought him success. He allowed no useless expenditure in the management of the business, yet never allowed this to interfere with a progressive policy in the conduct of his enterprise. In 1872 he erected a modern business block on the old lot and the raising of the street level makes it today about twelve feet higher than it was at the time of his purchase. At different times he purchased other property, the value of which has rapidly appreciated owing to the continuous growth of the city. He also became an investor in bank stocks and was the vice president of the Merchants National Bank, one of the soundest and best managed financial institutions of the country. The growth and development of Chicago must have been most gratifying to him, knowing that he had borne active and helpful part therein. In the year of his arrival he had witnessed the consummation of an important treaty made with the Pottawottomie Indians, by which they ceded to the government a large tract of land extending far into the north and west and including the section immediately surrounding Chicago. At a treaty previously made they had ceded to the government a strip twelve miles wide on each side of the canal for canal purposes and the village of Chicago, or rather Fort Dearborn, had been built upon this tract. The Indians vacating, the land was quickly taken up by permanent settlers, the rich prairie was brought under cultivation and Chicago became the market for the grain producing Mississippi valley. While business interests of every character sprang up and flourished, Mr. Botsford developed his own business in accordance with the times and lived to enjoy the fruits of his labor and of his wonderful insight into the future.

Mr. Botsford was married in 1835 to Miss Minerva Kimball, a daughter of John Kimball, of Naperville, Illinois, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter. The sons, John R. and Bennett B., are both now deceased. The daughter, Mrs. Young, is the widow of Caryl Young, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Minerva Botsford was called to her final rest on the 10th of April, 1891. J. K. Botsford and his bride began their domestic life in a house on Dearborn near Lake street, which in 1836 was removed to Wabash avenue near Adams street. The removal of this house was the first to be done in Chicago.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Botsford was elected one of the city aldermen and did efficient and faithful work in upholding and promoting municipal interests. He was again elected in 1861, filling the office altogether for four years. His appointment to the board of guardians of the Reform School came from Mayor Dyer and to his duties in that connection he brought the same qualities which were strongly manifest in his business life. In 1839, under the preaching of the Rev. Peter Borein of the old Clark Street Methodist Episcopal church, he joined that denomination, of which he became an active member and trustee. His wife was likewise an active and devout member of that church. Mr. Botsford was also its treasurer for thirty years, in which connection he handled all of the funds used in the erection of the

business block on the lot at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, known as the Methodist church block. In 1858 this building was erected at a cost of seventy thousand dollars—all borrowed money. Payments of interest and principal had been made from time to time until the Saturday previous to the fire of 1871, when Mr. Botsford paid the last of the indebtedness. The building was a victim of the conflagration. Mr. Botsford, in conjunction with other members of the building committee, immediately began the construction of the present building, which was completed in 1873 at a cost of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He was untiring in promoting this work yet never would receive a dollar of remuneration. The property, from rents, pays a handsome revenue to the church, which is all used to assist other Methodist organizations in the erection of houses of worship. Mr. Botsford was one of the original promoters of the Northwestern University at Evanston, became one of its first trustees and a member of the executive committee and so continued through many years. Religion and education, however, are not alone the beneficiaries of his bounty and his business ability. By precept and example he advocated the cause of temperance from the early period of his residence here and he always attributed his excellent health in advanced age to his abstinence throughout life from all intoxicants. Through the long period of his residence in Chicago, from 1833 until his death on June 8, 1887, he continued a supporter of all that promised benefit to the city and his labors were ever of a most practical character. He viewed all proposed projects from the standpoint of the experienced business man and if his judgment sanctioned the proposed movement he became a generous supporter and strong advocate thereof. The worth of his influence as a moral force in the community cannot be overestimated and he stood at all times for an infusion into the life of the city of those things which have worked for its material development and for its intellectual and moral uplift.

ROSS C. HALL.

To enter a well organized field of labor where men of recognized ability are in control of the business which is considered desirable, requires a degree of courage and determination that many men lack, and yet merit eventually wins, and the individual who possesses ability and is not afraid of close application or of the unfaltering industry which is the basis of all success, will eventually gain recognition and advancement. The truth of this is manifest in the life record of Ross C. Hall, who locating for the practice of law in Chicago has had to win his way in competition with lawyers well established in practice. As the years have passed on, his clientage has constantly increased in volume and importance until he is now the head of an enviable law practice as a member of the firm of Hall & Holly. He was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, October 29, 1866, his parents being Thomas M. and Harriet R. (Ross) Hall. His father was for some years a merchant in Macomb, Illinois. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and a practicing physician, who became a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820, and the year 1835 witnessed his arrival in Illinois. In the maternal line Mr. Ross comes of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, Ossian Ross, was born in New York

and arrived in Illinois in 1820. He had previously served as a soldier of the war of 1812. The grandfather, Harvey L. Ross, was a historian and author of the "Narrative History of Early Days in Illinois," which is found in the Chicago Public Library.

Ross C. Hall continued his education through consecutive grades in the public schools until he became a high-school student in Macomb, Illinois, while later he entered Georgetown College at Washington, D. C., and was there graduated in law in June, 1888. For twenty-two years he has been engaged in practice. He entered upon the active work of his profession at Rushville, Illinois, in connection with Judge S. B. Montgomery, and there remained until 1893, when he came to Chicago seeking the broader field offered by the metropolis. Here he entered practice as a member of the firm of Prentiss, Montgomery & Hall, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of Bailey, Hall & Gregg. The partnership was dissolved in 1906 at which time Mr. Hall was joined by Harry Holly under the present firm style of Hall & Holly. They are engaged in general law practice and the growth of their clientage has been highly satisfactory. They have been connected in the past four years with much important litigation and Mr. Hall is recognized as a thorough and painstaking lawyer who carefully prepares his cases, is strong in argument and logical in his inference, while in the application of legal principles he is seldom, if ever, at fault. He is now attorney for various municipalities in Cook county, including the town of Cicero.

Mr. Hall has likewise become quite prominent in political circles and in 1896 was elected to represent his district in the fortieth general assembly of Illinois. He was also democratic candidate for attorney general of the state in 1908, but the entire ticket suffered defeat in that year. In 1904 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention which met at St. Louis. His opinions carry weight in the local councils of his party, and he is deeply interested in the political questions which are of vital significance to state and nation.

On the 19th of August, 1890, in Macomb, Illinois, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Catherine Twyman, a daughter of Henry C. and Martha Twyman. Her people were among the oldest and most prominent families of Macomb, where her mother still resides, but her father has passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born three sons: Carlos T., George R. and Charles M., the first two now being pupils in the public schools. The family attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Hall belongs to the State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association, and in his profession and in political circles has made steady progress which directly results from well developed ability and earnest effort.

THOMAS EDWARD WILDER.

Thomas Edward Wilder, president of the firm of Wilder & Company, leading tanners and wholesale jobbers of leather, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 15, 1855. His parents, Charles Lewis and Harriet Ellen (Harris) Wilder, were both representatives of old New England families of English origin who traced their ancestry back to William the Conqueror, the ancestral home of the paternal

line being Sullham House and Purley Hall, England. The father was prominent in New England affairs and was a large manufacturer, being connected with the house of Chickering & Sons, and also owning cotton mills in Lancaster in addition to other extensive interests throughout the United States. The mother of Mr. Wilder was the daughter of a prominent manufacturer, but both parents are now deceased.

As a pupil in the public schools and the Lancaster Academy, Thomas Edward Wilder pursued his preliminary education and afterward entered upon a course of mechanical engineering in the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree. He is now a trustee of that institution and the only member of its board who is not a resident of the state.

Mr. Wilder never followed the profession for which he had qualified and, after teaching school for about a year in New England, came to Chicago in 1875, where he secured a clerical position with Walker, Oakley & Company, well known tanners. His experience in this line and his laudable ambition to enter upon an independent business career at length led him to establish a leather commission business in 1878 under his own name, and in the following year he entered into partnership relations for the manufacture of cut soles, under the firm name of Johnson & Wilder. This was succeeded by Wilder & Hale in 1880 and a reorganization of the business in 1887 led to the adoption of the present firm style of Wilder & Company, with Thomas Edward and John E. Wilder as the partners. The business covers a number of specialties, for in addition to tanning and wholesale jobbing, the firm manufactures cut soles and shoe bottom stock. For years the Wilder brothers followed the cooperative plan in the conduct of their business with the best financial and most harmonious results, making it a practice to see that their employes prospered with them. In December, 1906, they announced a dissolution of partnership, issuing the following statement: "The purpose of the dissolution is for the formation of a stock company, the better to enable the recognition of meritorious service rendered by the young men who will become interested in the new company as stockholders and directors, and, besides such, to recognize in a profit sharing proposition those whose service and loyalty to the business may warrant." On the 2d of January, 1907, Wilder & Company was transformed into a corporation, with Thomas Edward Wilder as president. In addition to acting as president of this company, Thomas Edward Wilder is vice president of the Wilder-Manning Tanning Company of Waukegan, Illinois, and chairman of the board of managers of the J. W. & A. P. Howard & Company, Limited, of Corry, Pennsylvania, tanners of sole leather. In February, 1908, he was elected general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which he had aided in organizing and which he has been connected with continuously as a member of its board of directors, executive, publicity, waterways or other important committees. He has cooperated in many of its most effective movements for the benefit and welfare of the city and his efforts have been most effective in obtaining good results.

At all times and in all connections Mr. Wilder is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, one who has the interests of his community and of his country at heart. He is now a director of the Great Lakes District of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and of its executive committee of five he has been a member for the past year. In view of this office as well as of his position as chairman of the waterways

committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, he has been very active in promoting the great project of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi valley. His keen insight into situations has enabled him to realize the vast possibilities of such a project, and he believes that it will be fully accomplished within the span of his life. He held for several terms the presidency of the Cut Sole Leather and Tap Association of the United States. He is now a director in the National Association of Tanners and was formerly vice president of the Chicago Shoe and Leather Association.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilder and Miss Anna G. Tucker, a daughter of William F. Tucker, of Chicago, and the children born unto them are as follows: Marjorie, now the wife of William H. Emery, who is engaged in leather manufacturing; Edward Tucker and Erskine Phelps, who are associated with their father in business; Harold, a successful lumber merchant of Portland, Oregon; Paul and Harris Emery, who are still at home. Mr. Wilder's greatest pride has been in the educatoin of his children. The daughter prepared for Smith College at the Burnham School of Northampton and was graduated from Miss Capen's School for Girls at Dobbs Ferry, while the three elder sons are graduates of Cornell, where the fourth is now a senior. The youngest son, being now only eleven years of age, is still a pupil in the public schools. The family are prominent socially in Elmhurst, where they have long resided, and in the public activity of that community Mr. Wilder has been greatly interested. He served as president of the school board at Elmhurst and has cooperated in many measures for the general good. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Unitarian church. He was president of the New England Society of Chicago, has been president of the Elmhurst Golf Club and belongs to the Union League Club. In his business career he has made continuous progress, and at the same time he has always found time, notwithstanding his large individual interests, to attend to his public duties, which have ever been most faithfully and capably discharged.

WALTER FERRIER.

Only noble traits of character leave their impress and cause the memory of man to be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him while he was still an active factor in the world's work. Walter Ferrier was ever a welcome visitor in the home of his many friends and deep sadness was felt by all when, on the 19th of January, 1902, in the midst of an honorable and successful business career, he was called to his final home.

He was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 19, 1855, a son of Walter and Susan (Rogers) Ferrier, the latter a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. His youthful days were spent in his native city and in its public schools he pursued his education. At the age of nineteen years he went to New York city, where he became an expert bookkeeper. He possessed a remarkably retentive mind and was exceptionally quick at figures, so that at the outset he was able to command a salary of twenty dollars per week—a good wage for one of his years. Carefully saving his earnings,

the capital thus acquired was later invested in a manufacturing enterprise in New York, but believing that the western metropolis offered still better business advantages, he came to Chicago in 1885 and remained a factor in the trade circles of this city for a number of years. He entered the commission business and operated along that line for a considerable period but later discontinued his activities in that field and returned to New York. He then purchased an interest and became a prominent factor in the management and control of the Cogswell Bowlder Company, which employed eight hundred people in their factory. His business judgment was sound, his sagacity keen and his enterprise unfaltering. Moreover his honesty was one of the unquestioned elements of his success and his record proved that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously. At the end of a very successful business career he passed away. Many business men of Chicago remember him for his sterling worth and character. His word was as good as any bond every solemnized by signature or seal and while a laudable ambition prompted him to gain prosperity, he never did so at the sacrifice of another's interests.

On the 31st of December, 1889, Mr. Ferrier was married to Miss Anna L. Allay, a daughter of Levitt and Sophia (Smyth) Allay, of Eaton, New Hampshire. Her father was a farmer and Civil war veteran, defending the Union cause during the darkest hour in the history of the country.

In politics Mr. Ferrier was an active republican, stanchly advocating the principles in which he firmly believed, and always working for the welfare of his city. He cooperated in many public-spirited projects and his influence was ever found on the side of right, reform and improvement. He became a member of the Methodist church in early manhood but for some time attended the Unitarian church. He was a lover of home, a man of refined, artistic tastes, and his pleasure and recreation came to him through travel, music and golf. He possessed a very social, genial nature and always enjoyed the gatherings of his friends, his home being ever open for the hospitable reception of those who knew him. Like her husband, Mrs. Ferrier delights in entertaining her friends and is widely known in the leading social circles of this city.

PETER WEIMESCHKIRCH.

Peter Weimeschkirch, who, until his recent retirement from active work, was engaged in the undertaking business, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and pursued his education in the schools of that country. It seemed to him that the business outlook was better in America than in his native land, and he was ambitious to make the best use of his time and talents. Accordingly he sailed for the United States, in 1878, and was first engaged in farming. He afterward turned his attention to the express and livery business, and also established an undertaking department, but owing to the growth of the latter, he devoted his entire attention to the undertaking business and had a well equipped establishment, carrying a large line of undertaking goods and supplies. Because of his reasonable prices and his straightforward dealing he built up a business which has assumed gratifying proportions, and

returned financial results which permitted him to retire, selling the establishment to his sons, Nicholas and Walter.

Mr. Weimeschkirch had been a resident of the United States for four years when he returned to his native country to be married, and in Luxemburg wedded Miss Alice Reading. They became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons, Nicholas, twenty-seven years of age, and Walter P., twenty-four years of age, are now owners of the undertaking business. John P., twenty-one years of age, is a member of the United States navy, and Peter, the youngest of the sons, is a little lad of six summers. The daughters are Mary and Tillie, aged respectively sixteen and twelve years. The family are communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Weimeschkirch is identified with the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Order of America, the Luxemburger Brotherhood and the Luxemburger Independent Club. He has many friends among the people of his nationality, and is an excellent type of the worthy and representative German-American citizen who, retaining a love for his native country, displays an unfaltering devotion to the land of his adoption and its best interests.

VICTOR F. LAWSON.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, there is perhaps no man in Chicago who has exercised a more widely felt or beneficial influence in the city than Victor F. Lawson because of the initiative spirit which he infused into modern journalism and because of his indorsement of measures and projects, the value of which time has proven. An onlooker to the extent of studying the public and its attitude concerning every significant or vital question, he has at the same time been a worker in the field of progress when his broader vision and keener insight have enabled him to understand a situation and to present it in such a manner as to change the current of public thought, feeling and action.

Mr. Lawson was born in Chicago, September 9, 1850. His father was for many years a most successful operator in real estate here and, provided with liberal educational advantages, the son supplemented his public-school course by study in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Returning to his native city, he took charge of his father's estate and in its control manifested the business qualities and insight which have characterized his management of the Daily News. On becoming connected with the paper he initiated movements that have had far-reaching influence over modern journalism. He was the pioneer in the publication of low-priced newspapers and his foresight supplemented by undaunted energy and management have gained him fame and fortune. When all the leading Chicago dailies were selling for five cents Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy and William E. Dougherty began the publication of the Daily News on January 1, 1876. It was a struggle to establish the enterprise upon a paying basis and Mr. Meggy and Mr. Dougherty, becoming discouraged, sold their interests six months later to Mr. Stone, who in turn disposed of the entire property to Mr. Lawson. Later, however, Mr. Stone again became the owner of a third interest and joined with

VICTOR F. LAWSON

Mr. Lawson in the project of making the Daily News a success. It meant to this enterprise what it does to every other of magnitude in its upbuilding. Mr. Stone took charge of the editorial department while Mr. Lawson managed the business interests, and after a few years the Daily News became not only the foremost journal of Chicago but had a circulation in excess of that of any other paper. In March, 1881, the proprietors began the publication of a morning edition, called the Morning News, which name was afterward changed to The Record. On the retirement of Mr. Stone in 1888, Mr. Lawson became sole proprietor and thereafter directed the editorial policy as well as the business departments of the two papers. Both steadily increased in circulation until March 28, 1901, when Mr. Lawson withdrew from the morning field, selling The Record to the Chicago Herald. The concentration of his work on one paper has redounded very greatly to the advantage of the Daily News. Employing none of the methods of yellow journalism, Mr. Lawson has, nevertheless, instituted many progressive measures, which have set the standard for other newspaper publications. Surrounding himself with an able corps of assistants in the department of financial management and with a corps of writers who are experts in their particular field, he has given to Chicago and the country at large a paper which in its several daily issues brings the public into almost immediate contact with events of local, national and international interest in the moment of their transpiring. It has never been the policy of the paper to dole out measure for measure in value; on the contrary, it has been an almost prodigal bestowal of the best intelligence, and the high standards maintained have been educative, initiative, reformative and uplifting. From the policy outlined at the beginning there has been no deviation, the only increased activity resulting in a larger field of usefulness, a broader view and more comprehensive results in promoting knowledge and molding public opinion. Untrammeled by party ties, pledged to the support of no coterie or of any designated movement, the Daily News, under the direction of Victor F. Lawson, stands for that which is just and that which is progressive, recognizing no class distinctions or party lines save where the interests of the whole have fostered.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR LORD.

William Sinclair Lord, poet and business man of Evanston, has gained an enviable reputation by his writings and at the same time has successfully conducted a mercantile business, thus combining the ideal and the practical. He is a native of Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois, and was born on the 24th of August, 1863, a son of Dr. Frederic A. and Emily (Bull) Lord. The father practiced medicine in Chicago and was one of the founders and a valued member of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of this city. He died in 1872, when his son was nine years of age. The mother was a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan. She died in 1885.

William Sinclair Lord received advantages of education in the public schools and later became interested in the mercantile business, in which he has been engaged continuously since 1886. In 1882 he first appeared before the public as an author, the volume being entitled "Verses." Other volumes have been published at various

times, as follows: "Beads of Morning," 1888; "Blue and Gold," 1895; "Jingle and Jangle," 1898; and "The Rockaby Book," 1905. He was also editor of the "Best Short Poems of the Nineteenth Century," which appeared in 1899, and is one of the finest compilations of the kind that has come from the press. He also compiled "This is for You," 1902, a collection of poems published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Mr. Lord possesses rare poetic and literary talent and his writings have been greatly admired wherever the English language is read. He is a gentleman of fine social characteristics, a constant student and a close observer, and can claim a wide circle of friends, who admire him for his genius and his beautiful and inspiring views of human life and its possibilities.

JOHN HIGGINS.

There have been certain nations in the history of the world who have been given to colonization and yet none has equalled the Anglo-Saxon race in sending out its representatives into all parts of the world, where they have planted the seeds of English civilization and have used the typical British enterprise and determination in the attainment of individual success. Of this class John Higgins is a representative, and his worth and ability as a business man are at once attested in the fact that he is the secretary and auditor of the extensive mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

He was born in Liverpool, England, May 14, 1873, and is a son of James and Mary (Maloney) Higgins, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where the father was engaged in the plumbing and contracting business. The son acquired his education in parochial schools of his native country and was a youth of thirteen years when in 1886 he became a resident of Chicago. The following year he began earning his own living, for in 1887 he accepted a position as timekeeper and assistant in the auditing department of Carson, Pirie & Company, the predecessors of the well known dry-goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. Later he was also in the credit department with the same company and continued his connection therewith for a period of eight years, winning promotion and gaining that broad, practical experience which has stood him in good stead in his present business relation. On his withdrawal from the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, he worked for a short time for Wolf, Sayer & Heller and in 1897 he entered the employ of Sears, Roebuck & Company as bookkeeper. His rise has since been rapid. He here found opportunity for the exercise of industry, determination and initiative spirit—his dominant qualities—and after filling various important positions he was advanced to that of secretary and auditor in 1908. In this connection he has voice in the management of the business, which has grown year by year until it o'ertops nearly every enterprise of the kind in the country. It has ever followed the policy of giving adequate return for money received and, purchasing in very extensive quantities, is able to give its patrons the benefit of the low prices accordingly secured. It is strictly a mail order house, and something of the extent of its business is indicated by the thousands of employes who are to be found in the mammoth es-

tablishment that is situated on the west side, where a large plant was erected by the company.

Mr. Higgins was married in 1898 to Miss Anna Reitz, of Peoria, Illinois, and unto them have been born ten children, all of whom are living, the family residence being at No. 209 Clark avenue in Austin. Mr. Higgins is a fourth-degree member of the Knights of Columbus, and is of the Roman Catholic faith. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for, dependent upon his own resources from the age of fourteen years, he has achieved notable and enviable success.

JOSEPH FENNELL McKEE, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Fennell McKee, who since 1894 has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery and since 1908 has been a representative of the profession in Chicago, was born at Barrie, Ontario, Canada, August 1, 1868. His father, Robert McKee, was a native of Lisburn, Ireland, and devoted his life to teaching and farming. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world he was married in Canada to Elizabeth Ann Fennell, who was born in Bradford, Ontario. Both have now passed away, the father having died in 1902, while the mother's death occurred in March, 1888. In their family were four children, of whom Dr. McKee was the second in order of birth. The others are: Elizabeth A., who is the wife of William J. Brown, of Aurora, Ontario, and has two children; Rebecca J., the wife of Marshall Wilson, of Aurora, and the mother of four children; and James S., who also became a resident of the United States, now making his home at Hoquiam, Washington.

When a lad of six years Dr. McKee began attending the district schools near Barrie and two years later accompanied his parents on their removal to Aurora, Ontario, where he continued his public-school education and also received high-school training until 1888, when he put aside his text-books. In the meantime, however, his studies were interrupted, for between the ages of fourteen and nineteen years he worked upon his father's farm and was only able to continue his studies in the evening hours after the day's work was done. At the age of eighteen years he determined to become a physician and accordingly took the examination for Trinity University, in which he matriculated. Later he obtained a transfer and entered Toronto University in 1890, being graduated therefrom in 1894, on the completion of a four years' course in the medical department. The same year he took the examination in Ontario, making an especially high grade. During the college vacation periods he had studied under Dr. Robert W. Hillary, Sr., a graduate of Dublin University. In 1894 he entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery at Petrolia in connection with Dr. John Dunfield, with whom he was associated for three years. Following the death of Dr. Dunfield, Dr. McKee practiced alone for four years and in 1902 he went to London, England, where he entered the University College and on the 13th of November, of that year, received a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Having read and heard much of the opportunities offered in the United States, he decided to become a citizen of this country, and therefore crossed the border, settling in Indianapolis in

1903. Five years later, in December, 1908, he came to Chicago and opened an office on the northwest side, where he now has a large practice. While in Indianapolis he served on the medical staff of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1898 Dr. McKee took post-graduate work in New York and at all times has remained a close and discriminating student of the scientific phases of medical practice. While in Canada he was medical examiner for six different insurance companies and he is now physician for the Independent Order of Foresters and medical examiner for the Illinois Bankers' Life Association and the Security Life Insurance Company of America. He also belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society and thus keeps in touch with the progressive work that is being done by the representative and advanced members of the profession.

On the 27th of June, 1906, Dr. McKee was married to Miss Grace Florence Ray, a daughter of David Ray, a prominent building contractor of Chicago. Like his father, Dr. McKee has never cared for political honors, but his maternal grandfather was well known in official connections, holding the government positions of councilman and justice of the peace—positions to be held during life. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Altrua Club of Jefferson Park and of the Tribe of Ben Hur. Dr. McKee belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and to the Presbyterian church. He is fond of travel, which constitutes his chief source of recreation and pleasure. Occasionally he steals away from business to enjoy the rest which a change of scene and thought brings, but usually is found busily occupied with professional cares, and his capability in his chosen field is attested by the liberal practice accorded him.

A. L. CRAIG, M. D.

Dr. A. L. Craig, in the private practice of medicine, as medical director of the Old Colony Life Insurance Company and medical editor of the Western Review, has become widely known as an exponent of progress and advancement in those fields relating particularly to health conditions in Chicago. Moreover, he is widely known throughout the country because of his work in connection with a growing sentiment, particularly among physicians and scientists, relative to the dissemination of knowledge concerning the cause and prevention of disease. Upon this question he has taken an advanced stand, his position, however, being a very tenable and practicable one which has awakened the attention of the public and in considerable measure has gained the approval and won the following of many. Dr. Craig was born in Georgetown, Illinois, August 1, 1853. His parents were William D. and Clara P. Craig, the former a physician who served as a surgeon in the Civil war. They gave to their son liberal educational advantages and after completing his more specifically literary education in the University of Illinois, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in the year 1878. The fact that his father was a physician and that from his early boyhood he heard discussed questions relating to the practice of medicine awakened in him the desire to some day follow in his father's footsteps and he accordingly eagerly embraced the opportunity which qualified him for professional service. Following his graduation from Rush Medi-

cal College, of Chicago, he engaged in the practice of medicine at Aledo, Illinois, from 1878 until 1891, and was very successful in his work there, continued reading and experiment broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency while his ability was attested in the liberal patronage accorded him. In the summer of 1892 on account of ill health he removed to Denver, where he found that a change of climate proved efficacious and, with health restored, he removed from Denver in the fall of 1893. He has been a resident of Chicago since January, 1899, and has since figured prominently in professional and insurance circles. He was one of the organizers of the Old Colony Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, chartered in June, 1907, of which he has since been the medical director. He is likewise medical editor of the Western Review, of Chicago, and in this connection makes it the purpose of his department to arouse an interest in all those measures of prevention which reduce to a minimum the possibility of the outbreak and spread of disease. He has secured as writers for this department many men who are regarded as authority upon subjects discussed, and his own comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine also adds much to the value of the paper.

At New Boston, Illinois, in May, 1879, Dr. Craig was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Kirlin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kirlin, who were pioneers of this state, settling at New Boston early in the '30s. Her father was a prominent and influential citizen there, contributing in substantial measure to the early development of the district. Her mother reached the very advanced age of eighty-eight years and retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the last. She was a broad reader, took great interest in government affairs and was an ardent champion of republican principles. Dr. and Mrs. Craig have gained many warm friends during their residence in Chicago. He is now a valued member of the Press Club of Chicago, and in fraternal organizations he has attained high rank. In the blue lodge of Masons he has held all of the offices including that of worshipful master. He has also taken the Royal Arch degree and is a member of the Rock Island Commandery, K. T., of Rock Island, and of Kaaba Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Davenport, Iowa. He was a charter member of the Chapter Prime Upsilon of the Delta Tau Delta, a fraternity of the University of Illinois at Champaign, and he was one of the founders of the national organization known as the Associated Fraternities of America. He belongs to various medical societies and keeps thoroughly informed concerning all that modern research, experiment and investigation are bringing to light bearing upon the practice of medicine and surgery or upon the best methods of preventing and checking the ravages of disease. A well trained and discerning mind enables him to readily grasp the vital and salient points presented, not only in medical literature but in the discussion of the broad questions which involve the welfare and progress of the individual, the community and country at large. Dr. Craig's work in behalf of public education concerning disease is indeed notable and commendable. He was made chairman of the standing committee of the Associated Fraternities of America on infectious, contagious and hereditary diseases and, following the publication of his report, over one hundred thousand copies were issued in pamphlet form and distributed by the Associated Fraternities. His report as chairman of the committee awakened widespread interest throughout the country. The American Association for the Advancement of Science appointed a committee of one hundred on national health and to that committee Theodore

Roosevelt, then president, wrote: "Our national health is physically our greatest national asset. To prevent any possible deterioration of the American stock should be the national aim. We cannot too strongly insist on the necessity of proper ideals for the family, for simple living and for those habits and tastes which produce vigor and make men capable of strenuous service to their country. The preservation of national vigor should be a matter of patriotism. For this reason and because many of the problems of public health are interstate in their character the aid of the Federal government is necessary to supplement the work of state and local boards of health." In his paper Dr. Craig further said: "This human capital is by all odds the greatest asset of all. It is worth five times that of all the capital represented by actual coin and all other property values, such as railroads, mines, forests, real estate, capital invested in business and the like. A concerted effort to cut down the death rate and lower the burden of sickness would, if only slightly successful, result in such a saving of money (not to mention the increase of human happiness) as would turn this line of type into a row of figures marching behind the potent sign of the dollar if an attempt should be made to compute it." He quoted from John Pease Norton, professor of political economy of Yale University, who said in part: "For a nation to permit great wastes to go unchecked is more than a suicidal policy; for an evil more destructive than race suicide is race homicide. There are four great wastes today, the more lamentable because they are unnecessary. They are preventable death, preventable sickness, preventable conditions of low physical and mental efficiency and preventable ignorance. The magnitude of these wastes is testified to by experts competent to judge. They fall like the shades of night over the whole human race, blotting out its fairest years of happiness. The facts are cold and bare—one million, five hundred thousand persons must die in the United States during the next twelve months; equivalent to four million, two hundred thousand persons will be constantly sick; over five million homes consisting of twenty-five million persons will be more or less wretched by mortality and morbidity. We look with horror upon the black plague of the middle ages. The black waste was but a passing cloud compared with the white waste visitation. Of the people living today, over eight millions will die of tuberculosis, and the Federal government does not raise a hand to help them. The department of agriculture spends seven millions of dollars on plant and animal health every year but, with the exception of the splendid work done by Doctors Wiley, Atwater and Benedict, congress does not directly appropriate one cent for promoting the physical well-being of babies. Thousands have been expended in stamping out cholera among swine, but not one dollar was ever voted for eradicating pneumonia among human beings. Hundreds of thousands are consumed in saving the lives of elm trees from the attacks of beetles; in warning farmers against blights affecting potato plants; in importing Sicilian bugs to fertilize fig blossoms in California; in ostracizing various species of weeds from the ranks of useful plants; and in exterminating parasitic growths that prey on fruit trees. In fact, the department of agriculture has expended during the last ten years over forty-six millions of dollars. But not a wheel of the official machinery at Washington was ever set in motion for the alleviation or cure of diseases of the heart or kidneys which will carry off over six millions of our entire present population. Eight millions will perish of pneumonia, and the entire event is accepted by the American people with a resignation equal

to that of the Hindoo who, in the midst of indescribable filth, calmly awaits the day of the cholera. During the next census period more than six million infants under two years of age will end their little spans of life while mothers sit by and watch in utter helplessness. And yet this number could be probably decreased by as much as one-half. But nothing is done."

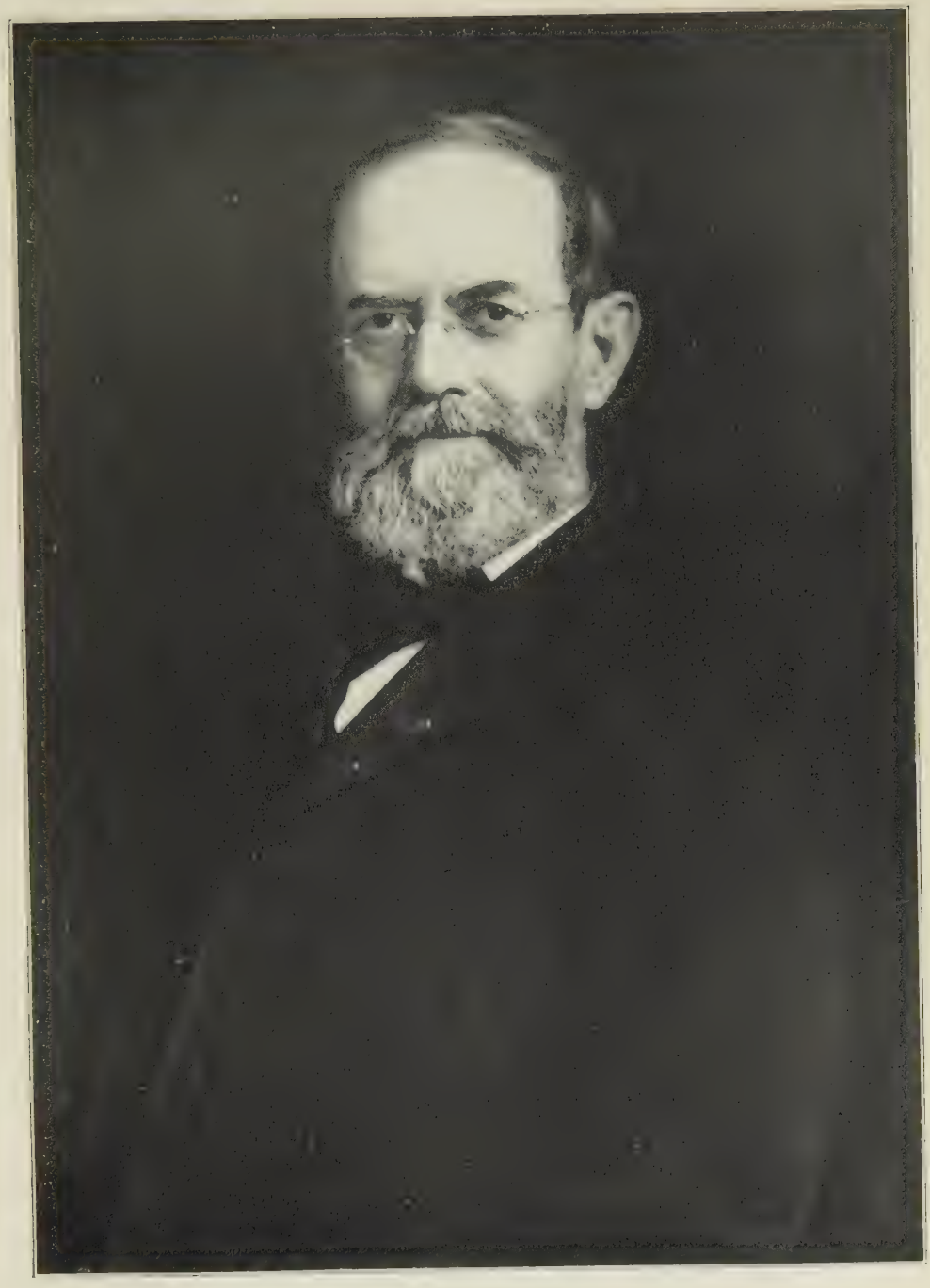
After citing facts and figures, Dr. Craig expressed his hope that the Associated Fraternities would unite in a great effort to check or if possible entirely eliminate disease. He continued: "If we are fraternal we certainly cannot enter in a work more likely to bring results of inestimable value and one that will teach a large body of people the lessons calculated to decrease bodily ills; lessen early mortality and thus lengthen out the span of life by a possible twenty-five to fifty per cent and correspondingly add to the economic value of millions of lives, to say nothing of the comforts and happiness that would naturally accompany such a state. The fraternal beneficiary membership totals seven million or more. One hundred and more different fraternal beneficiary papers are issued monthly. No line of publications has such a vast number of readers as has the organs of these societies. They are up in the millions—fully twenty millions. No publications taken as a whole have such close perusal as these papers. They go to the rank and file—the bone and sinew of the country. Such a wonderful medium for spreading the gospel of health and all that goes with it and such a fertile field for the reception of such knowledge. It is from the readers of these papers that our greatest percentage of posterity does and must come, and therefore from the viewpoint of your committee it is plainly the duty of this organization, and should be its greatest pleasure, to aid in every way in the education of the masses along the lines of preservation of health and the promotion of longevity. Over ten million dollars were paid out last year by fraternal beneficiary societies on account of deaths matured by tuberculosis. Nearly an equal amount was paid because of deaths by pneumonia. A total of nearly twenty million dollars out of a grand total of about seventy-five million dollars was paid out last year by the fraternal beneficiary societies on account of two diseases attended by a mortality so terrible that they amount to a scourge." He spoke at length concerning pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, smallpox, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, gout, cancer, insanity and many children's diseases, telling of their causes and the manner of prevention. He urged the necessity of a campaign on education and control. He urged that a perfect system of education should be symmetrical, developing mind and body at the same time, and that these questions of health and hygiene should be widely taught in the schools not only from a scientific but from a practical standpoint as well. He also urged the necessity of the establishment of a "national department of health" —adequately equipped—a vast preventative machine, working ceaselessly. "Hundreds are saved daily by some heroic act from death by fire and water, street accident or otherwise, but the silent, relentless and ever fatal forces of disease are allowed to lay low annually hundreds of thousands of victims at an economic cost of thousands of millions of dollars and we are making but slight effort to make more secure and lengthen out our tenure of life. The day of universal awakening is now at the dawn, as evidenced on almost every hand. President Roosevelt in his last winter's message to congress said: 'Finally let us remember that the conservation of our national resources, though the greatest problem of today, is yet but a part of

another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it will awake in time and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency.' More than one state legislature has memorialized and urged congress to establish a national bureau of health and endow it with power and funds commensurate with the highly important duties with which it will necessarily be entrusted. The logic that justifies an annual appropriation of two million dollars for a life-saving service against accidents of the sea, should justify protection against accidents of disease and death. Your committee is ready and willing, yea, anxious to aid in the greatest work ever undertaken by the civilized world—the active combat against the destructive foes to life with the assurance born of demonstration that parasitic life can be banished from its habitat; infectious diseases eliminated from the category of diseases and the average of life increased from twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent. The work is humanitarian—a beneficent one. It should appeal to all. Its results will be marvelous. The possibility of future improvement is greater than all past achievements. Experts have shown that many, if not most diseases could be completely eliminated by the simple application of existing knowledge. The great Pasteur said: 'It is within the power of man to rid himself of every parasitic disease.' A persistent and world-wide campaign of education should be carried on by those who are now qualified to lead, aided by the hearty cooperation and generous support of its citizenship. We respectfully submit this report with the hope that we may have the assurance of the managers and editors of this association, of their hearty cooperation in the future, to the end that with each issue of their papers the same article on some subject relating to public health may appear simultaneously in all. As previously promised, these articles will be furnished the editors and will be from the pen of those who are well qualified to speak on the subjects relating to the public health."

ALBERT DICKINSON.

With a nature so determined and resourceful as to enable him to retrieve losses for which he was entirely unaccountable and then upon the foundation of a good name build up a business of mammoth proportions, Albert Dickinson is classed with the leading representative business men of Chicago where he is conducting one of the largest seed houses in the world as the president of the Albert Dickinson Company. The story of his life in its successful achievement, where difficulties and obstacles have seemed to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort, is an interesting one. He was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 28, 1841, and his parents, Albert F. and Anne Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, were also natives of western Massachusetts. They came to Chicago with their family in 1855, the father having established a grain and produce business in this city the previous year.

Albert Dickinson was at that time a youth of fourteen years and he at once entered the public schools, completing the course in 1859, with the first class that was graduated from the Chicago high school. He then became his father's associate in business but put aside commercial and personal interests at the outbreak of the Civil war in order to join the army. The smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when, in April, 1861, he became a member of Company B, of the Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery but afterward as Company B,



ALBERT DICKINSON

First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. His military service covered three years and three months, during which time he participated in the engagements at Frederickstown, Missouri, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. The battery was then sent to Memphis with Sherman's army and afterward moved up to Chattanooga, taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. Mr. Dickinson also participated in the Atlanta campaign until honorably discharged in July, 1864.

The military chapter in his life history closed, Albert Dickinson became a resident of Durant, Iowa, where he engaged in buying grain for a year, but his father's failing health recalled him to Chicago, after which he actively participated in the conduct of the business at this point until, with hundreds of others, the firm suffered heavy losses in the disastrous fire of 1871. They faced the situation of an indebtedness of several thousand dollars, occasioned by a mortgage which was incurred to pay for the new warehouse. They realized nothing from the insurance which they had carried on the property, but with resolute and determined spirit Albert Dickinson and his brother Nathan attempted the upbuilding of the business, and following the removal to Kinzie street their sister Melissa became their bookkeeper and their brother Charles, then but fifteen years of age, joined them in the enterprise, and the united efforts of brothers and sister triumphed over the difficulties and obstacles which confronted them, met the liabilities of the father which had formerly been incurred and placed the business once more upon a paying basis. From that time to the present the enterprise has grown steadily until the Albert Dickinson Company controls one of the largest seed houses in the world. With the growth of the business larger quarters were necessary and a removal was made from No. 136 Kinzie to No. 117 Kinzie street, and soon afterward the adjoining building at No. 119 was secured. A few years later quarters were secured at No. 113 Kinzie street, as well as 104 to 110 Michigan street, and the Empire warehouse on Market between Van Buren and Jackson streets was also added to their storage facilities. Still later, with the continuous increase of business, another on the railroad tract, at Sixteenth and Clark streets was secured, when the Kinzie, Michigan and Market street warehouses were given up. For many years they had been using the property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes, and in 1889, obtained control of the company mentioned. The local plants of the company now occupy six hundred and ninety feet on Taylor street, four hundred feet on the river and two hundred and sixty-feet front on Clark street (the Clark and Sixteenth street warehouses), comprising the most modern office facilities, storage and wharfage accommodations and up-to-date mechanisms for the handling of goods. Not only has the business so expanded as to necessitate this great increase in the accommodations of the local plants, but branches have been established at Minneapolis, Minnesota and Boston, Massachusetts.

A general commission business was continued by the firm until 1874, when a cash basis was adopted as the foundation of their business transactions and they began limiting their operations exclusively to seeds. In 1888 the business was incorporated as a stock company, capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, with Albert Dickinson as president, Charles Dickinson as vice president and Nathan Dickinson as treasurer. There has been no change in the presidency to this writing, in 1910, Albert Dickinson remaining as the chief executive officer of a business

which has grown to mammoth proportions. He has not limited his efforts, h ever, to this field, for he has become an executive in several other important c porations in which he holds considerable stock.

Mr. Dickinson holds stanchly to the principles of the republican party at tional elections, with independent proclivities when called to exercise his right franchise in local affairs. He holds membership in George H. Thomas Post, 5, G. A. R., and is further identified with the club life of this city as a member the Illinois, Chicago Athletic, Union League and South Shore Country Clubs. has long been deeply interested in the welfare of the Chicago Academy of Scier and is concerned in many matters relative to the city's progress and improvem along educational, social and municipal as well as material lines. As the archi of his fortunes he has builded wisely and well upon the sure foundation of unfal ing enterprise, indomitable perseverance and energy that never flags.

HON. LYNDEN EVANS.

Hon. Lynden Evans, attorney at law of Chicago and present member of c gress from the ninth district, was born in La Salle, Illinois, June 28, 1858, a of Judge Daniel and Emma Lynden (Ryder) Evans. The ancestry of the fan is traced back to the time when William Penn came to America to establish organize the province of Pennsylvania, representatives of the Ryder family coming at that time. When the Revolutionary war was in progress Henry Ev was active in the service of the Continental army under Washington and ros the rank of brigadier general. He was mustered out with that rank at the c of hostilities and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Lynden Ev is numbered among his descendants of the fifth generation. Daniel Evans, many years a prominent and honored resident of La Salle county, Illinois, se as probate judge at Ottawa and has had large personal acquaintance with many the distinguished men whose names figure conspicuously on the pages of Illi history. He was a friend of both Lincoln and Douglas and during the progress the Civil war a presidential appointment made him war consul in Spain, his spe duty being to watch for the departure of vessels which might be in the service the Confederates. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Lynden Evans, a boy at the time of his father's consular service, spent years with him abroad—from 1863 until 1868—and acquired a knowledge of sev foreign languages. Following his return to this country he entered Knox Coll at Galesburg, Illinois, and was there graduated with the class of 1882. Follow the completion of his college course Lynden Evans engaged in teaching school La Salle and in Evanston, Illinois, from 1882 until 1885, and in the meantime tered upon the study of law, his careful preparation enabling him to win admiss to the bar in 1884. He practiced as a member of the law firm of Barnum, Ev & Barnum, from 1888 until 1891, and later was senior partner of the firm of Ev & Arnd, but in recent years he has practiced alone. He is systematic and care in the preparation of cases, painstaking and thorough, and his comprehensive kno edge of the law has been manifest in logical argument and in well prepared brie He is the author of Illinois Overruled Cases and also of Cases Distinguished, Li

ited and Expanded. Moreover he is known in the educational field, being a lecturer on constitutional law at the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

Mr. Evans has brought the same thoroughness to bear in the study of political conditions, questions and issues and his clear and forceful discussion of the problems now before the country has led to his selection for leadership in political affairs. On the 10th of November, 1910, he was elected to congress on the democratic ticket. As he expresses it, he is "an old-fashioned democrat," believing thoroughly in the constitution and in the conduct of government affairs for the benefit of the many. He also believes in lowering the present tariff, "not with an ax but with jackscrews."

In 1896 at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Bonnie Withrow, a daughter of the late Judge Thomas F. Withrow, who was general counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad at the time of his death in 1893. Mrs. Evans shares in her husband's interest in the vital questions of the day, especially those political, economic and sociological problems which are of significant interest in the present age. They reside at No. 1240 Astor street, and one of the attractive features of their home is a well selected library. Mr. Evans' interests run mainly to history and his interest therein is from the ethical point of view. He finds greatest pleasure in such works as Lecky, De Tocqueville and Von Holst, which indicates his preference for a history written from the viewpoint of the people and not from that of the rulers. He is also a collector of "first editions," especially of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, of which he possesses a complete set. In addition to their Chicago residence Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a most attractive summer home, owning a country place at Pelican Lake, not far from Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Mr. Evans is much interested in forestry and devotes himself to clearing land in the vicinity of his place, performing the work with his own hands and thus becoming an adept in wood-chopping after the manner of the well known recreative exercises of the great Gladstone. Mr. Evans has had his summer residence built principally of heavy logs, its sills being of logs three feet in diameter. It is in this home that he spends his summer vacations. He belongs to the University Club of Chicago, to the Iroquois Club, the City Club and the Germania Maennerchor and to the Chicago Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and outside of his home finds his closest companionship with the men who feel more than a superficial interest in the great problems of the age.

CLYDE MITCHELL CARR.

Clyde Mitchell Carr, well known in connection with the iron and steel business in Chicago since 1888, was born in Illinois in 1869, a son of Richard Baxter and Margaret Mitchell Carr. The father's people were Virginians, while the Mitchell family originally came from Scotland.

Mr. Carr prepared for Princeton University at the Lake Forest Academy, and during the years 1887 and 1888 he attended Northwestern University. After leaving college he engaged in the iron and steel business, to which he has since devoted his attention, becoming a prominent representative of the iron, steel and machinery trade of the country. In 1901 he was admitted to the firm of Joseph T. Ryerson &

Son, and in 1911 was elected president of the corporation. Mr. Carr is president of the Lennox Machine Company, a director in the American Glyco Metal, and other manufacturing companies; director of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago; and of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

Mr. Carr was married in Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Lillian Van Alstyne, in 1894; in 1897 they lost their only child, Dorothy. Their city residence is on the Lake Shore Drive, and their country home in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Mr. Carr is particularly interested in the educational and artistic development in Chicago, and in this connection is a trustee of the Art Institute, of the Thomas Orchestra Association and of the Chicago Plan Commission; he is also trustee of the Lake Forest University and of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency. His name is on the membership rolls of the Commercial, Chicago, Mid-Day, University, Saddle and Cycle, Princeton, Cliff Dwellers and Onwentsia Clubs.

A. STARR BEST.

A. Starr Best is a Chicago merchant whose business is unique in the commercial circles of the city, being the only exclusive establishment for the sale of children's and infants' apparel. The store, too, situated at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, is one of the most attractive in the city in its tasteful arrangement as well as in the line of goods carried and the business management of the house assures its continued success.

Mr. Best is a native of Buffalo, New York, born April 25, 1871, his parents being Albert and Estelle (Starr) Best. The father was a native of Pine Plains, New York, and was the originator of the Lilliputian Bazaar of New York city, remaining its proprietor until his death, which occurred April 21, 1899, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife was a native of Kidders Ferry, New York, and is still living in New York city at the age of sixty-five years.

A. Starr Best was the eldest son and the third child in a family of five children and pursued his education in the public schools of the eastern metropolis until graduated from the high school, at which time he entered business in connection with his father, being then a youth of sixteen years. He remained with his father until the latter's death and then came to Chicago, in 1901, and purchased the infants' apparel store of Dora Schultz. He then founded his present business under the name of A. Starr Best & Company, which was changed three years later to A. Starr Best. This is the only exclusive house in children's and infants' apparel in the west and a business of large volume is carried on annually, while Mr. Best is also associated with business enterprises in the east.

On the 18th of April, 1896, in New York city, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Best and Miss Marjorie Ayres, a daughter of Marshall Ayres, Jr., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Best was born in Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 18, 1874, and attended a private school and Smith College of Northampton, Massachusetts. She now holds membership with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Smith Alumnae Association and the Society of Physical Research. She is deeply and sympathetically interested in various movements for the

upbuilding of humanity and the promotion of such knowledge as will work for better citizenship and higher ideals. She was one of the originators of the Drama Club of Evanston and while acting as its president became one of the promoters and founders of the Drama League of America, of which she has since been the president. This was organized for the promotion and support of good drama and the discouragement of bad plays, and has gained international popularity, having now a membership throughout the country of many thousands. Mrs. Best also belongs to the First Congregational church of Evanston, and her activities along the lines which touch the general interests of society have been of a most practical, helpful nature, resultant at all times of good. For fifteen years she has been active in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and for five years after coming to Chicago was a member of the national board, carrying the work for the whole country. For the past five years she has been a member of the Illinois state board, and in both connections has had charge of the finances of the work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Best have been born four children: Marshall Ayres, whose birth occurred November 26, 1901; Albert Leonard, born October 6, 1903; Marjorie Starr, born April 5, 1908; and Barbara, born October 25, 1910.

In 1902 Mr. Best established his home in Evanston, residing at 1936 Orrington avenue, and has since taken an active part in its local affairs. He is a member of the Evanston and Evanston Golf Clubs and of the Union League. He is of social disposition and is a lover of hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports. Both he and his wife are ardent golf champions, and have played in many matches and tournaments. He also has an interesting military chapter in his life history, for during ten years prior to leaving New York he was a member of Company D, of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, a famous military organization of that state, in which he served as corporal. He was a crack marksman and one of the sharpshooters. Throughout his life he has been keenly alive to the interests of the present, and while a progressive and prosperous young business man, he never allows the commercial instinct to warp his nature or to crush out an interest in those activities which are a source of physical and mental stimulus as well as of pleasure. Both he and his wife are people of charming personality and are extremely popular in social circles.

WILLIAM T. IRWIN.

William T. Irwin, president of the Phillip Grain & Coal Company, dealers in grain and coal at Rogers Park, has been thus connected with business interests in that section of the city since 1890. He was born May 15, 1857, in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, a son of John E. and Catharine (Tobias) Irwin, both deceased. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, William T. Irwin continued his education in the Everett Academy of his native town. He made his initial step in the business world in connection with newspaper interests, and, in July, 1879, when a young man of twenty-two years, came to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here he first associated himself with the dry-goods house of James H. Walker & Company, but desirous of engaging in business on his

own account, used his opportunities toward that end and eventually, in 1890, embarked in the grain and coal business in Rogers Park, since which time he has been president of the Phillip Grain & Coal Company. The business has been developed along substantial lines and a large trade is now enjoyed by the firm, its methods at all times commending them to the confidence and support of the public.

In 1882 Mr. Irwin was united in marriage to Miss Carrie B. Wagenseller, of Pekin, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Wagenseller, a prominent surgeon of that town, who had graduated from Rush Medical College and attained much more than local distinction in his profession. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Irwin has been born one son, Walter B., who is now engaged in conducting a steam and hot water contracting business in Kansas City, Missouri. The parents are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Irwin contributed generously toward the erection of the house of worship of that denomination at Rogers Park. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but does not desire nor seek office. Fraternally he is a Mason, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft, and he is also connected with the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the Birchwood Club, the Edgewater Golf Club and the North Union—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the line of his recreation. He has become well established in business circles and the record which he has made is an enviable one.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams, president of the Adams Investment Company, with Chicago offices at No. 613 Railway Exchange building is today one of the most distinguished factors in the field of real-estate operation in the west. With an understanding of the trend of progress, recognizing the indications that are pointing to a swift occupation and improvement of the great unsettled districts beyond the Mississippi and the founding there of a western empire, he is numbered among those who see in this condition an opportunity for extensive speculative operations in land. Many of New England's sons have heard the call of the west and with ready response thereto have found the path to large undertaking and successful achievement. Mr. Adams was born in Troy, Vermont, June 16, 1848, a son of Benjamin S. and Susan Smith (Pierce) Adams. Continuing his education after the completion of his public-school course, he became a student in Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, and in Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, being graduated from the latter with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1868. The year following the completion of his education he became connected with western interests as deputy county auditor of Mitchell county, Iowa, in which capacity he served for one year. He then went upon the road as traveling salesman and devoted a decade to that service. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with M. E. Griffin under the firm style of Griffin & Adams, Bankers, of Spencer, Iowa. The period of his service as traveling salesman and his experience in the loan department of the bank brought him a wide knowledge concerning conditions in the west and he saw an opportunity for successful operation in the field of land

sales and loans. Money was needed for financing the projects leading to the upbuilding of the west and its settlement developed a splendid real-estate market. Since 1892, therefore, Mr. Adams has been engaged in large transactions in lands and loans, and since May, 1902, has been president of the Adams & Denmead Company which was incorporated under the laws of Iowa and is conducting a large business in western lands and mortgage loans. Mr. Adams spends much of his time in the state of Montana where many of his heaviest land holdings and other business interests are found. As president of the Adams Investment Company, however, he maintains an office in Chicago, a point of contact between the east and west, where splendid opportunity is found to interest investors. He is thoroughly informed concerning the natural resources of Montana and other states beyond the Mississippi and is thus able to supply to probable purchasers the knowledge which they desire before making an investment.

Mr. Adams was married in Albion, Iowa, December 23, 1874, to Miss Frances C. Smith, and unto them has been born a son, Benjamin S. Adams. Mr. Adams is prominent in Masonry, having taken the degrees of the Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Illinois Club and his political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. The extent of his business interests has won him recognition as a man of ready resource and of keen discernment whose ready solution of intricate business problems proves the correctness of his views and the breadth of his understanding.

JOHN GREEN.

John Green, whose life record covered the period that intervened between the 26th of December, 1818, and the 6th of March, 1890, was born in Northampton, England, and passed away in Chicago. In his youth he was deprived of many advantages which most boys enjoy but the opportunities which came to him were eagerly improved and in time he came to be recognized as one of the prominent, capable and prosperous business men of Chicago, where he first took up his abode in 1849. He had been left an orphan at an early age and for some years lived with his grandparents. He made his initial step in the business world as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade but later shipped on an English whaler and lived a seafaring life for many years, during which time he visited most of the important seaports of the world. Settling in Australia, he spent eight years there, after which he returned to England, finding that both of his grandparents had died in the meantime.

There were then no ties to bind him to his native country and he came to America and by way of the Erie canal and the Great Lakes proceeded to Chicago, where he arrived in 1849. In the spring of 1850, accompanied by David C. Thatcher and by Messrs. Wright and Merrill, he started across the plains for the gold fields of California, arriving there early in the fall. He did not meet with the success he had anticipated, however, and the following year returned to the middle west by way of the Panama route, he and one or two companions walking across the isthmus and carrying their luggage for they had been unable to secure passage on the ship around the horn. In 1859, again attracted by gold discoveries, Mr. Green went to

Pike's Peak but soon returned to this city where he continued to reside until his death. In business he gradually worked his way upward and for a number of years owned and conducted a brass foundry, in which connection he built up an extensive trade. The fortune that he acquired in that way, however, was largely lost in the widespread financial panic of 1873. With undaunted spirit and courage he reentered the business field and again made such advancement that in 1888 he was able to return from active business life. During his early residence in Chicago he purchased property at what is now 184 Federal street for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars. It remained in the possession of the family for forty-five years, until 1910.

It was in Chicago on Christmas Day, in 1849, that John Green was united in marriage to Miss Ann Pennington, a daughter of Richard and Ann Pennington, pioneers of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Green became the parents of five children but lost their first-born in infancy, the others being: Albert P.; Ella A., the widow of Kenyon Green; Charles E., and Clara May. In the winter of 1888 Mr. Green became afflicted with a disease of the jaw which required an operation, resulting in cancer of the throat, similar to that of General Grant, from which he died. His wife survived him for ten years. His political belief was in accord with the principles of the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. He was ever a great reader and his leisure hours were largely spent with his books. His was in many respects an eventful life, bringing to him varied experiences, and yet through all he maintained a steadfast adherence to principles which made his an honorable manhood and gained for him the respect of those with whom he was associated. Life on an English sailing vessel and in the mining districts of our own western country ere government was thoroughly organized there is not conducive always to the development of the best in an individual, but Mr. Green seemed to recognize that which is of value and worth in the world and so spent his time and energies that he won for himself a conspicuous and honorable position among the business men of Chicago. Moreover he is entitled to remembrance as one of the pioneers of the city inasmuch as he came here when Chicago was just emerging from villagehood and taking its place with the cities of coming prominence in the middle west. He was always loyal to its interests and he had many warm friends among the oldest and best known residents here.

ALBERT PENNINGTON GREEN.

Albert Pennington Green, secretary and treasurer of the Excelsior Laundry Company, was born in Chicago, May 2, 1856, his parents being John and Ann (Pennington) Green, of whom mention is made above. When the business of the city still centered around Lake street he was a pupil in the old Dearborn school on Madison street between State and Dearborn, while later he attended the West Side High School from which in due time he was graduated. After completing his course he entered the employ of N. B. Bassett & Company, dealers in picture frames and moldings, in which firm his father owned half interest. In 1891, however, he formed a partnership with Joseph C. Wilson under the firm name of Joseph C. Wilson &

ALBERT P. GREEN

Company, and established their present business which was incorporated December 27, 1893, under the name of the Excelsior Laundry Company, of which Mr. Green has since been secretary and treasurer. He has given personal attention to the upbuilding of this enterprise which under his care has become large and profitable. The partnership has been continued from the beginning, the president of the firm still being Joseph C. Wilson, of La Grange, Illinois, who is now major of the First Cavalry, I. N. G. Mr. Green has also been active in military affairs, having served for five years in the First Infantry Regiment, I. N. G. Aside from his laundry business Mr. Green has become heavily interested in real estate, owning many large properties, either wholly or in part, and also has various other investments elsewhere.

On the 23d of October, 1888, Mr. Green was married to Miss Florence Peacock, a daughter of Joseph Peacock, of the pioneer firm of Peacock & Thatcher, of Chicago. They have four children: Joseph Peacock, born September 3, 1890, now a senior in the University of Illinois; Margaret Peacock, born October 29, 1892, a former student at Lasell Seminary, in Auburndale, New York; Phillip Russell, born April 26, 1895; and Albert Pennington, Jr., born August 24, 1899. The city residence of the family is at No. 4814 Grand Boulevard and their summer home is at Garth, Delta county, Michigan. Mr. Green is a republican and has always taken a keen interest in political affairs but has never sought public office. His only social affiliation is with the Colonial Club, in which he was a charter member in 1900. He served as vice president for one term, as director for three years and as president for one year. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he attends service at St. James at Forty-sixth street and Ellis avenue. His sympathies are with the projects for the promotion of law and order, truth and justice, and to all measures for the benefit of the community he gives his earnest indorsement.

DEWITT COSGROVE WING.

DeWitt Cosgrove Wing, who has been identified as associate editor with the Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago, for twelve years past, is an experienced writer on agricultural subjects and is regarded as one of the best informed men in the field of agricultural journalism. He was born in La Mine township, Cooper county, Missouri, February 16, 1878, and is a son of DeWitt Clinton Wing, also a native of Missouri. The father was a farmer and a highly respected public officer and executor of many estates in Cooper county. He died in 1888, at the age of fifty-five. Freeman Wing, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1800, and resided for a number of years in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. In 1830 he made a trip to Missouri and in the following year married Catherine B. Jones, the eldest daughter of John Jones, of Pittsylvania county, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Wing was greatly pleased with the country beyond the Mississippi, and very soon after his marriage he removed to Cooper county, Missouri, continuing there during the remainder of his life. He was extensively engaged as a land dealer and was one of the largest landholders in the county, being at one time the owner of three thousand acres of highly productive land. He had fifteen children, of whom DeWitt C., Sr., was the eldest son. The Wings are of English descent. Deborah Wing and three sons came to America in 1632 from Hol-

land, where the family had taken refuge on account of religious persecution. Four years ago a society was formed of the Wing family of America, which has been incorporated, and holds its annual reunions at Sandwich, Massachusetts. A record has been made showing that the family dates back to about 1400 A. D., when the name was spelled Winge. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Margaret Elizabeth Kueckelhan, one of thirteen children of the late Dr. A. W. Kueckelhan, for many years a practitioner of Cooper county, Missouri. He was born and reared at Berlin, Germany, and received a classical education in Hanover, having studied under the renowned Latin grammarian Grotenfeut, and having become implicated in the uprising for German liberty, came to America with Carl Schurz and other of the patriotic band on the failure of the plot, to escape arrest for treason. Locating first at St. Louis, he soon afterward moved to Cooper county and engaged in practice at Boonville. Mrs. Margaret E. Wing died in 1896, at the age of forty-three years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wing were seven children, six of whom survive: Mrs. R. S. Handford, of Batesville, Arkansas; Mrs. Dr. L. I. Shuck, of Nelson, Missouri; DeWitt Cosgrove; Mrs. Robert Neill, of Batesville, Arkansas; O. K., a newspaper man of Batesville; and Maria Elizabeth, also of Batesville.

DeWitt C. Wing received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and later pursued his studies further at the University of Illinois. At the age of seventeen he entered the newspaper business and was connected with local publications in Cooper county until 1897. He then engaged in agricultural journalism and, in 1898, came to Chicago and was editor of the Farmer's Voice until 1901. In 1902 he became associate editor of the Breeder's Gazette, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Wing enjoys the freedom of bachelorhood and makes his home at 5401 Madison avenue, Hyde Park. He is a member of the City Club of Chicago, and is a Unitarian. Having been reared on a farm he early gained a knowledge of the art of practical farming and is deeply interested in agricultural and social questions. It is men of this class who are doing a work of lasting value to the race, and few are more worthy of the respect of intelligent and thinking people than the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

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